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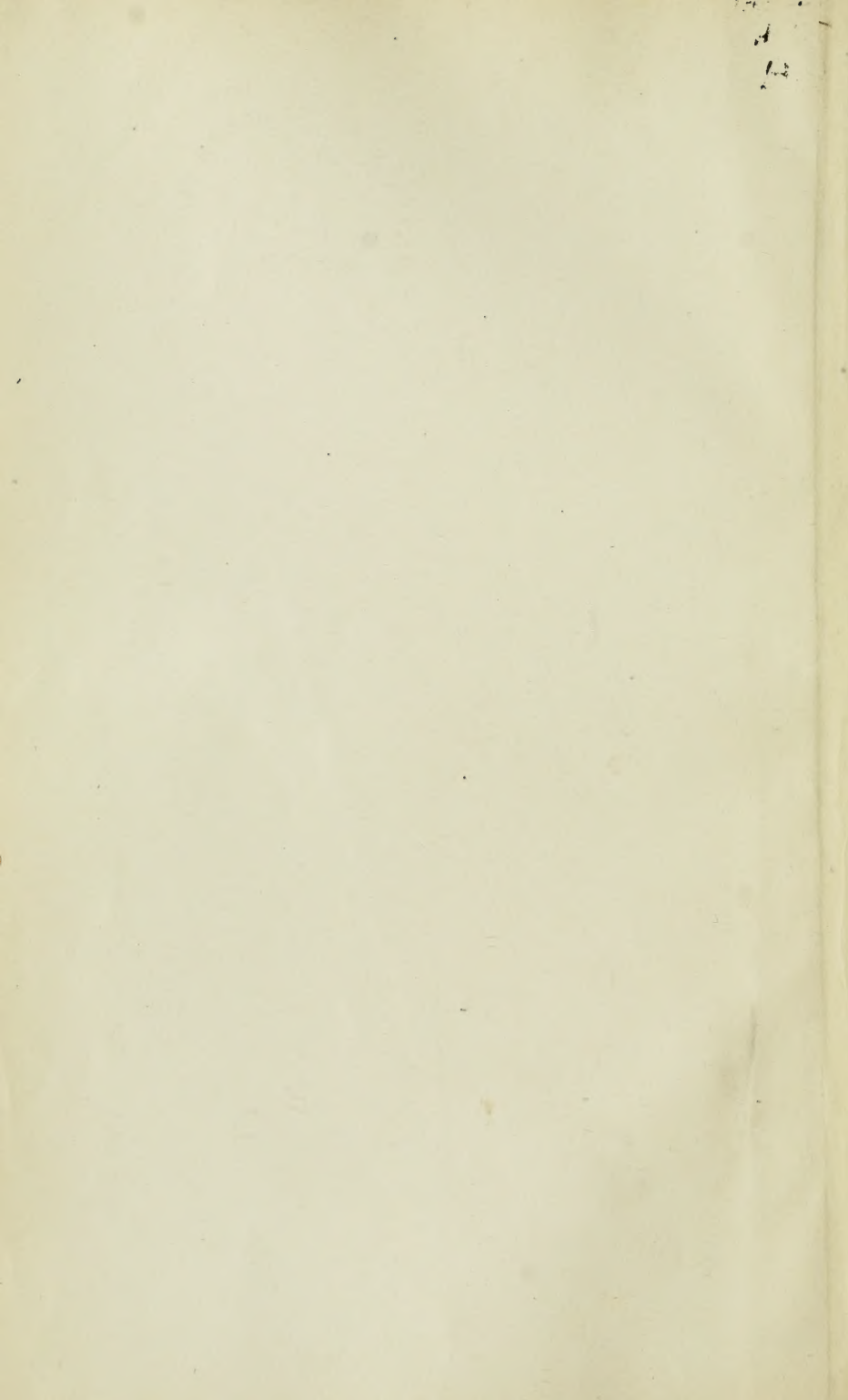






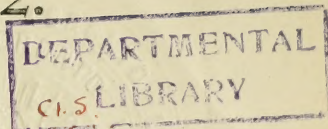
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ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.



THE HISTORY OF  
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,  
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,

CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.

LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW  
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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(NINTH EDITION.)

WITH INDEXES

BY THE

REV. R. P. G. TIDDEMAN, M.A.

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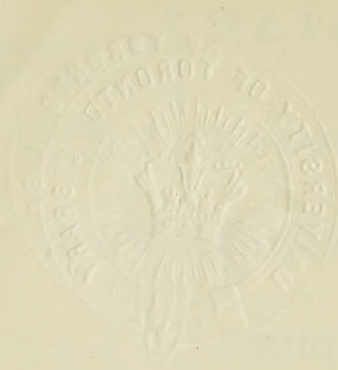
VOL. II.

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## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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I HAVE been enabled to obtain for the two books<sup>a</sup> now published the complete collation of one new manuscript, which I examined in the library of St. Mark at Venice in the summer of 1830. It is numbered in the library catalogue, 364; and is the same of which some specimens were published by Zanetti in his catalogue of the manuscripts of Venice in 1740. It is written on parchment, and contains the history of Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as the work of Thucydides. It was given to the library of St. Mark by cardinal Besarion, and is not older than the fifteenth century; but it has been carefully written, and agrees throughout, as Poppo concluded from the specimens given by Zanetti, with the manuscript marked N by Bekker and in this edition, which formerly belonged to the earls of Clarendon, and is now in the public library of the university of Cambridge. As the liberality of the university has allowed me to have the use of this latter manuscript at Rugby, during a period of five months, I have collated it in the sixth, seventh, and eighth books more carefully than had been done before, and have thus confirmed its general agreement, even in the most minute particulars, with the Venetian manuscript.

For instance, the latter chapters of the eighth book afford the following resemblances :

94, 3. πανδημὲι ἐχώρου	πανδημὲι om. N.V.
95, 4. ὅποτε χρῆ	ὅπως N.V.
5. ὅμως καὶ ἀντέσχον	ὅλως N.V.
6. ὡς φιλίαν	om. N.V.
96, 2. ξυρράξουσι τοσαύτη ἢ ξυμφορά	συρράξουσι καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορὰ N.V.
4. ὅπερ ἂν εἰ	ἂν om. N.V.
ἢ εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν	εἰ om. N.V.
98, 3. ὡς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει	οἱ om. N.V.

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<sup>a</sup> The 4th and 5th. The 6th book having been added to this volume in the present edition.

99, 1. τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς τοὺς ἐν σάμφ	om. N.V. τὰς N.V.
2. θέρει τῷδε	τῷδε θέρει N.V.
101, 2. ἐν καρτερίοις πρωϊτερον vulgo	ἐν καρτεροῖς N.V. πρωϊαιτερον N.V.
102, 2. δίδωξιν εὐθὺς ποιοῦμενοι ἐπὶ τῆς ἡπίρου vulgo αἱ ὕσταται	εὐθὺς om. N.V. ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμβρον B.N.V. αἱ om. N.V.
104, 2. ὅκτω καὶ ἐξήκοντα vulgo	ὅκτω καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα N.V.
106, 3. πελλήναιων vulgo	πελληνέων B.N.V.
108, 2. καὶ κῶν 4. ἀτραμύττιον	καὶ τὴν κῶ N.V. ἀτραμύττειον N.V.
109. ἀπολογήσεται	ἀπολογήσεται N.V.

Many other instances occur in which the two manuscripts agree with only a few others in the same readings: but here, except in two cases in which the Vatican MS. B is to be joined with them, they differ from every other manuscript hitherto collated, and agree with each other only. In one well known passage, VIII. 94, 3. ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, [sic vulgo legitur,] both manuscripts omit ἢ, but the Venetian alone reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, which was the correction proposed by Gøller from conjecture. Again, in VIII. 46, 1. the true reading ἢ Ἑλλησι πλείοσι is given by the Venetian manuscript in the original text: in the English one, the old reading μελλήσει πλείοσι has been corrected by a subsequent hand. In VIII. 45, 2. οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν, [sic vulgo legitur,] the Venetian MS. has, in the original text, οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολείπωσιν, ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν. The original reading in the English MS. was the common reading, with the words ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν omitted; but ἀπολιπόντες has since been altered into ἀπολείπωσιν, and ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν added in the margin.

These instances will shew that the Venetian manuscript has been carefully written, and contains some valuable readings. But, on the other hand, its mistakes are so numerous, as fully to confirm Bekker's opinion of the general low character of the manuscripts of Thucydides. "Quorum qui optimi sunt et anti-  
" quissimi, Cisalpinus, Vaticanus, Laurentianus, Palatinus, Au-  
" gustanus, longe absunt ab ea præstantia qua excellunt inter  
" Isocrateos Urbinas, inter Platonicos et Demosthenicos Parisi-  
" enses A et S, et si qui alii singuli singulorum scriptorum ad  
" salutem fatis esse destinati videntur: ut neque ejusmodi libros  
" impune neglexeris, et Thucydideorum barbarismi nimis pati-  
" enter ferantur." *Preface to the smaller edition*, 1824, p. iv.



This is the judgment of a man whose experience in manuscripts exceeds perhaps that of any other individual in Europe, and is therefore entitled of itself to great respect. And certainly if any one will take the trouble of observing the number of bad readings which are to be found in every manuscript of Thucydides, within the space of a few chapters, he will have no difficulty in agreeing with Bekker's opinion.

The library of St. Mark contains also four other manuscripts of Thucydides, which I partially collated, and which are marked in this edition by the letters W, X, Y, and Z. The first of these is marked in the library catalogue, 365. It is a small folio, written on paper, and contains Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as Thucydides. Its date is about the fifteenth century.

X is a large folio, written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is numbered in the catalogue, 367.

Y is a folio, also written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. Historia profana, cod. 50. This manuscript was taken to Paris by the French, and restored in 1815. It contains a great mass of unpublished scholia, written so illegibly, that the shortness of my stay at Venice did not allow me to decypher them.

Z is a folio, on parchment, of the fifteenth century, marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. cod. 5. It was formerly in the library of the Dominican convent of St. John and St. Paul at Venice. The two first books and half of the third were written by Pallas Strozzi, of Florence.

Of these four manuscripts, the first, W, I have only examined in a few chapters at the beginning of the fourth book. From so small a specimen, it is difficult to judge of its general character; but its agreement with the various families of manuscripts, as far as it has been hitherto collated, may be seen from the instances given below :

IV. 1, 1. *μεσίην* W.K.L.O.i.m.

*ἐπαγομένων* W.I.d.e.

3. *ἦ καὶ μᾶλλον* W.A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.

3, 1. *καὶ σοφοκλῆς* W.A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.V.Y.c.e.f.h.m.

*ἐπὶ τὴν πύλον* W.L.O.i.m.

2. *ἐπὶ τοῦτο* W.A.B.E.I.K.V.X.Z.i.m.

*ξυνέπλευσε* W.A.B.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.X.d.i.m.

*αὐτὸ τότε* W.A.B.E.F.H.L.N.Q.R.V.Y.h.

6, 1. *κατὰ τάχους* W.

- 8, 2. *περίγγελλον δὲ καὶ* W.B.F.H.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.d.e.h.i.  
 6. *νεοῖν δυοῖν* W.  
 7. *ἀθρόως κλήσειν* W.  
 9. *ἐγκαταληφθέντες* W.E.F.H.V.Z.  
 9, 3. *χωρήσας* W.A.B.F.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.m.  
 10, 1. *μᾶλλον ἀπερισκέπτως* W.A.B.F.H.K.N.V.X.Z.e.  
 14, 2. *ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι* W.A.B.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.  
 15, 1. *παραχρῆμα* W.A.B.F.G.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.  
 2. *ἡ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ* W.A.F.H.K.L.O.P.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.

The next manuscript, X, is the same, I believe, with that marked by Bekker, D. I have collated fifteen chapters of the fourth book, and a little more than twenty of the beginning of the eighth. Poppo considers this manuscript to belong to the same class with that marked g in the present edition: they differ, however, from each other in various instances, so that I do not think that the resemblance is clearly made out. Its character may be judged of by the specimen given below:

- VIII. 1, 1. *πανσυνδὶ* X.A.B.C.F.H.K.N.R.T.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
*ἐπειδὴ τε ἔγνωσαν* X.C.E.F.H.K.L.R.T.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
 2. *στερούμενοι* X.A.F.H.N.T.g.  
 2, 1. *αὐτῶν* X.B.C.Y.  
 2. *λόγον* om. X.A.F.H.T.g.  
 3, 1. *μηλιῶς* X.A.C.E.F.L.O.P.R.d.g.i. Taur.  
 5, 1. *ἐν κατασκευῇ* X.B.C.F.H.N.Q.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.  
*εὐβοῆς* X.E.Y. Taur.  
*ἀλκαμένη* X.A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.g.k.m.  
*ὥς τὴν εὐβοίαν* X.K.N.Q.V.Y.d.i.  
 5. *φόρους ἐνόμιζε* X.A.E.F.H.R.V.i.  
 6, 1. *ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ* X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.g.i.k.  
 2. *πέισουσι πέμπειν* X.A.C.F.H.K.R.V.c.f.g.i.k.m.  
*ἐς μὲν ἐς τὴν ἰωνίαν* X.  
 3. *ἀλκιβιάδης ἐκαλείτο* X.A.F.H.N.R.c.d.f.g.i.  
 5. *αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον* X.A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.Y.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
*μελνγκρίδαν* X.  
 7. *πρὸς ἀθήνας* X.A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k. Taur.  
 8, 2. *αὐτοῖς πλεῖν* X.A.B.F.K.R.c.f.i.  
*ἄρχοντας ἔχοντας* X.Q.Y. (prima manu) Taur.  
 3. *διεκόμισαν αὐτοῖς* X. (prima manu) Q. Taur.  
 10, 1. *λήσουσιν* X.C.E.F.H.K.R.g.i.  
 3. *ἔσχατος καὶ ἔρημος* X.N.V.  
 13. *καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς σικελίας* X.A.B.F.H.N.V. Taur.  
*ὑποκλῆς* X.A.F.H.N.R.V.  
*αἱ λοιπαὶ* X.A.B.F.H.K.N.R.V.  
 15, 1. *ἀπολειποῦσαι* X.  
 2. *ἀπελθουσῶν* X.A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.f.m.  
*ἐπὶ τὴν* om. X.A.F. et prima manu E.N.

- 19, 1. *ἀναία* X.A.F.G.H.K.N. (prima manu) d.i.  
 4. *ταῖς λοιπαῖς νανσὶν* X.B.C. et codd. fere omnes.  
*ἀναγόμενοι* X.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.i.k.  
 20, 2. *ἀφικόμενος ἀθηναίων* X.N.V.  
 21. *ἐπανάστασις τοῦ δήμου* X.F.H.N.V.  
 23, 2. *ναυμαχίαν* X.A.E.  
*ἀπὸ τῶν ἀθηναίων* X.A.F.G.  
 4. *καταλειφθεῖσαι* X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.R.T.V.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
*παράπεμπε τε* (sic) X. *παραπέμπει* B.

The fourth of the Venetian manuscripts, marked Y, contains some good readings, and particularly in VIII. 5, 1. where it alone, with one other manuscript, has preserved *ἐν παρασκευῇ*, instead of the common reading *ἐν κατασκευῇ*; but I examined both this, and the fifth manuscript marked Z, too cursorily to be able to form any judgment as to their general merits.

In the preface to the first volume of this edition, I mentioned a manuscript of Thucydides, said to exist in the university library at Turin. I have since had an opportunity of seeing it, and found it to be a folio, written on paper, of the fifteenth century, and containing 238 leaves. There are a few scholia added by a later hand; and a note at the end of the volume, informing us that it was written by a certain priest of the name of George, in the year 1487, and finished on the fourteenth day of October. I was able to do no more than collate a few chapters of the eighth book, and refer to it in one or two remarkable passages in the other books. In III. 114. it is the only MS. which has preserved the true reading *ὁμήρους*; and in IV. 98. it reads *τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα*, the common reading being *τὰ πρέποντα*, and the later editors having altered it to *τὰ μὴ πρέποντα*, on the authority of the Cassel manuscript, H, and of the Scholiast. It agrees also with two other manuscripts, Q and R, in reading *ἀποστήθονται*, VIII. 4. instead of the corrupt form *ἀποστήσονται*. Where I have quoted it in the present edition, I have named it simply Taur. (Codex Taurinensis.)

There is no manuscript of Thucydides in the university library at Padua, nor in the chapter library at Verona.

In addition to these Italian manuscripts, I have consulted more or less fully three others, hitherto uncollated which exist in England. Of these, the first belongs to the public library of the university of Cambridge, and was most liberally entrusted to my care, together with the Clarendon MS. already noticed. I do not feel able to judge of its antiquity; but it agrees prin-



especially with one of the best known manuscripts, H, [Casselan.] although unluckily this agreement is closest in the seventh and eighth books, where the authority of the manuscript H is much lower than in the earlier ones. The collation of this manuscript throughout the fourth book, as given in the present volume, will enable the reader to judge sufficiently of its value. I have distinguished it by the letter T.

The two remaining manuscripts are in the library of Mr. Severn, of Thenford House, near Banbury. They belonged formerly to Dr. Askew; were purchased, I believe, by Mr. Wodhull, the translator of Euripides, and from him came by inheritance to their present possessor. I was allowed to consult them both, and the result will be found in the present volume. I have marked them by the Italic letters *a* and *b*.

But, to say the truth, it does not appear to me that much is likely to be gained by any further collation of the manuscripts of Thucydides, unless one should be discovered either of far higher antiquity than any now known, or belonging to a wholly distinct family. In the most perplexed passages of the eighth book all the manuscripts hitherto collated fail us equally: in the forms of words all are far enough removed from the autograph of Thucydides. This corruption has gone on increasing from century to century: in the age of Strabo only "some copies" had corrupted the name of the peninsula in Argolis from *Μέθαια* to *Μεθώνη*, whereas every vestige of the former reading has disappeared from all the manuscripts now known to be in existence. And therefore my increased acquaintance with the manuscripts of Thucydides has greatly lessened my respect for their authority; and I should not hesitate to alter the text in spite of them, wherever the grammarians, who laboured to keep alive a knowledge of the genuine Attic dialect amidst the growing barbarisms of their times, require or sanction the correction.

RUGBY, October, 1832.

# ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Δ.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους περὶ σίτου ἐκβολὴν Συρακοσίων δέκα νῆες πλεύσασαι καὶ Λοκρίδες ἴσαι Μεσσήνην τὴν ἐν Σικελίᾳ κατέλαβον, αὐτῶν ἐπαγαγομένων,

A. C. 425.  
Olymp. 88. 4.

5 τοῦτο μάλιστα οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὀρώντες προσβολὴν ἔχον τὸ χωρίον τῆς Σικελίας καὶ φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρμώμενοί ποτε σφίσι μείζονι παρασκευῇ ἐπέλθωσιν, οἱ δὲ Λοκροὶ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Ῥηγίνων, βουλόμενοι  
10 ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς καταπολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν ἅμα  
ἐς τὴν Ῥηγίνων οἱ Λοκροὶ πανστρατιά, ἵνα μὴ ἐπιβοηθῶσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ξυνεπαγόντων Ῥηγίνων φυγάδων, οἱ ἦσαν παρ' αὐτοῖς. τὸ γὰρ Ῥήγιον ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐστασίαζε, καὶ ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐν τῷ παρόντι τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἀμύ-

1. ἐκβολῆς F. συρράκουσίων V. 2. ἐσπλεύσασαι h. λοκρίδος G. λοκρίδων R.  
3. μεσήνην K.L.O.W.i. ἐπαγομένων I.W.d.e. 5. συρράκούσιοι V. 6. προσβολὴν E.  
7. αὐτῶν e. 9. τῶν Ῥηγίνων K.Z. Ῥηγινῶν V. Ῥιγνηνῶν E.  
10. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν c.f. 13. ἐπὶ om. G. πολὺ F. χρόνων a. 14. ἀδύνατον g. τοὺς om. L.O.P.

1. περὶ σίτου ἐκβολὴν] Scholiast: σίτου ἐκβολὴν τὴν τῶν σταχύων ἐκ τῶν καλύκων γένεσιν φησιν: "The time of 'the corn's coming into ear.'"  
6. προσβολὴν ἔχον] "Commands the

"approach to Sicily." Dr. Bloomfield. Rather perhaps, "affords an approach;" i. e. according to Göller's explanation, quoted I. 9, 2. "contains in itself, or "possesses, an approach to Sicily."

ATTICA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

4 νεσθαι, ἥ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπετίθεντο. δηώσαντες δὲ οἱ μὲν Λο-  
κροὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἀπεχώρησαν, αἱ δὲ νῆες Μεσσήνην ἐφρούρουν·  
καὶ ἄλλαι αἱ πληρούμεναι ἔμελλον αὐτόσε ἐγκαθορμισάμεναι  
τὸν πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσεσθαι. II. ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς

ATTICA. χρόνους τοῦ ἥρος, πρὶν τὸν σῆτον ἐν ἀκμῇ 5  
Invasion of Attica.  
The Athenians de-  
spatch the ships which  
they had prepared to  
Sicily, (III. 115.) with  
2 directions to stop first  
at Coreyra: Demos-  
thenes goes with this  
fleet, on a special  
commission to act as  
he should see cause  
on the coast of Pelo-  
ponnesus. χροῖους τοῦ ἥρος, πρὶν τὸν σῆτον ἐν ἀκμῇ 5  
εἶναι, Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐσέβα-  
λον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν (ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἅγρις ὁ Ἀρ-  
χιδάμου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς) καὶ ἐγκα-  
θεζόμενοι ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τὰς  
τε τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπέστειλαν, 10  
ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ στρατηγούς τοὺς  
ὑπολοίπους Εὐρυμέδοντα καὶ Σοφοκλέα. Πυ-  
θόδωρος γὰρ ὁ τρίτος αὐτῶν ἤδη προαφίκτο

3 ἐς Σικελίαν. εἶπον δὲ τούτοις καὶ Κερκυραίων ἅμα παρα-  
πλέοντας τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμεληθῆναι, οἱ ἐλγιστεύοντο ὑπὸ 15  
τῶν ἐν τῷ ὄρει φυγάδων· καὶ Πελοποννησίων αὐτόσε νῆες  
ἐξήκοντα παρεπεπλεύκεσαν τοῖς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τιμωροῖ, καὶ  
λιμοῦ ὄντος μεγάλου ἐν τῇ πόλει νομίζοντες κατασχῆσειν  
4 ῥαδίως τὰ πράγματα. Δημοσθένει δὲ ὄντι ιδιώτῃ μετὰ τὴν  
ἀναχώρησιν τὴν ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας, αὐτῷ δεηθέντι εἶπον χρή- 20  
σθαι ταῖς ναυσὶ ταύταις, ἣν βούλῃται, περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννη-  
σον. III. καὶ ὥς ἐγένοντο πλείοντες κατὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν  
COAST OF PELO- καὶ ἐπυνθάνοντο ὅτι αἱ νῆες ἐν Κερκύρᾳ ἤδη  
PONNESUS. εἰσὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ὁ μὲν Εὐρυμέδων  
He strongly urges  
the policy of occu-  
pying and fortify. καὶ Σοφοκλῆς ἡπείγοντο ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ὁ 25

1. ἡ E. καὶ μᾶλλον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.W.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μᾶλλον καί. 3. αἱ ἄλλαι K. ἐγκαθορμισάμεναι B.c.  
4. ποιήσασθαι V. 7. ὁ Ἅγρις B. 9. τὰς] om. P. 10. τε] om. L.N.  
P.V.Y. τὴν Σικελίαν c. 11. παρεσκευάζ. Q. 12. πυθόδωρος δέ L.  
13. προαφίκετο N.V.Y. πρὸ ἀφίκετο E. προσαφίκετο K. 14. καὶ] om. d.i.  
15. ἐπιμεληθῆναι I. 17. παρεπεπλεύκεσαν R.g. ἐσβεβλήκεσαν c.f. παρ-  
επλεύκεσαν K. 18. λοιμοῦ g. 20. τῆς ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας Y. δεηθέντι]  
δεθέν τι K. 21. ταῖς ναυσὶ] om. H. βούλεται F. τὴν] om. A. 25. καὶ σο-  
φοκλῆς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.V.W.X.Z.c.e.f.h.a. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
καὶ ὁ σοφοκλῆς. ἡπείγοντο] ὑπῆγοντο N.V.X.g. ἐπείγοντο Y.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ing Pylus, on the coast of Messenia; but his colleagues ridicule the proposal, as wild and unprofitable.

δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτον ἐκέλευε  
σχόντας αὐτοὺς καὶ πράξαντας ἃ δεῖ τὸν πλοῦν  
ποιεῖσθαι· ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ, κατὰ τύχην χει-  
μῶν ἐπιγενόμενος κατήνεγκε τὰς ναῦς ἐς τὴν Πύλον. καὶ ὁ 2  
5 Δημοσθένης εὐθὺς ἠξίου τειχίζεσθαι τὸ χωρίον (ἐπὶ τούτῳ  
γὰρ ξυνεκπλεῦσαι), καὶ ἀπέφαινε πολλὴν εὐπορίαν ξύλων τε  
καὶ λίθων, καὶ φύσει καρτερόν ὃν καὶ ἔρημον αὐτό τε καὶ  
ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας· ἀπέχει γὰρ σταδίους μάλιστα ἡ Πύλος  
τῆς Σπάρτης τετρακοσίους, καὶ ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνίᾳ ποτὲ  
10 οὖση γῇ, καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κορυφάσιον. οἱ 3  
δὲ πολλὰς ἔφασαν εἶναι ἄκρας ἐρήμους τῆς Πελοποννήσου,  
ἣν βούληται καταλαμβάνων τὴν πόλιν δαπανᾶν. τῷ δὲ διά-  
φορόν τι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ἐτέρου μᾶλλον, λιμένος  
τε προσόντος, καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας αὐτῷ τὸ

1. ἐπὶ P.G. πρῶτον om. G. ἐκέλευσε Z. 2. ποιεῖσθαι τὸν πλοῦν f. 4. ἐς]  
ἐπὶ C.G.L.O.W.Z.a.i. 5. τοῦτο A.B.E.F.G.I.K.V.W.X.Z.a.i. 6. ξυνέπλευσε  
A.B.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.W.X.d.g.i. Parm. ξυνέπλευσαν E. 7. καὶ ante  
φύσει om. B.h. καρτερικόν L. κρατερόν i. καὶ ἔρημον om. G. αὐτῷ N.  
τε] τότε A.B.E.F.G.H.L.N.Q.R.V.W.Y.h. τοῦτο X. 8. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἡ  
πύλος d.i. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ πύλος σταδίους τῆς σπάρτης μάλιστα τετρακοσίους L.O.  
ἀπέχει γὰρ πύλος στ. τῆς σπ. μ. τ. P. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἡ πύλος τῆς Σπάρτ. σταδ. μάλ.  
τετρακ. G. 12. τὸ δὲ B.F. διαφέρων c.e. 13. τοῦτο τὸ χωρ. ἐδόκει εἶναι G.  
λιμένος δὲ e.

5. (ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ ξυνεκπλεῦσαι)]  
“For with this view, or, in order to  
“effect this object, he had sailed with  
“them.” Compare I. 74, 4. ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ  
λοιπὸν νέμεσθαι ἐβοηθήσατε. Matthiæ,  
§. 585. Jelf, §. 634. 3. Add Xenoph.  
Cyræpæd. I. 6, 39. ἐπεπήγητό σοι ἐπὶ  
τούτῳ αἱ πάγαι.

8. ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας] “For a con-  
siderable distance.” Compare c. 12,  
3. ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς δόξης: and II. 76, 4,  
note. 97, 5. IV. 100, 2.

10. καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν—Κορυφάσιον]  
“They call it,” i. e. Pylus, “Corypha-  
sium.” Compare I 18, 3. V. 18, 6.

12. δαπανᾶν] Hoc est, inquit Suidas,  
nostrum laudans, h. v. εἰς ἀναλώματα  
μεγάλα ἐμβάλλειν. Duk. Göller thinks  
that δαπανᾶν is here used in its usual  
sense, and that the meaning is, “if he  
“wished, by occupying them, that the  
“state should exhaust its resources.”

But in this sense καταλαμβάνων would  
hardly be Greek. I prefer Suidas's in-  
terpretation, that δαπανᾶν is here used  
to signify εἰς ἀναλώματα μεγάλα ἐμβάλ-  
λειν. Compare Antiphon, de Cæde  
Herodis, p. 719. Reiske: ἀνὴρ ὃν ἔδα-  
πάνησαν, i. e. “whom they exhausted  
“with tortures.”

14. καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας]  
“Ἐνιοὶ ἤκουσαν καὶ Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους  
ὄντας αὐτῷ τῷ Δημοσθένει” ἄμεινον δὲ,  
αὐτῷ τῷ χωρίῳ. οἱ γὰρ μετὰ τοῦ Δημο-  
σθένους ἐληλυθότες ἐκ Ναυπάκτου Μεσ-  
σήνιοι συγγενεῖς ὄντες τοῖς περὶ τὴν Πύ-  
λον οἰκοῦσι Μεσσηνίοις, καὶ ὁμόφωνοι  
τοῖς Λακεδαιμόνιοις τυγχάνοντες, ἐμελλόν,  
ὁρμώμενοι ἐκ τῆς Πύλου, πλείεστα βλά-  
πτειν τὴν Λακωνικὴν, οὐ διαγιγνωσκόμενοι  
διὰ τὴν ὁμοφωνίαν, εἴτε πολέμιοι εἰσιν  
εἴτε οἰκείοι. SCHOL. Non liquet, De-  
mosthenem secum adduxisse Messenios  
a Naupacto, quod hic dicit Scholiastes.



PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἀρχαῖον καὶ ὁμοφώνους τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πλεῖστ' ἂν βλάπτειν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρμωμένους, καὶ βεβαίους ἅμα τοῦ χωρίου φύλακας ἔσσεσθαι. IV. ὥς δὲ οὐκ ἔπειθεν οὔτε τοὺς στρατηγούς οὔτε τοὺς στρατιώτας, ὕστερον καὶ τοῖς ταξιάρχοις κοινώσας, ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, 5

PYLUS.  
At length, the fleet  
being accidentally  
detained at Pylus

3. ἔσσεσθαι] om. Q.  
chais P.R.Z.d.e.

4. τοῖς ταξιάρχοις—μέχρι αὐτοῖς] om. Parm. ταξιάρ-

Eos postea demum ad illum venisse intelligitur e cap. 9, 1. et 32, 2. Messenios autem, qui Naupactum tenebant, cur οἰκίους Πύλῳ et Lacedæmoniis ὁμοφώνους esse dicat Thucydides, cognosci potest e Pausan. Messen. XXIV. et XXVII. Pro βλάπτειν Portus videtur maluisse βλάψειν, ut conveniat cum τῷ ἔσσεσθαι. DUK.

4. τοῖς ταξιάρχοις] Vide Sigonium de Rep. Athen. l. 4. HUNS. So little is known about the details of the Athenian army, that the office of these ταξιάρχοι can hardly be described in more than general terms. They must not be confounded with the ten officers of the same name chosen to command the infantry of Athens, divided according to the number of the tribes, whenever the whole force of the state marched out to battle together. Compare Demosthenes, Philippic I. p. 47. Reiske. Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 2, 19. and Schneider's note. Lysias against Agoratus, p. 498. and Taylor's note. Lysias against Alcibiades, II. p. 565. and Pollux, VIII. §. 94. These may be called *taxiarchs-general*; but, besides these, the name is applied to the inferior officers, who commanded the τάξεις, or elementary divisions, of the Athenian army. The long scale of subordinate commands which exists in the armies of modern Europe, was, in Greece, peculiar to Lacedæmon only: and Thucydides judged it worthy of particular notice, that in the Spartan army the gradations of rank and power were very numerous: (V. 66. 3, 4.) τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἄρχοντες ἀρχόντων εἰσὶ. In the Athenian army, as far as appears, there were only two ranks of officers, the στρατηγοί, or generals of the whole army, and the ταξί-αρχοί, or commanders of its subordinate divisions. Now the τάξις in the

Athenian army seems to have corresponded with the λόχος in the Peloponnesian; that is to say, it was the principal element in the divisions of the troops; and its strength varied according to circumstances, being sometimes, and perhaps regularly, a hundred men; (compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. II. 1, 25. and Anabasis. III. 4, 21.) but in maritime expeditions, like the one mentioned in the text, where there were no soldiers but the epibatæ of the different triremes, it is probable that the numbers of each τάξις were smaller.

5. ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας] I cannot but think, after all, that this is the correct stopping of the passage, although Poppo, Göller, and Dr. Bloomfield have put a comma after ἡσύχαζεν, and join ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας with the following clause: "till the soldiers themselves, being kept in inactivity by the bad weather, were seized with a desire to fortify the place." But the position of ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας would then be so unnatural, that nothing but the clearest necessity would make me adopt such a construction. And surely it is good sense to say, that Demosthenes, after having tried in vain to prevail either upon the generals or soldiers, continued to remain quietly at Pylus, instead of prosecuting his voyage, owing to the bad weather, which would not let him put to sea. Ἠσύχαζεν also seems to be more naturally applied to "remaining in the same place without moving," (compare VIII. 44, 4.) than to "desisting from trying to persuade the generals." It may be added, that μέχρι, when used as a conjunction, is usually placed at the beginning of a sentence, like ἔως; and that ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας μέχρι would be a very unusual arrangement of the words. "Saltem ἡσύχαζον. Sed vix dubito quin delendum ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

by bad weather, the  
seamen and soldiers  
construct a fort for  
their own amuse-  
ment.

μέχρι αὐτοῖς τοῖς στρατιώταις σχολάζουσιν  
ὀρμὴ † ἐσέπεσε † περιστάσιν ἐκτειχίσαι τὸ  
χωρίον. καὶ ἐγχειρήσαντες εἰργάζοντο, σιδή-

ρια μὲν λιθουργὰ οὐκ ἔχοντες, λογάδην δὲ φέροντες λίθους,  
5 καὶ ξυνετίθεσαν ὡς ἕκαστόν τι ξυμβαίνοι· καὶ τὸν πηλὸν, εἴ  
που δέοι χρῆσθαι, ἀγγείων ἀπορία ἐπὶ τοῦ νώτου ἔφερον,  
ἐγκεκυφότες τε ὡς μάλιστα μέλλοι ἐπιμένειν, καὶ τὸ χεῖρε ἐς  
τοῦπίσω ξυμπλέκοντες, ὅπως μὴ ἀποπίπτει. παντί τε τρόπῳ 3  
ἡπείγοντο φθῆναι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰ ἐπιμαχώτατα

2. ἐσέπεσε A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.X.Z.f.g.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπέπεσε. "Sed  
"ἐσπίπτειν cum dativo et de animi motibus a scriptore nostro non dicitur."  
Porro. ἐπέπεσε C.W.Y. Parm. περιστάσιν H.N.T.V. Parm. 48. περιστάσιν A.B.  
vulgo περὶ στάσιν. περὶ στάσιν E. 3. ἐγχειρήσαντες K.N.V.f. 5. τε P.  
ξυμβαίνειν R.X.g. ξυμβαίνει Z. εἴ ποί B.E.h. 6. νοτον a. 7. μέλ-  
λει I.P.R. εἰς τοῦπίσω C. 8. συμπλέκοντες d.i. ὑποπίπτει L.O.  
ἀποπίπτει d. ἀποπίπτει R. 9. ἐπιχώματά I. ἐπιμαχώτατα τε Z.

"et servandum ἡσύχαζεν." DOBREE. In what follows I have restored the reading *περιστάσιν*, with all the recent editors, on the authority of H. and several other MSS. which I have myself collated. But the sense still appears uncertain. Haack and Göller interpret it "*mutato consilio*," in the same sense of change in which *περιέστη* is used in chap. 12, 3, and *περιέστηκε* in I. 32, 4. But I doubt whether *περιστάντες*, as applied to men, ever signifies their changing their mind; and the simpler meaning may, I think, be the true one, that the soldiers set to work, or came round on all sides, to carry on the fortification. Comp. Euripid. *Bacchæ*, 1104. Elmsley:

φέρε, περιστάσαι κύκλῳ,  
πτόρθον λάβεσθε, Μαινάδες—  
αἱ δὲ μυρίαν χεῖρα  
προσέθεσαν ἐλάτῃ κἀξανέσπασαν χθονός.

4. λογάδην—*ξυμβαίνοι*] "They pick-  
"ed the stones which they carried, and  
"put them together as they happened  
"to fit." The construction of this fort  
seems to have resembled, on a small  
scale, what is called the earliest style of  
Cyclopiian architecture, as exemplified  
in the walls of Tiryns. (See sir W.  
Gell's *Argolis*, plate 14.) There the  
interstices between the larger blocks of

stone were filled up with smaller stones:  
and such probably was the case at Py-  
lus; and the cement, which Thucydis-  
des shews to have been only used in  
parts of the work, was required to  
fasten these smaller stones; the larger  
blocks, as is generally the case in an-  
cient walls built of massy stones, being  
secured by their own size and weight.  
See "Remarks on the military Archi-  
"tecture of Greece," in Walpole's *Me-  
moirs of Turkey*, vol. I. p. 316. The  
expression *ἕκαστόν τι* resembles *πᾶς τις*:  
(see Viger, c. III. sect. 11. §. 14. note  
15.) "Each thing, of whatever de-  
"scription." The use of the neuter  
gender is remarkable, when the sub-  
stantive *λίθους* is in the masculine: but  
it is probably intended to express the  
miscellaneous materials used in the  
construction of the wall, "as each se-  
"veral thing happened to fit;" not  
only the large picked stones, but the  
smaller ones, rubbish, shingle, or what-  
ever came in the way, and could be  
made serviceable.

9. ἡπείγοντο φθῆναι κ. τ. λ.] "They  
"hastened to anticipate the Lacedæ-  
"monians, in completing the most ac-  
"cessible parts of the fort before they  
"could arrive to defend their territory."  
'Επιβοηθήσαι is translated by Dr. Bloom-  
field, "attack the place;" and he refers

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἐξεργασάμενοι πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαι· τὸ γὰρ πλεόν τοῦ χωρίου  
 αὐτὸ καρτερόν ὑπῆρχε καὶ οὐδὲν ἔδει τείχους. V. οἱ δὲ  
 ἐορτὴν τινα ἔτυχον ἄγοντες, καὶ ἅμα πυνθανό-  
 μενοι ἐν ὀλιγορίᾳ ἐποιοῦντο, ὡς ὅταν ἐξέλθω-  
 σιν ἢ οὐχ ὑπομενοῦντας σφᾶς ἢ ῥαδίως ληψό- 5  
 μενοι βία· καί τι καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ στρατὸς ἔτι ἐν  
 ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὧν ἐπέσχε. τειχίσαντες δὲ οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ χωρίου τὰ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ ἅ μάλιστα ἔδει ἐν  
 ἡμέραις ἕξ, τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην μετὰ νεῶν πέντε αὐτοῦ  
 φύλακα καταλείπουσι, ταῖς δὲ πλείοσι ναυσὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν 10  
 Κέρκυραν πλοῦν καὶ Σικελίαν ἡπείγοντο. VI. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ  
 Ἀττικῇ ὄντες Πελοποννήσιοι ὡς ἐπύθοντο τῆς  
 Πύλου κατειλημμένης, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος  
 ἐπ' οἴκου, νομίζοντες μὲν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ  
 Ἄγις ὁ βασιλεὺς οἰκείων σφίσι τὸ περὶ τὴν 15  
 Πύλον· ἅμα δὲ πρῶ ἐσβαλόντες καὶ τοῦ σίτου  
 ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος ἐσπάνιζον τροφῆς τοῖς πολ-  
 λοῖς, (χειμῶν τε ἐπιγενόμενος μείζων παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν  
 2 ὥραν ἐπίεσε τὸ στράτευμα, ὥστε πολλαχόθεν ξυνέβη ἀναχω-  
 ρῆσαί τε θᾶσσον αὐτοὺς καὶ βραχυτάτην γενέσθαι τὴν 20  
 ἐσβολὴν ταύτην· ἡμέρας γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα ἔμειναν ἐν τῇ  
 Ἀττικῇ.

1. ἐξεργασάμενοι L.O.P. 2. οὐδὲ g. ἐδεῖτο τοῦ τείχους I. οἱ δὲ] om. V.  
 3. ἔχοντες h. 5. οὐχὶ μενοῦντας I. 6. καί τι καὶ A.B.F.N.V.h. Haack.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καί τοι L. καίτοι R. vulgo καί τι. ὁ στρατὸς αὐτοὺς K.  
 8. τοῦ χωρίου] om. c.f. 9. τὸν] καὶ d.i. δημοσθένη C. 13. τάχος W.  
 14. καὶ ὁ ἄγις Y. 16. προσεβαλόντες E. 17. ἐσπανίζοντο Q. 18. δὲ C.e.  
 20. θάπτον e. αὐτοῖς E. 21. πέντε καὶ δέκα L.O.

to I. 126, 7. But *βοηθεῖν* and its compounds never lose their proper notion of "defensive movement," even when the particular or subordinate operation is offensive. Thus the attack on Pylus was in order to recover possession of their own country, which had been occupied by an invader: but the term *βοηθῆσαι* could not have been used had the Lacedæmonians been going to attack a fort in Attica, instead of one

occupied by the enemy in their own dominions. So in I. 126, 7. it is applied to the efforts of the Athenians to recover possession of their own citadel, which Cylon had surprised in order to make himself tyrant.

16. *πρῶ—πολλοῖς*] Thom. Magister. WASS.

18. *χειμῶν*] "Rough, stormy, and wet weather." See the note on III. 21, 5.



THRACE. PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

VII. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Σιμωνίδης Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης Μενδαίων ἀποικίαν,

THRACE.

Eion, a Mendæan colony betrayed to the Athenians, and re-  
5 taken by the Chalcidians and Bottiæans.

πολεμίαν δὲ οὖσαν, ξυλλέξας Ἀθηναίους τε ὀλίγους ἐκ τῶν φρουρίων καὶ τῶν ἐκείνη ξυμμάχων πλῆθος προδιδομένην κατέλαβε. καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐπιβοθησάντων Χαλκιδέων καὶ Βοττιαίων ἐξεκρούσθη τε καὶ ἀπέβαλε πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν.

VIII. Ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Πελο-

10 ποννησίων, οἱ Σπαρτιάται αὐτοὶ μὲν καὶ οἱ ἐγγύτατα τῶν

PYLUS.

The Spartans prepare to attack Pylus by land and sea, and recall their fleet from Corcyra to cooperate with them. Description of the scene of action. The harbour of Pylus is formed by the little island of SPHACTE-  
15 RIA, which almost

περιοίκων εὐθὺς ἐβόηθουν ἐπὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαιμονίων βραδυτέρα ἐγίγνετο ἢ ἔφοδος, ἄρτι ἀφικνύμενων ἀφ' ἐτέρας στρατείας. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελο- 2 πόννησον βοηθεῖν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ Πύλον, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Κερκύρα ναῦς σφῶν τὰς ἐξήκοντα ἔπεμψαν, αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι τὸν Λευκα-

1. σιμωνίδης ὁ ἀθηναῖος e. 2. ἡϊόνα A.F. Bekk. ἡόνα H.X.Z.a.c.f.g. τὴν] τῆς B.E.F.X. τῆς θράκης m. μενδαίων μὲν ἀποικίαν e. ἀποικίαν om. A.  
5. κατέλαβε προδιδομένην g. 6. χαλκιδαίων R.Z.d.e.g.i. 7. βοττιαίων g.  
9. τῶν om. d.i. 10. οἱ post καὶ om. G. ἐγγύτατοι d. 11. παροίκων c.  
12. λακεδαιμονίων] πελοποννησίων d.i. 13. στρατίας R.a. 14. περιήγγελλον d.e. δὲ καὶ κατὰ B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καί. 16. τῇ om. L.O.i. 17. τῶν λευκαδίων E.X.

2. Ἡϊόνα] Where this place was is uncertain. Of course it cannot be confounded with the Eion near Amphipolis, which had belonged to Athens since the time of Cimon. See I. 98, 1. Eustathius says, Ἡϊὼν τρισυλλάβως πόλις ἐν Χερρόνησφ παρὰ Θουκυδίδῃ, but the Chersonesus is much too remote for the Chalcidians and Bottiæans to have marched thither to recover a town. Stephanus of Byzantium mentions an Eion in Pieria, which Eustathius also acknowledges, but this also is too distant from Chalcidice; and besides belonged to Macedonia. And the other Pieria east of the Strymon, and mentioned II. 99, 3, was also inaccessible to the Chalcidians; as the only passage of

the Strymon was commanded by the Athenian town of Amphipolis. But as the name of Eion is a general one, signifying shore or beach, it may have belonged to another place besides the three already noticed; and the situation of the Eion here mentioned cannot be fixed more precisely, than by saying that it was probably on some point of that long and winding coast which is broken by so many projecting points, and extends from the Strymon to the Axius.

17. αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι, &c.] Quod hic Thucydides vocat ὑπερενεχθῆναι, Strabo (l. 8.) vocat ὑπερβολαῖν. naves enim non remigio, sed machinis hunc Isthmum superabant, qui quidem pluries



PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

closes up the mouth  
of it. Sphacteria is  
occupied by the La-  
cedæmonians.

δίων ἰσθμὸν καὶ λαθοῦσαι τὰς ἐν Ζακύνθῳ  
'Αττικὰς ναῦς ἀφικνούνται ἐπὶ Πύλον· παρὴν  
3 δὲ ἤδη καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός. Δημοσθένους δὲ προσπλεόντων  
ἔτι τῶν Πελοποννησίων ὑπεκπέμπει φθάσας δύο ναῦς ἀγ-  
γείλαι Εὐρυμέδοντι καὶ τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν Ζακύνθῳ 5  
4 Ἀθηναίοις παρεῖναι ὡς τοῦ χωρίου κινδυνεύοντος. καὶ αἱ μὲν  
νῆες κατὰ τάχος ἔπλεον κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημο-  
σθένους· οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς τῷ τει-  
χίσματι προσβαλοῦντες κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν,  
ἐλπίζοντες ῥαδίως αἰρήσειν οἰκοδόμημα διὰ ταχέων εἰργα- 10  
5 σμένον καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὀλίγων ἐνόντων. προσδεχόμενοι δὲ  
καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Ζακύνθου τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν βοήθειαν ἐν  
νῶ εἶχον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πρότερον ἔλωσι, καὶ τοὺς ἔσπλους τοῦ  
λιμένος ἐμφράξαι, ὅπως μὴ ἦ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐφορμίσασθαι  
6 ἐς αὐτόν. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλουμένη τὸν τε 15  
λιμένα, παρατείνουσα καὶ ἐγγὺς ἐπικειμένη, ἐχυρὸν ποιεῖ καὶ  
τοὺς ἔσπλους στενοὺς, τῇ μὲν δυοῖν νεοῖν διάπλουν κατὰ τὸ  
τείχισμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῇ δὲ πρὸς τὴν

3. ἤδη om. a. 7. ἐπέπλεον N.V. 8. ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι V. 9. τε] om. Q.  
κατὰ ante θάλλ.] om. K. θάλατταν d.i. 11. ὀλίγων ἀνθρώπων e. 12. καὶ] om. C.a.e.  
ἀπὸ ζακύνθου A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. 13. ἔσπλους I. qui et infra εὔπλους et  
εὔπλου. 14. ἐφορμίσασθαι V.c. 17. δυοῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.  
s.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δυνύν. νεῶν G.L.O.e. 18. καὶ] κατὰ K.

mutavit faciem, modo rescissus et aper-  
tus, ut compendium fieret circuituonis  
totius Leucadiorum peninsulae, ut a  
Cypselo Corinthio; postea vero per al-  
luviones redditus pristinae formæ. Vide  
Plinium, l. 4. c. 1. Palmerius Exercit.  
pag. 50. HUDS. Thucydides eodem,  
quo hic, verbo, et de eadem re etiam  
supra utitur III. 15, 2. Καὶ ὁλοὺς παρ-  
εσκεύαζον τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ, ὡς  
ὑπεροίοντες ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου ἐς τὴν πρὸς  
Ἀθήνας θάλασσαν. Et III. 81, 1. Καὶ  
ὑπερπευγόντες τὸν Λευκαδίων ἰσθμὸν τὰς  
ναῦς, ὅπως μὴ περιπλέοντες ὀφθῶσιν,  
ἀποκομίζονται. DUKER.

7. Κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημο-  
σθένους] Ammonius ἐπιστεῖλαι coarctat  
ad litteras: Ἐπιστεῖλαι μὲν, inquit, διὰ  
γραμμάτων. Ἐπισκῆψαι δὲ διὰ λόγων.

Sed Thomas Magist. in Ἐπετειλάμην:  
Ἐπιστεῖλαι οὐ μόνον τὸ διὰ γραμμάτων,  
ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ αὐτοπροσώπως κελεύσαι, καὶ  
ἐπιστολῇ ὡσαύτως. Et hunc usum τοῦ  
ἐπιστεῖλαι recte ex hoc et alio loco  
Thucydides ostendit. Sic Aristoph.  
Nubib. 608. Ἡ Σελήνη συντυχοῦσ' ἡμῖν  
ἐπέστειλε φράσαι Πρῶτα μὲν χαίρειν  
Ἀθηναίους. Æschyl. Sept. adv. Theb.  
1020. Οὕτω μὲν ἀμφὶ τοῦδ' ἐπέσταλται  
λέγειν. Plura de hoc, et de ἐπιστολῇ  
Stanlei. ad Æsch. Prometh. v. 3.—  
DUKER.

15. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλου-  
μένη] For every thing relating to the  
topography of the scene of action, the  
reader is referred to the maps at the  
end of the volume, and to the memoir  
which accompanies them.

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ἄλλην ἥπειρον ὀκτὼ ἢ ἐννέα· ὑλώδης τε καὶ ἀτρυβίης πᾶσα  
 ὑπ' ἐρημίας ἦν, καὶ μέγεθος περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίου μά-  
 λιστα. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἔσπλους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀντιπρώροις βύζην 7  
 κλήσειν ἔμελλον· τὴν δὲ νῆσον ταύτην φοβούμενοι μὴ ἐξ  
 5 αὐτῆς τὸν πόλεμον σφίσι ποιῶνται, ὀπλίτας διεβίβασαν εἰς  
 αὐτὴν, καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἥπειρον ἄλλους ἔταξαν. οὕτω γὰρ τοῖς 8  
 Ἀθηναίοις τὴν τε νῆσον πολεμίαν ἔσεσθαι τὴν τε ἥπειρον,  
 ἀπόβασιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν· τὰ γὰρ αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου ἔξω τοῦ  
 ἔσπλου πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ἀλίμενα ὄντα, οὐχ ἔξιν ὅθεν ὀρ-  
 10 μώμενοι ὠφελήσουσι τοὺς αὐτῶν, σφεῖς δὲ ἄνευ τε ναυμα-  
 χίας καὶ κινδύνου ἐκπολιορκήσειν τὸ χωρίον κατὰ τὸ εἶκος,  
 σίτου τε οὐκ ἐνότος καὶ δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατειλημ-  
 μένου. ὥς δ' ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ διεβίβαζον ἐς τὴν 9  
 νῆσον τοὺς ὀπλίτας, ἀποκληρώσαντες ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λό-  
 15 χων. καὶ διέβησαν μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι πρότερον κατὰ διαδοχὴν,  
 οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι καὶ ἐγκαταληφθέντες εἴκοσι καὶ τετρακόσιοι  
 ἦσαν, καὶ Εἰλωτες οἱ περὶ αὐτούς· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἐπιτάδας  
 ὁ Μολόβρου.

3. ἀντιπρώροις F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.d.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντίπρωροι A.B. ἀντιπρωίρεις E. vulgo ἀντιπρώρους ita etiam C.a. βύ-  
 ζην] corr. F. om. A.B.G. βύζειν a.i. βύσζειν d. βύσειν margo d.i. σβύζειν P.  
 σβύζειν I. 4. συγκλήσειν A.B. κλείσειν I.V.Y.Z.e.f.g.i. ἀθρόως κλήσειν W.  
 5. διεβίβαζον Q. διεβίβασεν d.i. 6. παρὰ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.  
 a.c.f.g. Haack. Popp. Goell. Bekk. ceteri περί. γὰρ] καὶ d. 7. νῆσον ταύτην  
 φοβούμενοι πολεμίαν K. 8. τὰ καὶ B. τῆς] om. Y. 9. οὐχ ἔξιν] οὐκ ἐξῆν  
 A.B.E.F.h. 10. τοὺς] τὰς G.d. ταῖς e. τοὺς αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.V.g.m. ["et haud  
 dubie plures," Poppo.] Poppo. σφᾶς d.i. τε] τῆς d. 11. κατὰ] ὡς L.O.P.Y.  
 12. προκατειλημμένου R.Y. "an κατειλημμένον?" Bekk. 13. τ' Q. καὶ] om. P.  
 14. πάντων] στάντων d.i. 15. καὶ post μὲν] om. P. 16. καὶ] om. d. ἐγκατα-  
 λεφθέντες C.E.F.G.H.N.V.W.Z.a. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατα-  
 λειφθέντες. 17. δὲ αὐτῶν C.E.F.H.K.V. Poppo. Vulgo, Bekk. Goell. δ' αὐτῶν.  
 18. μολόβρου A.B.F.H.L.O.P.V.

3. βύζην κλήσειν] Ἀθρόως· οἷον βύ-  
 σταντες ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν ἔσπλων. SCHOL.  
 "To stop up the two inlets by ships  
 "placed close together, with their  
 "heads looking outwards."

12. δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς] Verte,  
 "cum non sat diu occupatum esset, ut  
 "bene munitum esse posset." DOBREE.  
 13. ὥς δ' ἐδόκει—καὶ διεβίβαζον] This

sentence, where the apodosis is in διε-  
 βίβαζον, is exactly similar to the begin-  
 ning of chap. 21. book II. and seems  
 to confirm the interpretation of that  
 passage given in the note upon it.

14. ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόχων.] Λόχοι  
 Λακεδαιμονίων πέντε, Αἰδώλιος, Σίνης,  
 Σαρίνας, Πλόας, Μεσσοάτης. SCHOL.—  
 [See V. 68, 3, and the note.]

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IX. Δημοσθένης δὲ ὁρῶν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μέλλοντας προσβάλλειν ναυσί τε ἅμα καὶ πεζῶ, παρεσκευάζετο καὶ αὐτὸς, καὶ τὰς τριήρεις αἵπερ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν καταλειφθεῖσων ἀνασπάσας ὑπὸ τὸ τεῖχοςμα προσεσταύρωσε, καὶ τοὺς ναύτας ἐξ αὐτῶν ὥπλισεν ἀσπίσι τε φαύλαις καὶ οἰσυνίαις ταῖς πολ- λαῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὅπλα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ πορίσασθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῦτα ἐκ ληστρικῆς Μεσσηνίων τριακοντόρου καὶ κέ- λητος ἔλαβον, οἱ ἔτυχον παραγενόμενοι. ὀπλίται τε τῶν Μεσσηνίων τούτων ὥς τεσσαράκοντα ἐγένοντο, οἷς ἐχρήτο 10 2 μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων. τοὺς μὲν οὖν πολλοὺς τῶν τε ἀόπλων καὶ ὀπλισμένων ἐπὶ τὰ τετειχισμένα μάλιστα καὶ ἐχυρὰ τοῦ χωρίου πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον ἔταξε, προειπὼν ἀμύνασθαι τὸν πεζον, ἣν προσβάλλῃ· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀπολεξάμενος ἐκ πάντων ἐξήκοντα ὀπλίτας καὶ τοξότας ὀλίγους ἐχώρει ἔξω τοῦ τεί- 15 χους ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, ἣ μάλιστα ἐκείνους προσεδέχετο πειράσειν ἀποβαίνειν ἐς χωρία μὲν χαλεπὰ καὶ πετρώδη πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τετραμμένα, σφίσι δὲ τοῦ τείχους ταύτη ἀσθενεστάτου ὄντος ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο προθυμή-

4. καταληφθεῖσων A.E.F.h. 6. τοὺς πολλοὺς e. 8. καὶ] om. e. λη- στρικῶν L.P. τριακοντούρου G.I.V.e.m. 11. καὶ τῶν ὀπλισμένων K. 12. καὶ om. d. ὀχυρὰ g. 13. ἀμύνεσθαι d. 14. προσβάλλῃ B.F.H.N.Q.V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσβάλῃ. ἀποδεξάμενος I. 19. ἐπισπᾶσθαι d. προθυμήσασθαι G.

4. Ἀνασπάσας] Vide Suid. in ἀνα- σπᾶ. WASS.

5. προσεσταύρωσε.] ξύλοις ὀρθοῖς προσωχύρωσεν αὐτάς. SCHOL. Nam, quod Duker. animadvertit, etiam VII. 25, 4. dicit, Syracusanos Vallos in mari defixisse, ut intra illos naves suae stationem haberent: eamque munitionem σταύρωσιν vocat. Et ibidem cap. 38, 2; Niciam ante naves suas σταύρωμα in mari defixum habuisse, quod iis pro portu clauso esset. GÖLLER. Compare Appian, Civil Wars, V. 33. τὰς τάφρους προσεσταύρω. "Strengthened the trenches with additional stakes, "as a chevaux de frise." Dr. Bloomfield and Dobree wish to read προε-

σταύρωσε or προῦσταύρωσε, comparing VI. 75, 2. τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύρωσαν, but the alteration seems unnecessary. The present text signifies, "he hauled "his ships up under the fort, and set "a stockade close to them," "upon "them," i. e. "to cover them."

τοὺς ναύτας] "The rowers;" for the epibatæ had regular arms of their own.

19. ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο, κ.τ.λ.] Ἐφελκύσεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο εἰς προθυ- μίαν ἐκεῖνο τὸ μέρος. SCHOL. But then we must read ἐπισπάσεσθαι and προ- θυμήσασθαι, for "he thought it would "draw them on" must require the in- finitive future, and not the aorist; and on the other hand προθυμήσασθαι must



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σεσθαι· οὔτε γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἐλπίζοντες ποτε ναυσὶ κρατηθή-  
 σεσθαι οὐκ ἰσχυρὸν ἐτείχιζον, ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν  
 ἀπόβασιν ἀλώσιμον τὸ χωρίον γίνεσθαι. κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν 3  
 πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν χωρήσας ἔταξε τοὺς ὀπλίτας ὡς  
 5 εἶρξων ἦν δύνηται, καὶ παρεκελεύσατο τοιάδε.

X. “<sup>1</sup>ΑΝΔΡΕΣ οἱ ξυναράμενοι τοῦδε τοῦ κινδύνου,  
 “ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ ἀνάγκῃ ξυνετὸς βουλέσθω  
 “ δοκεῖν εἶναι, ἐκλογιζόμενος ἅπαν τὸ περι-  
 “ εστὸς ἡμᾶς δεινὸν, μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέ-  
 “ πτως εὐελπὶς ὁμόσε †χωρῆσαι† τοῖς ἐναν-  
 “ τίοις, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἂν περιγενόμενος. ὅσα γὰρ ἐς ἀνάγκην  
 “ ἀφίκται ὥσπερ τάδε, λογισμὸν ἦκιστα ἐνδεχόμενα κινδύνου

His address to his men  
 on the sea-shore, when  
 ready to receive the  
 10 attack.

1. κρατηθῆσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.X.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κρατήσεσθαι.  
 2. τὴν] om. O. 4. θάλατταν K. χωρήσας A.B.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.  
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri χωρίσας. 5. δύνωνται d. 6. ξυναρά-  
 μένοι E. 7. τῇ] om. c. βουλεύεσθω I. 8. περιεστὸς C.E.K.a. Bekk. Goell.  
 περιεστὸς G. 9. δ' L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.f.g. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. om.  
 A.B.C.F.G.H.K.N.R.e. Vulgo et Bekk. ἦ. 10. χωρήσας C.G.L.N.O.P.V.Z.a.c.  
 f.h.i. 11. περιγενόμενος G. ἐς] ἐπ' G.L.d. 12. τοιάδε K. τότε Stobæus.

be in the aorist, as Dobree saw, and proposed accordingly to correct the tense, or else to read ἐπισπάσεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο, and to leave out προθυμήσεσθαι.

2. ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις κ. τ. λ.] Ἐλπίς ἦν δηλονότι. SCHOL. That is, ἐλπίς ἦν must be supplied from the preceding participle ἐλπίζοντες, “and they, if they could but force a land-  
 “ing, calculated that the place might  
 “be taken.”

3. κατὰ τοῦτο. Verto *quamobrem*, ut ἡλλες δὲ κατὰ τί; Nub. 240. DOBREE.

7. ξυνετὸς βουλέσθω—δεινόν] Compare III. 82, 6. τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνετὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἄργον.

9. μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέπτως] The common reading here is μᾶλλον ἦ; the best MSS. omit ἦ, and several, including all those in the library of St. Mark, supply its place with δέ, which Haack and Poppo have adopted. The omission appears clearly to be a mere oversight, as some conjunction is absolutely necessary; but δέ appears to me to rest on better authority than ἦ; and its omission can more easily be ac-

counted for by the resemblance of the δ to the α in the beginning of the following word. The construction of what follows is difficult, but I believe that βουλέσθω alone is to be repeated, μᾶλλον δὲ βουλέσθω ὁμόσε χωρῆσαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἀπερισκέπτως εὐελπὶς καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἂν περιγενόμενος. “Let him  
 “choose rather to go straight to meet  
 “his enemies with an unconsidering  
 “cheerful hope, and thus likely to get  
 “over the danger.” Several MSS. read χωρήσας, and if we prefer this reading, the sense will be, “but rather  
 “let him choose to be thought wise,  
 “by having gone straight against his  
 “enemies, and by having thus in all  
 “likelihood got over the danger.” And this would agree with Hermann’s rule, that “participles of the aorist  
 “with ἂν can never have any other  
 “than a past signification.” See notes on Viger, note 281. But this rule will not always hold good, and Elmsley considers the expression λιποῦσ’ ἂν as almost equivalent to the future. Notes on Medea, 764, 5. See also Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 455. Jelf. §. 429. 3.

- 2 “ τοῦ ταχίστου προσδεῖται. ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ τὰ πλείω ὁρῶ πρὸς  
 “ ἡμῶν ὄντα, ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μείναι καὶ μὴ τῷ πλήθει αὐτῶν  
 “ καταπλαγέντες τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῖν κρείσσω καταπροδοῦναι.  
 3 “ τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου τὸ δυσέμβατον ἡμέτερον νομίζω, ([ὁ]  
 “ μενόντων ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίνεταί, ὑποχωρήσασι δὲ καί- 5  
 “ περ χαλεπὸν ὃν εὖπορον ἔσται μηδενὸς κωλύοντος· καὶ τὸν  
 “ πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν μὴ \*ράδιως\* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης

1. καὶ] om. Q. 2. ἡμᾶς K. θέλωμέν I.d.e. ἐθέλομεν C.Q.a. εἰ ἐθέλομεν Y.  
 4. δ] om. A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.b.d.e.f.g.h.i. 48. ὅτι  
 Parm. ὁ Bekk. 5. μενόντων μὲν E. Dionys. γίνεσθαι K.d. καὶ πρὸ Parm.  
 6. ἔσται] ἄτε A.V. 7. ράδιως B.E.F.H.K.N.b.h. Poppo. Goell. Vulgo, Haack.  
 Bekk. ράδιās. πάλιν αὐτῷ B.Q.i. αὐτῷ] om. d.

2. ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μείναι] The conjunction is out of its place, and the sense is μείναι τε καὶ μὴ—καταπροδοῦναι.

4. τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction in these words is answered by the τε a few lines below, τό τε πλήθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄγαν δεῖ φοβέσθαι. See Poppo, *Observatt. Critic.* p. 24. The relative ὁ is omitted by all the best MSS. but is acknowledged by Dionysius. (*De iis quæ Thucyd. propria sunt*, c. 12.) If it should be struck out, the verb γίνεταί would be better omitted, and the construction then would be uninterrupted. But γίνεταί is acknowledged by every MSS. and by Dionysius; and although the conjunctions μὲν γὰρ are harshly omitted after μενόντων, yet this harshness is more likely to be the genuine writing of Thucydides, than it is probable that almost every MS. hitherto collated, to which I may now add the five in the library of St. Mark at Venice, should have omitted the relative ὁ by accident. The authority of Dionysius is of less weight in its favour, because he still further improves the sentence in his quotation of it, by inserting μὲν after μενόντων.

[The conjunction μὲν is acknowledged by the Palatine MS. E. as well as by Dionysius. If we admit this, and read merely, μενόντων μὲν ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίνεταί, the construction will not be unlike that in I. 40, 4. *Κορινθίους μὲν γε ἑσπονδοὶ ἔσπε, κ. τ. λ.*]

6. καὶ τὸν πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν]

Ἡ διάνοια τοιαύτη. οἱ πολέμιοι (φησὶν) ὑποχωρησάντων ἡμῶν, ἀποβάντες τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐπελθόντες τῷ τείχει, χαλεπώτεροι ἡμῖν ἔσονται. εἰδότες γὰρ ὅτι, ἂν μὴ κρατήσωσιν, οὐ ράδιως ἀποχωρήσαι δυνήσονται ὀπίσω διὰ τὴν χαλεπότητα τοῦ χωρίου, μετὰ ἀπονοίας ἡμῖν μαχοῦνται, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι ζητούντες ἢ κρατῆσαι τοῦ χωρίου. ρᾶστον γὰρ (φησὶν) ἔστιν ἔτι αὐτοὺς ὄντας ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀμύνασθαι. SCHOL. Poppo insists that there is no such thing as a dative absolute, and that therefore Thucydides must have written ὑποχωρησάντων. I believe that the dative here affords another instance of what is called the dative of relation, such as it has been explained in the note on III. 98, 1. “But if we retreat, “we shall find that the ground, though “difficult in itself, will yet be very “practicable, if there is no one to “hinder.” Of course he means that although it was in itself difficult to the enemy, yet it would be practicable to them; but this is so self-evident, that it was perfectly needless to insert τοῖς πολέμοις. But the easiness of the ground to the enemy is spoken of not absolutely, but as a disadvantage to the Athenians; and therefore we have the dative ὑποχωρήσασι prefixed to the sentence to show that the fact, τὸ δυσέμβατον καίπερ χαλεπὸν ὃν εὖπορον ἔσται μηδενὸς κωλύοντος, is taken as bearing upon the Athenians, and so far as it affects them.

7. μὴ \*ράδιως\* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης] Pro ράδιως, quod dedi ex B.F.H.K.N. b.h. ceteri codices habent ράδιās. Al-

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olym. p. 88. 4.

“ τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, ἣν καὶ ὑφ’ ἡμῶν βιάζονται· ἐπὶ γὰρ ταῖς  
 “ ναυσὶ ῥᾶστοί εἰσιν ἀμύνεσθαι, ἀποβάντες δὲ ἐν τῷ ἴσῳ  
 “ ἥδη) τό τε πλήθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄγαν δεῖ φοβεῖσθαι· κατ’  
 “ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται καίπερ πολὺ ὃν ἀπορία τῆς προσορ-  
 5 “ μίσεως, καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῇ στρατός ἐστίν ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου μείζων,  
 “ ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ νεῶν, αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια δεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ  
 “ ξυμβῆναι. ὥστε τὰς τούτων ἀπορίας ἀντιπάλους ἡγοῦμαι 4  
 “ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει, καὶ ἅμα ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς Ἀθηναίους ὄντας  
 “ καὶ ἐπισταμένους ἐμπειρίᾳ τὴν ναυτικὴν ἐπ’ ἄλλους ἀπό-  
 10 “ βασιν, ὅτι εἴ τις ὑπομένοι καὶ μὴ φόβῳ ῥοθίου καὶ νεῶν  
 “ δεινότητος κατὰπλον ὑποχωροίη, οὐκ αὖ ποτε βιάζοιτο, καὶ

2. δ’ ἐν C. 4. προσορμήσεως E.F.Q.d.i. 6. ἀλλὰ τῶν νεῶν C.a. 8. τῶν  
 ἡμετέρων E. ἀξιῶ ἅμα h. ἡμᾶς K. 10. ὅτι) ὁ a. ὑπομένει R.e. ῥη-  
 θίου V. καὶ τῶν νεῶν δεινότητος e. καὶ δεινότητος νεῶν f.

terum exquisitius visum est. Nam etiam  
 ubi εἶναι et γίνεσθαι copulæ sunt, quæ-  
 dam adverbia, maxime δίχα et χωρὶς at-  
 que etiam οὕτως (ut II. 47, 4. οὐδὲ φθορὰ  
 οὕτως ἀνθρώπων ἐμνημονεύετο γενέσθαι.)  
 ὁμοία et ἴσα (vid. Poppon. Prolegom. I.  
 p. 104.) iis adduntur, ut hic ῥαδίως.  
 Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 427, 889. (§. 308,  
 604. Eng. Trans.) Poppon. I. p. 169.  
 Kuster. (Reisig.) ad Xenoph. Œconom.  
 p. 74. Viger. p. 376. Et sic Latini,  
 velut Cicero pro Rosc. Amerin. c. 5.  
 Omnes hanc questionem te prætor de  
 manifestis maleficiis quotidianoque san-  
 guine remissius sperant futuram. Sal-  
 lust. Jugurth. 73. Ea res frustra fuit,  
 et sic abunde. Catil. 58. Jugurth. 14.  
 Ut ubivis tutius quam in regno meo es-  
 sem. 87. Romanos laxius licentiusque  
 futuros. 94. Uti prospectus nisusque  
 per saza facilius foret, quod exemplum  
 nostre simillimum est. Tacit. Annal.  
 I. 72. Facta arguebantur, dicta impune  
 erant. Adde Thiersch. Gr. §. 307, 5.  
 Bast. ad Gregorium Corinthium, p. 83.  
 Schæfer ad Dionys. de Compos. Ver-  
 bor. p. 76. GÖLL.

3. κατ’ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται] “ It will  
 “ only have a small force engaged.”  
 Compare V. 9, 1. τὸ κατ’ ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ  
 ἀπαντας κινδυνεύειν.

5. καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῇ στρατός ἐστίν κ. τ. λ.]  
 “ And we have not to do with an  
 “ army on shore, superior in numbers,  
 “ while it is on equal terms in other  
 “ respects; but with an army fighting  
 “ from its ships; and ships at sea re-  
 “ quire many favourable accidents in  
 “ order to act with effect.” Dr. Bloom-  
 field objects to this interpretation of  
 καίρια, because, he says, it requires so  
 much to be supplied. But in VI. 23,  
 3. the same ellipsis, if it can be called  
 one, occurs, πολλὰ μὲν ἡμᾶς δέον βου-  
 λεύσασθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι,  
 where we must equally supply, “ if  
 “ we would accomplish our object.”  
 And I think τὰ καίρια, simply, is more  
 naturally to be understood of lucky  
 accidents than of critical and fatal  
 accidents.

6. αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια] Αἷς τισὶ πολ-  
 λῶν χρεια τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, οἷον εἰπεῖν,  
 ἀνέμου καὶ χωρίων φιλανθρώπων καὶ εἰ-  
 ρεσίας εὐκαίρου, ἵνα δυνήθωσιν ἀντιτα-  
 χθῆναι τοῖς ἐν γῇ. SCHOL.

8. τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει] “ Our num-  
 “ bers,” an expression which, like πλη-  
 θος, generally signifies a large number,  
 but may be also used, like it, to signify  
 the amount of any number, whether it  
 be large or small.



“αὐτοὺς νῦν μείναι τε καὶ ἀμυνομένους παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν ῥα-  
“χίαν σώζειν ὑμᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὸ χωρίον.”

XI. Τοσαῦτα τοῦ Δημοσθένους παρακελευσαμένου οἱ  
Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθάρσησάν τε μᾶλλον καὶ ἐπικαταβάντες ἐτάξαντο  
παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμό- 5  
νιοι ἄραντες τῷ τε κατὰ γῆν στρατῷ προσέ-  
βαλλον τῷ τειχίσματι καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἅμα,  
οὔσαις τεσσαράκοντα καὶ τρισὶ νάυαρχος δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπέπλει  
Θρασυμηλίδας ὁ Κρατησικλέους Σπαρτιάτης. προσέβαλλε  
3 δὲ ἥπερ ὁ Δημοσθένης προσεδέχετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι 10  
ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἕκ τε γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης, ἡμύνοντο· οἱ δὲ  
κατ’ ὀλίγας ναὺς διελόμενοι, διότι οὐκ ἦν πλείοσι προσσχεῖν,  
καὶ ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, τοὺς ἐπίπλους ἐποιοῦντο, προ-  
θυμία τε πάσῃ χρώμενοι καὶ παρακελευσμῷ, εἴ πως ὡσά-  
μενοι ἔλοιεν τὸ τεῖχοςμα. πάντων δὲ φανερώτατος Βρασίδας 15  
4 ἐγένετο. τριηραρχῶν γὰρ καὶ ὁρῶν τοῦ χωρίου χαλεποῦ  
ὄντος τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ κυβερνήτας, εἴ πη καὶ δοκοίη  
δυνατὸν εἶναι σχεῖν, ἀποκνῶντας καὶ φυλασσομένους τῶν  
νεῶν μὴ ξυντρίψωσιν, ἐβόα λέγων ὥς οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶη ξύλων  
φειδομένους τοὺς πολεμίους ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ περιδεῖν τεῖχος 20

1. ῥαχίαν καὶ σώζειν L.O.P. 2. ὑμᾶς Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 4. ἐθάρρησάν h.  
5. εἰ αὐτὴν B.E.F.h. om. i. cum Thoma M. v. παρά. 6. ἄραντες] om. d. προσ-  
έβαλλον G.K.L.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.g. 9. προσέβαλε G.K.L.O.V.c.d.e. 11. ἀμ-  
φοτέρωθεν] om. f. τε] τῆς P. τε τῆς K. ἐκ] om. Q. 14. δὲ K. πα-  
ρασκευασμῷ P.e. ὅπως V. παρωσάμενοι L.O.P. 15. βρασίδας A.B.C.  
E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ βρασιδᾶς. 16. γὰρ]  
δὲ g. om. d. 17. εἴ πη A.B.E.F.H.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἴ που.  
18. δυνατὸν] χαλεπὸν c.f.g. 19. συντρίψωσιν Q.g. εἴη εἰκὸς K.

1. ῥαχίαν] Ita MSS. et Suidas. He-  
rodotus τὴν πλημῦραν p. 319. ῥηχίην  
vocat. vid. Galenum in Lex. et Fœ-  
sium. de terra utitur D. Halicarn.  
Wass. Cap. 9, 2. hæc dixerat χω-  
ρία χαλεπὰ, καὶ πετρώδη πρὸς τὸ πέλα-  
γος τετραμμένα. Schol. Æschyli Pro-  
meth. v. 712. ῥαχίαις, θαλασσίαις πέ-  
τραις. Scholiastes Morelli in Dion.  
Chrysostomi Orat. VII. Ῥαχία, ὁ τρα-  
χὺς καὶ λιθώδης αἰγιαλός· καὶ ἴσως ἀπὸ  
τοῦ ἐκέϊσε τὸ προσκλύζον κύμα οἰοῦν

ρήγνυσθαι. Add. Eustath. ad Homer.  
Odys. ε'. p. 1540. Respicit huc Plu-  
tarch. de Glor. Atheniens. p. 618. Ὁ  
παρὰ τὴν ῥαχίαν αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου παρα-  
τάττων τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Δημοσθένης.—  
DUKER.

13. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει,] I have  
followed Poppo in placing the comma  
after μέρει instead of after ἀναπαύοντες;  
“Relieving each other in turn.” Com-  
pare Xenophon, Hellen. VI. 2, 29.  
κατὰ μέρος τοὺς ναύτας ἀνέπαιεν.

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πεπονημένους, ἀλλὰ τὰς τε σφετέρας ναῦς βιαζομένους τὴν ἀπόβασιν κατὰγνύναι ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μὴ ἀποκνῆσαι ἀντὶ μεγάλων εὐεργεσιῶν τὰς ναῦς τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐπιδούναι, ὁκείλαντας δὲ καὶ παντὶ 5 τρόπῳ ἀποβάντας τῶν τε ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ χωρίου κρατῆσαι. XII. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοὺς τε ἄλλους τοιαῦτα ἐπέσπερχε, καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ κυβερνήτην ἀναγκάσας ὁκείλαι τὴν ναὺν ἐχώρει ἐπὶ τὴν ἀποβάθραν· καὶ πειρώμενος ἀποβαίνειν ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τραυματισθεὶς 10 πολλὰ ἐλειποψύχησέ τε, καὶ πεσόντος αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν ἡ ἀσπίς περιερρύη ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν,

But he is wounded; and the Lacedæmonians are repulsed.

I. ποιούμενους O. πεπονημ. τεί. V. 2. ἐπίβασιν e. καταγνύναι I.K.P.R.g. καταγνύναι E. ἐκέλευσε Q.R. 4. ἀποδοῦναι P.e. 10. ἐλειποψύχησε E.F.K.R. ἐλειποθύμησε G.I.L.P.d.e. ἐλυποθύμησε O. 11. περιερρύει L. ἀπερρύη O. ἐς] ἐπὶ Q.R. εἰς C.

1. πεπονημένους] For this form and signification of the participle, exactly corresponding to the participles of what are called deponent verbs in Latin, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 493.

7. ἐπὶ τὴν ἀποβάθραν] Ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἔξοδος, ἀποβάθρα καλεῖται. SCHOL.

9. ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων] Nothing shews more forcibly the unrivalled truth of the narrative of Thucydides than to contrast it, as we have here an opportunity of doing, with that of an ordinary historian such as Diodorus Siculus. For instance, Thucydides, well aware of the studied secrecy observed in such matters by the Lacedæmonian government, does not pretend to state the number of the Spartan land forces employed at the siege of Pylus. Diodorus, however, states it without hesitation at "twelve thousand." The soldiers sent over to Sphacteria were, according to Thucydides, drafted by lot from the several Lochi; Diodorus, to enhance the glory of the Athenians, represents them as "picked men, chosen for their valour." The siege of Pylus, Thucydides tells us, lasted during one whole day and part of the next: Diodorus carries it on through "several days." Lastly the heroic courage of Brasidas, and his

bold though unsuccessful attempt to force a landing, are told by Thucydides with equal force and simplicity; while Diodorus, in his clumsy endeavours to exalt the effect of the story, makes it only ridiculous: for he describes Brasidas as repelling a host of enemies, and killing many of the Athenians in single combat, before he was disabled. No wonder that we hear complaints of the uncertainty of history, when such a writer as Diodorus is only a fair specimen of by far the majority of those whom the world has been good-natured enough to call historians.

11. ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν] Παρεξαιρεσία ἐστὶν ὁ ἔξω τῆς εἰρεσίας τῆς νεῶς τόπος, καθ' ὃ μέρος οὐκέτι κώπαις κέχρηται. ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἀκρότατον τῆς πρύμνης καὶ τῆς πῶρας. SCHOL.

περιερρύη] "Slipped from around," i. e. from round his arm. So περιαιρεῖν is, "to take from around;" as περιαιρεῖν τείχος, "to take away a wall from around a city." IV. 51. 133, 1. I. 108, 2. Compare also τοῦ ἄλλου περιηρημένου, III. 11, 4. and the note there. So in Herodotus, III. 128, 4. τῶν βιβλίων ἐν ἑκαστον περιαιρέμενος, "taking the rolls one by one from round the stick on which they were rolled." Thus also the word "circumscindere" in Latin; as in Livy, II. 55. "circum-

καὶ ἐξενεχθείσης αὐτῆς ἐς τὴν γῆν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνελόμενοι  
 ὕστερον πρὸς τὸ τροπαῖον ἐχρήσαντο ὃ ἔστησαν τῆς προσ-  
 2 βολῆς ταύτης. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι προὔθυμουντο μὲν ἀδύνατοι δ'  
 ἦσαν ἀποβῆναι, τῶν τε χωρίων χαλεπότητι καὶ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 3 ναίων μενόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ὑποχωρούντων. ἐς τοῦτό τε περι- 5  
 ἔστη ἡ τύχη ὥστε Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐκ γῆς τε καὶ ταύτης  
 Λακωνικῆς ἀμύνεσθαι ἐκείνους ἐπιπλέοντας, Λακεδαιμονίους  
 δὲ ἐκ νεῶν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν ἐαυτῶν πολεμίαν οὔσαν ἐπ' Ἀθη-  
 ναίους ἀποβαίνειν· ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης ἐν τῷ τότε  
 τοῖς μὲν ἡπειρώταις μάλιστα εἶναι καὶ τὰ πεζᾶ κρατίστοις, 10  
 τοῖς δὲ θαλασσίοις τε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ πλείστον προέχειν.

XIII. Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τῆς ὕστεραίας  
 μέρος τι προσβολὰς ποιησάμενοι ἐπέπαινον· καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ

The Athenian fleet  
 returns from Zacyn-  
 thus, and prepares to  
 attack the Lacedæ-  
 monians in the har-  
 2 bour of Pylus.

ἐπὶ ξύλα ἐς μηχανὰς παρέπεμψαν τῶν νεῶν  
 τινὰς ἐς Ἀσίην, ἐλπίζοντες τὸ κατὰ τὸν 15  
 λιμένα τεῖχος ὕψος μὲν ἔχειν, ἀποβάσεως δὲ  
 μάλιστα οὔσης ἐλεῖν μηχαναῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ  
 αἱ ἐκ τῆς Ζακύνθου νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραγίγνονται

1. ἀνελόμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι e.

2. τρόπαιον V.

5. τε] δὲ d. τότε c.f.g.

6. μὲν] om. K.

8. ἐκ τῶν νεῶν c.

9. ἐπήει L.

13. καὶ τρίτῃ R.

17. ἐκ τούτου δὲ C.a.

“scindere et spoliare lictor.” “To  
 “tear a man’s clothes from about  
 “him.” The words in Diodorus, when  
 describing the loss of Brasidas’ shield,  
 are, ὁ μὲν βραχίων προέπεσεν ἐκ τῆς  
 νῆος, ἡ δ’ ἀσπίς περιρρυείσα καὶ πεσοῦσα  
 εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, κ. τ. λ. Diodorus,  
 XII. p. 318. Compare Plato, Critias,  
 p. 111. περιερρηκυίας τῆς γῆς, speaking  
 of the covering of soil being washed  
 off from the hills, and leaving the rock  
 bare.

9. ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης  
 κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction γὰρ assigns  
 the explanation of the word περιέστη:  
 “I call it a remarkable revolution in  
 “their circumstances; for it formed at  
 “that time the main glory of the La-  
 “cedæmonians, that they were peculi-  
 “arly an inland people, and most dis-

“tinguished for their military prowess;  
 “and of the Athenians, that they were  
 “a nation of sailors, and unrivalled in  
 “their naval power.” Ἐπὶ πολὺ ἐποίει  
 τῆς δόξης seems to be the same thing as  
 if it were, πολὺ μέρος τῆς δόξης ἐποίει,  
 Compare II. 76, 4. τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδο-  
 μήματος ἐπὶ μέγα κατέσεισε, i. e. μέγα  
 μέρος τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος. Compare also  
 IV. 100, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀσίην] Asine was a city of  
 Dryopian origin, (Herodot. VIII. 73, 3.  
 Pausan. IV. 34.) situated on the western  
 side of the Messenian bay; Col. Leake  
 believes its site to be occupied by the  
 modern village of Saratza, 3½ geogra-  
 phical miles from Gallo, anciently called  
 cape Acritas. See Col. Leake’s Travels  
 in the Morea, vol. I. p. 443.



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τεντήκοντα· προσεβοήθησαν γὰρ τῶν τε φρουρίδων τινὲς  
 αὐτοῖς τῶν ἐκ Ναυπάκτου καὶ Χίαι τέσσαρες. ὥς δὲ εἶδον<sup>3</sup>  
 τὴν τε ἡπειρον ὀπλιτῶν περίπλεων τὴν τε νῆσον, ἔν τε τῷ  
 λιμένι οὐσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ οὐκ ἐκπλεούσας, ἀπορήσαντες ὅπη  
 5 καθορμίσωνται, τότε μὲν ἐς Πρωτὴν τὴν νῆσον, ἣ οὐ πολὺ  
 ἀπέχει ἔρημος οὐσα, ἐπλευσαν καὶ ἡϋλίσαντο, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία  
 παρασκευασάμενοι ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν ἀνήγοντο, ἣν μὲν ἀντεκ-  
 πλεῖν ἐθέλωσι σφίσιν ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὥς αὐτοὶ  
 ἐπεσπλευσούμενοι. καὶ οἱ μὲν οὔτε ἀντανήγοντο οὔτε ἂ διε-  
 10 νοήθησαν, φράξαι τοὺς ἑσπλους, ἔτυχον ποιήσαντες, ἡσυ-  
 χάζοντες δ' ἐν τῇ γῇ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπλήρουν καὶ παρεσκευά-  
 ζοντο, ἣν ἐσπλήη τις, ὥς ἐν τῷ λιμένι ὄντι οὐ σμικρῷ ναυμα-  
 χήσαντες. XIV. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες καθ' ἑκάτερον τὸν  
 ἑσπλουν ὥρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰς μὲν  
 15 πλείους καὶ μετεώρους ἤδη τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἀντι-  
 πρῶρους προσπεσόντες ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν,

BATTLE IN  
 THE HARBOUR  
 OF PYLUS.

15

The Lacedæmonians  
 are defeated, and their

1. πεντήκοντα N.V. quæ erat conjectura Æm. Porti. Poppo. vulgo, Haack.  
 Bekk. Goell. τεσσαράκοντα. 2. τέσσαρες νῆες R. 3. τῷ] om. L.O.P.  
 4. πλεούσας b. ὅποι Q. 5. καθορμίσονται I.Q. πρωτὴν F.H.V. Poppo.  
 (Steph. Byz. in voce.) Vulgo, et Bekk. πρώτην. 7. ἣν] εἰ K.R. ἀντι-  
 πλεῖν c. 11. τε om. N.V. 12. μικρῷ K.N. Goell. ναυμαχίαντες F.e.i.  
 15. ἀντιπρῶρους E.

I. [πεντήκοντα] This is the reading of the MS. N. or the Clarendon MS. now in the public library at Cambridge, and of the best of the Venetian MSS. in the library of St. Mark, which I have designated by the letter V. It had been conjectured by Portus, and has been admitted into the text by Poppo. Forty ships had originally sailed from Athens; (c. 2, 2.) and out of the five of these which had been left at Pylus with Demosthenes, (c. 5, 2.) two had since rejoined the main body; so that there were thirty-seven ships at Zacynthus, which with the addition of four Chian ships, and some from the squadron at Naupactus, must have made in all a greater number than forty. Besides, it is said expressly in c. 23, 2. that a reinforcement of twenty ships from Athens raised the total amount of the

fleet to seventy, a number exactly confirming the present reading; for it is probable that the three ships, drawn up by Demosthenes under the walls of the fort, were still kept there, as contributing to the defence of the place, and were not again employed afloat.

7. ἣν μὲν ἀντεκπλεῖν ἐθέλωσι κ. τ. λ.] The Scholiast considers the apodosis to this first clause to be wanting; as in a similar passage, III. 3, 3. καὶ ἣν μὲν ξυμβῇ ἡ πείρα. See the note on III. 31, 1. The words ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν easily suggest the repetition of ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ. "They got under weigh, prepared to fight, should the enemy choose to sail out to meet them in the open sea, (to fight in the open sea,) if not, intending to sail in and attack them."

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men in Sphacteria are cut off from all communication with the main land.

καὶ ἐπιδιώκοντες ὡς διὰ βραχέος ἔτρωσαν μὲν  
πολλὰς, πέντε δ' ἔλαβον, καὶ μίαν τούτων  
αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι· ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ  
καταπεφευγυῖαις ἐνέβαλλον· αἱ δὲ καὶ πληρούμεναι ἔτι πρὶν  
ἀνάγεσθαι ἐκόπτοντο· καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἀναδούμενοι κενὰς εἶλκον  
2 τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς φυγὴν ὠρμημένων. ἃ ὁρῶντες οἱ Λακεδαι-  
μόνιοι καὶ περιαλγούντες τῷ πάθει, ὅτι περ αὐτῶν οἱ ἄνδρες  
ἀπελαμβάνοντο ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπεσβαίνοντες  
ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ξὺν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἀνθεῖλκον ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι  
τῶν νεῶν, (καὶ ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος ᾧ μὴ  
3 τινι καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ παρῇν) ἐγένετό τε ὁ θόρυβος μέγας καὶ  
ἀντηλλαγμένος τοῦ ἐκατέρων τρόπου περὶ τὰς ναῦς· οἳ τε  
γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπὸ προθυμίας καὶ ἐκπλήξεως ὡς εἰπεῖν  
ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυμάχουν, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦντες  
καὶ βουλόμενοι τῇ παρούσῃ τύχῃ ὡς ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐπεξελθεῖν  
4 ἀπὸ νεῶν ἐπεζομάχουν. πολὺν τε πόνον παρασχόντες ἀλλή-

1. διὰ βραχέως E. διαβραχέως F. 2. πέντε δὲ ἔλαβον C.E.H.K.L.O. Poppo.  
4. ἐνέβαλον E.Q.e. καὶ post δὲ om. c.f.g. 6. ὠρμωμένων e. 7. περ] παρ' P.Q.  
9. ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι. 10. μὴ τινι] mavult Poppo μὴ τις.  
12. ἐκατέρων K.g. 14. ἐκ τῆς γῆς e.i. 15. ὡς] om. O.

1. ὡς διὰ βραχέος] "As well as they  
"could, considering the short distance  
"which the Peloponnesians had to pass  
"over, before they got to shore and  
"were in comparative safety." Compare  
Xenophon, Anab. III. 3, 9. οὔτε  
οἱ πεζοὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγον-  
τας ἐδύναντο καταλαμβάνειν ἐν ὀλίγῳ  
χωρίῳ.

3. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγυῖαις] Similia  
proprus nostro loco sunt Platonica, So-  
phist. pag. 260. c. H. Steph. τὸν δὲ γε  
σοφιστὴν ἔφαμεν ἐν τούτῳ πῶ τῷ τόπῳ  
καταπεφυγέαι, ubi Heindorf. p. 427.  
confert Xenophont. Hist. Græc. IV.  
5, 5. οἱ δὲ ἐν ἡ' Ἑραῖω καταπεφευγότες  
ἐξῆσαν. GÖLLER. Compare however,  
III. 106, 1. τοὺς ἐν Ὀλπαῖς ἤκοντας, and  
the note there. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγυῖαις  
ἐνέβαλλον seems a condensed expression  
for ἐν τῇ γῇ οὐσαῖς, καταπεφευγυῖαις ἐς  
αὐτὴν, ἐνέβαλλον. Compare VII. 63, 1.  
τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—καταστρώματος ὀπλίτας

ἀπαράξῃτε. This seems the simplest  
mode of explaining the expression;  
yet καταπεφευγέαι, which properly  
signifies "to have taken refuge," may  
be used with the preposition ἐν, in  
the sense of, "to have taken refuge  
"in or at a place;" and Heindorf  
says that we do not find the expres-  
sion καταφεύγειν ἐν, but only καταπε-  
φευγέαι ἐν.

10. ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλῦσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος]  
Vid. ad II. 8, 6. DUKER. i. e. ἕκαστος  
ἐδόκει κεκωλῦσθαι τὸ ἔργον ᾧ τινὶ ἔργῳ  
μὴ καὶ αὐτὸς παρῇν. Compare Herodot.  
VII. 151, 3. εἴ σφι ἔτι ἐμμένει τὴν πρὸς  
Ξέρξεα φιλήν συνεκράσαντο. See also  
Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 474. b. Poppo ob-  
jects to the insertion of the negative  
between ᾧ and τινι, and wishes to read  
μὴ τις. But ᾧ μὴ is an expression by  
itself, and ᾧ μὴ τινι is exactly equiva-  
lent to εἰ μὴ τινι. So ᾧ τινί, III. 59, 1.  
is equivalent to εἴ τινι.

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λοις καὶ τραυματίσαντες διεκρίθησαν, καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
τὰς κενὰς ναῦς πλὴν τῶν τὸ πρῶτον ληφθειςῶν διέσωσαν.  
καταστάντες δὲ ἑκάτεροι ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οἱ μὲν τροπαῖόν 5  
τε ἔστησαν καὶ νεκροὺς ἀπέδοσαν καὶ ναυαγίων ἐκράτησαν,  
5 καὶ τὴν νῆσον εὐθὺς περιέπλεον καὶ ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχον ὥς τῶν  
(ἀνδρῶν ἀπειλημμένων) οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ ἡπίεργ Πελοποννήσιοι  
καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβοηθηκότες ἔμενον κατὰ χώραν ἐπὶ  
τῇ Πύλῳ.

XV. Ἐς δὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ὥς ἡγγέλθη τὰ γεγενημένα  
10 περὶ Πύλον, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ὥς ἐπὶ ξυμφορᾷ μεγάλη τὰ τέλη  
καταβάντας ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον βουλευεῖν πα-  
ραχρῆμα ὀρώντας ὅ τι αὐν δοκῇ. καὶ ὥς εἶδον 2  
ἀδύνατον ὃν τιμωρεῖν τοῖς ἀνδράσι καὶ κινδυ-  
νεύειν οὐκ ἐβούλουντο ἢ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ τι παθεῖν  
15 αὐτοὺς ἢ ὑπὸ πλήθους βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι,  
ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἣν  
ἐθέλωσι, σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους τὰ περὶ Πύλον, ἀποστεῖλαι

2. καινὰς B.h. τὸ πρῶτον] πρῶτων L.O. διέσωσαν E. 3. τρόπαιον E.V.  
4. τε] om. L.O. ναυγίων f. 6. οἱ δ' οὐδ' Q. 7. βεβοηκότες b. 9. σπάρ-  
την] om. E. περὶ τὴν πύλον G.L.O.P.d.m. 10. συμφορᾷ V. καταβάντες B.  
11. ἐς] ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.d.e.i. παραχρῆμα A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.Q.V.W.  
X.Y.Z.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. Dindorf. Goell. πρὸς  
τὸ χρῆμα. 14. ἐβούλουντο ἢ ὑπὸ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.  
c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt ἦ. λιμοῦ P.  
15. βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι C.I.L.O.P.Q.a.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Goell. Bekk.  
βιασθέντες κρατηθῆναι c. βιασθέντας ἢ κρατηθῆναι A.B.F.G.H.N.V. vulgo βιασθέν-  
τας ἢ κρατηθέντας. Poppo, βιασθέντας [ἢ] κρατηθῆναι habet. 16. αὐτοὺς c.f.g.  
17. θέλωσι G.L.O.P.d.e.

7. ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβοηθηκότες]  
Compare c. 8, 1. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαι-  
μονίων βραδυτέρα ἐγγίγντο ἢ ἔφοδος—  
περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόν-  
νησον βοηθεῖν.

11. πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα] Valla legit παρα-  
χρῆμα: nam vertit, *quamprimum*. Et  
sic plerique MSS. Πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα Por-  
tus vertit *ex tempore*. WASS. *Pro tem-  
pore: quod* III. 29, 3. est βουλευέσθαι ἐκ  
τῶν παρόντων. Βουλευεῖν πρὸς τι etiam  
est *deliberare et statuere de re aliqua*,  
etsi hoc frequentius dicitur περὶ τινος  
βουλευεῖν. Thucyd. I. 71, 7. et IV. 87, 4.  
πρὸς τὰδε βουλευεσθε εἰδ. Æschyl. Pro-

meth. 1029. πρὸς ταῦτα βούλενε. DUK.

παραχρῆμα] The concurrence of al-  
most all the best MSS. in favour of  
this reading has determined me to adopt  
it; nor is παραχρῆμα βουλευεῖν a need-  
less command, when we consider that  
it was addressed to Lacedæmonians.  
But the old reading πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα  
ὀρώντας is in itself defensible, either as  
explained by Duker (see his note) or  
by Dindorf, (see Goller's note,) who  
joins the words πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα ὀρώντας,  
as in Dionysius, de Structura Verbo-  
rum, κατασκευάζουσιν οἱ ποιηταὶ πρὸς  
χρῆμα ὀρώντες.



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ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις περὶ ξυμβάσεως, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας  
ὥς τάχιστα πειρᾶσθαι κομίσασθαι. XVI. δεξαμένων δὲ  
τῶν στρατηγῶν τὸν λόγον ἐγίνοντο σπονδαὶ  
τοιαίδε, Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν τὰς ναῦς ἐν αἷς  
ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ πάσας, 5  
ὅσαι ἦσαν μακραὶ, παραδοῦναι κομίσαντας ἐς  
Πύλον Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιφέρειν τῷ  
τειχίσματι μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε κατὰ θάλασ-  
σαν, Ἀθηναίους δὲ τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδράσι  
σίτον ἑᾶν τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Λακεδαιμονίους †ἐκπέμπειν† 10  
τακτὸν καὶ μεμαγμένον, δύο χοίνικας ἐκάστῳ Ἀττικὰς ἀλφί-  
των καὶ δύο κοτύλας οἴνου καὶ κρέας, θεράποντι δὲ τούτων  
ἡμίσεα· ταῦτα δὲ ὀρώντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐσπέμπειν καὶ  
πλοῖον μηδὲν ἐσπλεῖν λάθρα· φυλάσσειν δὲ καὶ τὴν νῆσον  
Ἀθηναίους μηδὲν ἥσσον, ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ 15  
ἐπιφέρειν τῷ Πελοποννησίῳ στρατῷ μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε

3. στρατιωτῶν C.G.K.L.O.P.a.c.f.g. ἐγίνοντο V. 4. τοιαίδε E.  
5. τῇ] om. N.V. 7. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα Q. 8. θάλατταν K. 9. τοὺς ἐν d.i.  
ἐν νήσῳ Q. 10. εἶν pro εἶν E. τοὺς] om. d.i. †ἐκπέμπειν†] "Lege  
ἐσπέμπειν, ut mox lin. 36 [infra l. 13.] et cap. 26. fin. 30. 7." DOBREE.  
11. ἀλφίτου d. 14. λάθρα Bekk. 22. κοτύλας g. 13. πέμπειν Q.  
14. πλοῖον μὲν μηδὲν Q. πλεῖον μηδὲν I.K.e. 15. μὴ post ὅσα om. Q.  
16. πελοποννησίῳ A.B.F.H. et V. sec. man.

10. σίτον—μεμαγμένον] Thucydides, by adding δύο χοίνικας ἀλφίτων, shews that the words σίτον μεμαγμένον are to be understood of barley flour; just as μάζα, or cake, is always to be understood of barley cake; on the same principle that "cake" in Scotland means oat cake; because barley was the grain most commonly used for food in Greece, as oats are in Scotland. Ἄρτος, on the other hand, is to be understood of wheaten bread. See Xenophon, *Œconomic*. VIII. 9. The chœnix was one forty-eighth of the medimnus, or one eighth of the Roman modius; i. e. about two pints, English corn measure. The allowance of two chœnixes of barley meal daily to a man was the ordinary allowance to a Spartan at the public tables: (see Herodot. VI. 57. 3.) but the two cotylæ of wine were double of their home allowance. The cotyle was

one fourth part of the chœnix, or about 17 sol. inches, or something more than four sevenths of a pint, wine measure. In the time of Polybius the Roman soldier's rations were only one chœnix a day, but this was of wheat. Polyb. VI. 39. Herodotus certainly speaks as if he considered a chœnix of barley meal the minimum that could be fixed for a soldier's daily provision: it was the common allowance made to a slave. Still, two chœnixes were, no doubt, a liberal provision; but of course the Spartans would stipulate for the largest possible allowance, and their common allowance at home furnished them with an excuse for demanding more than would have been ordinarily granted to men in their circumstances.

15. ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας] See the note on I. III, 2.

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κατὰ θάλασσαν. ὃ τι δ' ἂν τούτων παραβαίνωσιν ἐκάτεροι<sup>2</sup>  
καὶ ὀτιοῦν, τότε λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. ἐσπείσθαι δὲ αὐτὰς  
μέχρι οὗ ἐπανεέλθωσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν Λακεδαιμονίων  
πρέσβεις· ἀποστεῖλαι δὲ αὐτοὺς τριήρει Ἀθηναίους καὶ πάλιν  
5 κομίσαι. ἐλθόντων δὲ τὰς τε σπονδάς λελύσθαι ταύτας καὶ  
τὰς ναῦς ἀποδοῦναι Ἀθηναίους ὁμοίας οἷαςπερ ἂν παραλά-  
βωσιν. αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ νῆες<sup>3</sup>  
παρεδόθησαν οὔσαι περὶ ἐξήκοντα, καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀπεστά-  
λησαν. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔλεξαν τοιαύδε.

10 XVII. “ΕΠΕΜΨΑΝ ἡμᾶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
“ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδρῶν πράζοντας ὃ τι ἂν ὑμῖν τε

ATHENS.

SPEECH OF THE  
LACEDÆMONIAN  
AMBASSADORS.

(17—20.)

15 We are not departing  
from the spirit of our  
institutions by ad-  
dressing you in a re-  
gular speech: for it is  
not length of speaking,  
but length of speaking  
without occasion, that  
20 we are taught to avoid.

“ ὠφέλιμον ὃν τὸ αὐτὸ πείθωμεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐς  
“ τὴν ξυμφορὰν ὥς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κόσμον  
“ μάλιστα μέλλῃ οἴσιν. τοὺς δὲ λόγους μα-<sup>2</sup>  
“ κροτέρους οὐ παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς μηχανοῦμεν,  
“ ἀλλ' ἐπιχώριον ὃν ἡμῖν οὗ μὲν βραχεῖς  
“ ἀρκῶσι μὴ πολλοῖς χρῆσθαι, πλείοσι δὲ ἐν  
“ ᾧ ἂν καιρὸς ἦ διδάσκοντάς τι τῶν προὔργου  
“ λόγοις τὸ δέον πράσσειν. λάβετε δὲ αὐτοὺς<sup>3</sup>  
“ μὴ πολεμίως μηδ' ὥς ἀξύνετοι διδασκόμενοι,

I. ὅτε L.O.P.d.i. 3. οἱ] om. c.f.g. ἀθηναίων E.b. λακεδαιμόνιοι G.  
5. τε] om. B. ταύτας] om. g. 6. ἂν] om. c. 8. οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις Q.  
10. ἡμᾶς οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι N.V. 11. πράξαντας A.B.F.Q.g. ἡμῖν τε e.  
13. παρόντων] παραδόντων I. 14. μέλη F.R. λόγους] om. h. 16. ὃν]  
om. L.O.P. μὲν ἂν βραχεῖς Dissem. p. 19. 17. ἀρκοῦσι Q.R. 18. καιρὸς  
ἂν G. 20. πολεμίως c.

I. ὃ τι δ' ἂν—παραβαίνωσιν—τότε λε-  
λύσθαι] i. e. “By any violation of these  
“ terms on either side, in any particu-  
“ lar, the truce should be *that instant*  
“ considered as at an end.” Ὅτε is a  
needless attempt at correction, to be  
found only in the worst MSS.

8. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις] Vide Palmer. Ex-  
ercit. p. 51. et 727. ad Schol. Aristoph.  
Equit. v. 791. DUKER.

14. τοὺς δὲ λόγους—πράσσειν] “Nor  
“ will our speaking at length be a de-  
“ parture from our national practice;  
“ on the contrary, it is our rule to use  
“ many words when many are needed,

“ and only to prefer shortness when it  
“ will answer the end required just as  
“ well.” The Lacedæmonian love of  
brevity was probably exaggerated by  
the other Greeks, and sometimes made  
a joke of; as appears to be the case in  
the story told by Herodotus, III. 46.

18. διδάσκοντας κ. τ. λ.] “When it  
“ is the time for impressing by words  
“ something that is of importance, in  
“ order to effect our object.” Τι τῶν  
προὔργου is illustrated by III. 109, 2.  
τὸ ἐαυτῶν προὔργιαίτερον ἐποιήσαντο.  
“ Προὔργου, Aristoph. Plut. 623.” Do-  
BREE.

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We offer you now a most precious opportunity of establishing your prosperity on a solid and lasting basis, by not abusing it; and surely we both know better than to rely on its most uncertain favours.

“ ὑπόμνησιν δὲ τοῦ καλῶς βουλευσασθαι πρὸς  
 4 “ εἰδότας ἡγησάμενοι. ὑμῖν γὰρ εὐτυχίαν τὴν  
 “ παροῦσαν ἔξεστι καλῶς θέσθαι, ἔχουσι μὲν  
 “ ὦν κρατεῖτε, πρόσλαβοῦσι δὲ τιμὴν καὶ  
 “ δόξαν, καὶ μὴ παθεῖν ὅπερ οἱ ἀήθως τις  
 “ ἀγαθὸν λαμβάνοντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων· αἰεὶ γὰρ  
 “ τοῦ πλείονος ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται διὰ τὸ καὶ τὰ παρόντα  
 5 “ ἀδοκῆτως εὐτυχεῖσαι. οἷς δὲ πλεῖστοι μεταβολαὶ ἐπ’  
 “ ἀμφοτέρα ξυμβεβήκασι, δίκαιοί εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι  
 “ ταῖς εὐπραγίαις. ὃ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει δι’ ἐμπειρίαν καὶ 10  
 “ ἡμῖν μάλιστ’ ἂν ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος προσεῖη. XVIII. γνῶτε

If other examples were wanting, our own disasters in this present war may sufficiently prove how little fortune can be trusted, and how wise is the policy of stopping in time, and endeavouring to secure the advantages which we have gained.

“ δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς ἡμετέρας νῦν ξυμφορὰς ἀπιδόν-  
 “ τες, οἵτινες ἀξίωμα μέγιστον τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
 “ ἔχοντες ἤκομεν παρ’ ὑμᾶς, πρότερον αὐτοῖ  
 “ κυριώτεροι νομίζοντες εἶναι δοῦναι ἐφ’ ᾧ νῦν 15  
 “ ἀφιγμένοι ὑμᾶς αἰτούμεθα. καίτοι οὔτε δυ-  
 “ νάμεως ἐνδεία ἐπάθομεν αὐτὸ οὔτε μείζονος  
 “ προσγενομένης ὑβρίσαντες, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν αἰεὶ  
 “ ὑπαρχόντων γνώμη σφαλέντες, ἐν ᾧ πᾶσι τὸ

1. βουλευσασθαι h. 5. οἷ] om. e. ἀηθές B. h. 6. τῶν] om. A.  
 7. πλείονος B. L. O. R. c. g. h. πλείονας d. 8. εὐτυχεῖσθαι A. 9. εἶναι] om. A.  
 10. ἡμετέρα R. 11. ἡμῖν] ὑμῖν e. μάλιστα ἂν V. 12. εἰκότως I. L. M. O. προσεῖη Q. R. ἐκ τοῦ] om. e.  
 12. ἡμετέρας] om. L. O. P. νῦν] om. A. E. F. H. N. V. ante ἡμετέρας ponit Q.  
 ἀποδιδόντες d. 14. πρότεροι c. 15. νομίζ. κυριώτεροι R. κυριώτεροι V.  
 κυριώτερον g. δοῦναι] om. G. K. 18. προσγενημένης R. 19. γνώμης I.

7. ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται] “ Hope makes “ them desire.” Compare, both for the construction and sentiment, III. 45, 4. ἡ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμαν παρέχουσα κ. τ. λ.

9. δίκαιοί εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι κ. τ. λ.] “ May be most justly expected to be “ also most mistrustful of prosperity.” Compare III. 40, 4. ἔλεος δίκαιος ἀντιδιδόσθαι. The conjunction καί, which the Scholiast calls “ superfluous,” implies that, “ with their various experience, they may be expected to have “ learnt also to mistrust prosperity;” i. e. “ the very circumstance of their

“ experience ought to have taught it “ them.”

10. ὃ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει κ. τ. λ.] “ And this may most fairly be supposed “ to be the case both with your city, “ owing to its experience, and with “ ours.” The words δι’ ἐμπειρίαν are meant to refer equally to both cities; for the speaker goes on to shew how Lacedæmon had experienced reverses of fortune as well as Athens.

16. δυνάμεως ἐνδεία] “ It was not, on “ one hand, from a decay of our power; “ nor, on the other, from any large and “ sudden increase of it; but, finding



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“ αὐτὸ ὁμοίως ὑπάρχει. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς διὰ τὴν παρῶ-  
 “ σαν νῦν ῥώμην πόλεός τε καὶ τῶν προσγεγενημένων καὶ  
 “ τὸ τῆς τύχης οἶεσθαι ἀεὶ μεθ’ ὑμῶν ἔσεσθαι. σωφρόνων<sup>4</sup>  
 “ δὲ ἀνδρῶν οἵτινες τάγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεντο·  
 5 “ καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ εὐξυνετώτερον ἂν προσφέ-

1. ὥστε] οὕτε B. ὑμᾶς] om. c.f.g.  
 προσγεγενημένης L. 3. ἀεὶ] om. c.f.g.  
 ἐτώτεροι i. ἀξυν. R. ἂν] αὐ G.

2. ῥώμην νῦν V. προγεγενημένων I.O.  
 4. οἵτινες] om. i. ἐς] ἐπ’ K. 5. εὐξυν-

“ that we had miscalculated upon our  
 “ ordinary resources, a thing to which  
 “ all men alike are liable.” The sense  
 of ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων seems to be,  
 “ proceeding to argue from our ordi-  
 “ nary state and resources;” or, “ ar-  
 “ guing upon them.” Compare II. 62,  
 5. γνώμη ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων πιστεύει.

2. τῶν προσγεγενημένων] “ Its acces-  
 sions.” Compare just above, μείζονος  
 προσγεγενημένης. For τὸ τῆς τύχης com-  
 pare τὸ τῆς γνώμης, II. 87, 3. τὰ τῆς  
 ὀργῆς, II. 60, 1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, IV.  
 54, 3. τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὸ τῆς  
 ξυμφορᾶς, III. 59, 1.

3. σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν κ. τ. λ.] Σώ-  
 φρονές εἰσιν, οἵτινες, ἀδήλου ὄντος τοῦ  
 ἀποβησομένου, ἐκ τῆς παρούσης ἐνπρα-  
 γίας ἐπὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ῥέπουσι, καὶ οὐκ  
 ἐξυβρίζουσιν, ὥς παραμενοῦσης αὐτοῖς  
 ἀεὶ τῆς ἐνπραγίας, ἀλλὰ συμβαίνειν τοῖς  
 ἐναντίοις. SCHOL. Compare III. 45, 7.  
 πολλῆς εὐθείας ὅστις οἰέται, the expres-  
 sion being confused between σώφρονες  
 δὲ ἄνδρες οἵτινες ἔθεντο and σωφρόνων  
 δὲ ἀνδρῶν τὸ θέσθαι. See the note on  
 II. 44, 1. The construction, according to  
 Poppo, is, οἵτινες ἔθεντο, νομίσωσί τε,  
 passing from the indicative to the sub-  
 junctive, as, elsewhere, from the sub-  
 junctive to the indicative. See Poppo’s  
 Prolegom. I. p. 271. and the examples  
 there quoted. The words καὶ ταῖς ξυμ-  
 φοραῖς—προσφέρουτο are inserted, as a  
 sort of parenthesis, in the midst of the  
 sentence. For the omission of ἂν, with  
 the subjunctive mood νομίσωσι, see  
 Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 527. obs. 2. Jelf,  
 §. 830. Brunck on Cædip. Colon. 395.  
 ed. Gaisford; and Elmsley on Euripid.  
 Medea, 503. In the words immediately  
 following, τοῦτω refers to μέρος; as if it  
 were, οὐ τοῦτω τῷ μέρει ξυνεῖναι, καθ’  
 ὅσον ἂν τις αὐτοῦ βούληται μεταχειρίζειν.  
 Τοῦτω ξυνεῖναι seems to signify, “ to

“ abide with, rest in, or confine itself  
 “ to, that part which we require.” As  
 νόσῳ ξυνεῖναι signifies “ to be sick,” so  
 μερεῖ ξυνεῖναι would signify “ to be  
 “ partial.” Compare VI. 18, 3. ταμειύ-  
 εσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν : and  
 VI. 87, 3. καθ’ ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμε-  
 τέρας πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ  
 αὐτὸ ξυμφέρεῖ, τοῦτω ἀπολαβόντες χρή-  
 σασθε. Finally, the genitive αὐτῶν is  
 variously interpreted : Poppo refers it  
 to the plural μέρη, which must be re-  
 peated from the preceding μέρος; as if  
 Thucydides meant, “ As the fortunes  
 “ of those several parts should direct.”  
 Others refer it to σωφρόνων ἀνδρῶν, in  
 the earlier part of the sentence; “ As  
 “ their several fortunes should direct.”  
 I believe that Poppo is in the right.  
 The whole passage then I would thus  
 translate : “ They are sound-minded  
 “ men, who, following a safe system,  
 “ hold their good things as winnings  
 “ that may be lost again; (and when  
 “ they lose also, these same men would  
 “ conduct themselves more discreetly;)”  
 “ and who do not think that war will  
 “ suit itself to that scale on which they  
 “ wish to meddle with it, but will go  
 “ on even as its accidents may lead the  
 “ way. τοῦτω ξυνεῖναι forsan delenda;  
 “ vel, quod malim, leg. οὕτω ξυνεῖναι.”  
 DOBREE.

[The words τοῦτω ξυνεῖναι are so diffi-  
 cult, (for I allow that the interpretation  
 given of them above is scarcely satis-  
 factory,) that I should be glad to accept  
 Dobree’s conjecture. If the present  
 text be genuine, I cannot see however  
 that τοῦτω can be made to refer to any  
 other word than μέρος.]

5. καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ] Καὶ  
 γὰρ τὰς συμφορὰς οἷτοι δεξιώτερον ἂν  
 καὶ ὥς συνετοὶ προσδέχοντό τε καὶ φέ-  
 ροιεν. SCHOL.

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“ ροιυτο· τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι μὴ καθ’ ὅσον ἂν τις  
 “ αὐτοῦ μέρος βούληται μεταχειρίζειν, τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι, ἀλλ’  
 “ ὥς ἂν αἱ τύχαι αὐτῶν ἡγήσωνται. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ  
 “ τοιοῦτοι πταίνοντες, διὰ τὸ μὴ τῷ ὀρθουμένῳ αὐτοῦ πιστεύ-  
 “ οντες ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν ἂν μάλιστα καταλύοντο. 5  
 5 “ ὁ νῦν ὑμῖν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, καλῶς ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς πράξαι, καὶ  
 “ μήποτε ὕστερον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πειθόμενοι σφαλῆτε, ἃ πολλὰ  
 “ ἐνδέχεται, νομισθῆναι τύχῃ καὶ τὰ νῦν προχωρήσαντα  
 “ κρατῆσαι, ἐξὸν ἀκίνδυνον δόκησιν ἰσχύος καὶ ξυνέσεως ἐς  
 “ τὸ ἔπειτα καταλιπεῖν. XIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ὑμᾶς προ- 10

We invite you then  
 to conclude a lasting  
 peace; to ensure our  
 perpetual friendship  
 by not abusing your

“ καλοῦνται ἐς σπονδὰς καὶ διάλυσιν πολέμου,  
 “ διδόντες μὲν εἰρήνην καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ  
 “ ἄλλην φιλίαν πολλὴν καὶ οἰκειότητα ἐς

2. βούλεται] A.F.H.Q.R. τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι] om. A. τούτῳ ἐξείναι d. 4. διὰ  
 —πιστεύοντες] om. F.H. habet in margine F. τῷ] om. G.d.i. αὐτοὺς A.B.  
 E.R. et marg. F. 5. μάλιστα ἂν c.f.g. 6. ἡμῖν P. 7. om. F.V.c.g.  
 ὑμᾶς R. 7. σφαλῆται I. 8. προσχωρήσαντα f. 10. προσκαλοῦνται g.  
 παρακαλοῦντες d.i. om. G. 13. πολλὴν] om. L.O.P.

1. τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσιν] Ἀπὸ  
 κοινοῦ τὸ “ σῶφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵτινες  
 “ ἂν,” μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων” [καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.] ἡ  
 δὲ διάνοια, σῶφρονές εἰσιν, οἵτινες οἴου-  
 νται τὰ ἐκ τῶν πολέμων μὴ κατὰ προαί-  
 ρεσιν ἡμετέραν ἀποβαίνειν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ  
 τύχην. ἔνιοι δὲ τόνδε τὸν τρόπον ἐξηγῆ-  
 σαντο· σῶφρονές εἰσιν οἱ νομίζοντες τὸν  
 πόλεμον, τούτεστι τὴν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου  
 νίκην, μὴ καθ’ ὃ μέρος ἂν τις αὐτοῦ μετα-  
 χειρίζηται, οἷον ναυμαχῶν ἢ πεζομαχῶν,  
 κατὰ τοῦτο συντυγχάνειν, ἀλλ’ ὥς ἂν ἡ  
 τύχῃ ἡγήται τοῦ πολέμου. SCHOL.

3. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ τοιοῦτοι πταίον-  
 τες] Οἱ μὴ πιστεύοντες ταῖς κατὰ πόλεμον  
 εὐπραγίαις· τὸ γὰρ ὀρθούμενον τὴν εὐπρα-  
 γίαν λέγει. οὗτοι (φησὶν) ἐλάχιστα πταί-  
 οειν ἂν οἱ τὸν πόλεμον ἐν τῷ εὐπραγεῖν  
 αὐτοῖς κατατιθέμενοι. ἐξηγητικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ  
 τοῦτο τοῦ “ σῶφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵτινες  
 “ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεν-  
 “ το.” SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν] Ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰ εὐτυ-  
 χοῖεν. SCHOL.

καταλύοντο] Ἀναπαύονται. SCHOL.

6. δ.] Ἐν εὐπραγίᾳ καταλύσασθαι, ἀντὶ  
 τοῦ ἀποθεῖσθαι τὸν πόλεμον. SCHOL.

ὁ νῦν ὑμῖν κ. τ. λ.] “ This ye have  
 “ now a fair occasion for doing towards

“ us, and so to escape being thought  
 “ hereafter (if ye hearken not to us,  
 “ and meet with disasters, which may  
 “ full well be) to have won by good  
 “ luck only even your present succes-  
 “ ses; when you might leave behind  
 “ you a character for power and for  
 “ wisdom which no after-chances could  
 “ endanger.” He who knows not how  
 to improve and preserve an advantage,  
 may be thought not to have known  
 how to gain it, but to have been in-  
 debted for it only to fortune.

6. καὶ μήποτε ὕστερον νομισθῆναι] In-  
 finitivus νομισθῆναι pendet a praecedentibus  
 καλῶς ἔχει, ut haec conjungantur, καλῶς  
 ἔχει ὑμῖν πράξαι, καὶ μήποτε νομι-  
 σθῆναι. DUKER. “ ἵνα μὴ, εἴαν ποτε  
 σφαλῆτε ὕστερον, ἀπιθήσαντες ἡμῖν, (ἐν-  
 δέχεται γὰρ) νομισθῆτε καὶ τὰ νῦν ἄλλως  
 ἡτυχηκεναι καὶ χωρὶς συνέσεως, ἐξουσίας  
 ὑμῖν οὔσης, εἰρήνης γενομένης ἀνευ κινδύ-  
 νων, εὐβουλίας τε καὶ ἀνδρίας δόξαν τοῖς  
 μετὰ ταῦτα ἀνθρώποις καταλιπεῖν, ἰσχύος  
 μὲν, διὰ τὸ μείναι ὑμῖν τὴν εὐτυχίαν καὶ  
 μὴ μεταβληθῆναι, εὐβουλίας δὲ, ὅτι ἐσπεί-  
 σασθε ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν, εἰδότες τὸ τῆς τύ-  
 χης ἄστατον. SCHOL.

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- present success: for no peace can be durable which leaves in one of the parties a rankling sense of humiliation and injury.
- “ ἀλλήλους ὑπάρχειν, ἀνταιτουντες δὲ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἄνδρας, καὶ ἄμεινον ἡγούμενοι ἀμφοτέροις μὴ διακινδυνεύεσθαι, εἴτε βία διαφύγοιεν παρατυχούσης τινὸς σωτηρίας
- 5 “ εἴτε καὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντες μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθεῖεν. νομίζομέν<sup>2</sup> τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας μάλιστ’ ἂν διαλύεσθαι βεβαίως, οὐκ ἦν ἀνταμνυόμενός τις καὶ ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ πολέμου κατ’ ἀνάγκην ὅρκοις ἐγκαταλαμβάνων μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ξυμβῇ, ἀλλ’ ἦν παρὸν τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶσαι πρὸς τὸ ἐπι-
- 10 “ εἰκὲς καὶ ἀρετῇ † αὐτὸν † νικήσας, παρὰ ἃ προσεδέχeto,

3. ἀμφοτέροις E.h. κινδυνεύεσθαι K. ἦν E. 4. παρασχοῦσης G.  
 5. νομίζοντες e. 6. διαλύσασθαι d.i. 9. παρὸν] παρὰ K. 10. † αὐτὸν †  
 K.d.h.i. αὐτὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.N.P.Q.V.X.a.c.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
 Bekk. Goell. - vulgo αὐτός. περὶ M.b.e.

1. ὑπάρχειν] This word keeps its proper meaning. “That there should subsist a general, friendly, and intimate feeling between us, which would always dispose us on every particular occurrence to support and cooperate with one another;” “the general feeling should always *be at hand* to influence and determine our particular practice.”

5. νομίζομέν τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας κ. τ. λ.] “And we think that great enmities would be most effectually reconciled, not if one party acting on the principle of retaliation, and because he has been generally successful in the war, were to bind his adversary by compulsory oaths, and conclude a peace with him on unequal terms; but if, when he might do all this, he were to consult humanity and moderation, and having conquered him by his virtue, were, contrary to his expectations, to make peace with him on moderate conditions.” Dr. Bloomfield has anticipated me in reading αὐτὸν νικήσας instead of αὐτὸ or αὐτός: and in supposing that the ν was lost from the recurrence of the same letter in the beginning of νικήσας. I cannot think that ἀρετῇ αὐτὸ νικήσας can mean, as the Scholiast explains it, τῇ φιλανθρωπία αὐτὸ τὸ πλεονεκτικὸν κατακρατήσας: for this seems to me neither to resemble

the spirit nor the language of Thucydides. The parts of the different members of the antithesis are as usual exactly opposed to one another: thus ἀνταμνυόμενος is opposed to πρὸς τὸ ἐπαικὲς—ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ πολέμου τὸ ἀρετῇ αὐτὸν νικήσας: and κατ’ ἀνάγκην—ξυμβῇ τὸ παρὰ ἃ—ξυναλλαγῇ. The words πρὸς τὸ ἐπαικὲς, i. e. σκοπῶν πρὸς τὸ ἐπαικὲς, (Compare Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 591. δ.) almost exactly answer to our expression, “consulting humanity.” If αὐτὸν be admitted as the true reading, the nominative case to προσεδέχeto is supplied at once; but in any case it is easier to understand αὐτός from the whole context, than to imagine, with Poppo, that προσεδέχeto can bear a passive sense. For the accusative αὐτὸν, the words “his enemy” are so evidently implied after ἐγκαταλαμβάνων, that there seems no difficulty in referring to a substantive so clearly and necessarily understood. The expression ἀρετῇ νικήσας is illustrated by Dr. Bloomfield by quotations from several writers: for instance, Euripid. *Hercul. Fur.* 339. ἀρετῇ σε νικῶ, θνητὸς ὢν, θεὸν μέγαν. Compare also the words of the Falisci to the Romans, when submitting to them in consequence of the generosity of Camillus. οὐ τοσοῦτον τῇ δυνάμει λείπεσθαι δοκοῦντας ὅσον ἡττᾶσθαι τῆς ἀρετῆς ὁμολογοῦντας. Plutarch, *Camillus*, c. 10.



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- 3 “μετρίως ξυναλλαγή. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἤδη ὁ ἐναντίος μὴ ἀντα-  
 “μύνεσθαι ὡς βιασθεῖς ἀλλ’ ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρετὴν, ἐτοιμό-  
 4 “τερός ἐστὶν αἰσχύνῃ ἐμμένειν οἷς ξυνέθετο. καὶ μᾶλλον  
 “πρὸς τοὺς μειζόνως ἐχθροὺς τοῦτο δρῶσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἢ  
 “πρὸς τοὺς τὰ μέτρια διενεχθέντας· πεφύκασί τε τοῖς μὲν 5  
 “ἐκουσίως ἐνδοῦσιν ἀνθησασᾶσθαι μεθ’ ἡδονῆς, πρὸς δὲ τὰ  
 “ὑπεραυχούντα καὶ παρὰ γνώμην διακινδυνεύειν. XX.  
 Let us make peace be- “ἡμῖν δὲ καλῶς, εἴπερ ποτὲ, ἔχει ἀμφοτέροις  
 fore some irreparable “ἡ ξυναλλαγή, πρὶν τι ἀνῆκεστον διὰ μέσου  
 loss on our part ren- “γενόμενον ἡμᾶς καταλαβεῖν, ἐν ᾧ ἀνάγκη 10  
 ders reconciliation im- “αἰδῖον ὑμῖν ἔχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν  
 possible; and entitle “ἔχειν, ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκα-  
 yourselves to the gra- “λούμεθα. ἔτι δ’ ὄντων ἀκρίτων, καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν  
 titude of Greece, by  
 terminating generous- “δόξης καὶ ἡμετέρας φιλίας προσγινομένης,  
 2 ly this fatal war, when  
 ambition might tempt  
 you to continue it.

1. ᾗδη] om. Q. ἀνταμύνασθαι B.h. 3. τις αἰσχύνῃ d.i. 4. τοὺς] om. P.  
 5. τοὺς μέτρια C.G.K.c.e.f.g. τοὺς μετρίως d. 6. ἐκουσίως] ἐκούσιν Lex. Seg.  
 p. 126, I. ἀντίσασθαι Q. 10. καταλαμβάνειν V. 12. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.F.H.  
 K.L.M.N.O.V.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 14. προ-  
 γινομένης i. προγεγενημένης L.

1. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἤδη κ.τ.λ.] Compare the sentiments of the Privernates before the Roman senate, Livy, VIII. 21.

2. βιασθεῖς] Vid. Suidam in ἐβιάζοντο. ἐβιάζοντο alibi ἐπὶ τῶν πασχόντων. Homerus: Αἴας δ’ οὐκέτ’ ἔμμνε· BIA’ZETO γὰρ βελέεσσι. D. Halic. βεβιασμένα σχήματα: Interpres, per vim figuras. imino, figuras coactas. Ὀφείλων—ἀρετὴν Thom. Mag. in βούλομαι, qui ἀνταμύνασθαι habet. WASS.

6. πρὸς δὲ τὰ ὑπεραυχούντα] Of this use of the neuter instead of the masculine, which is common enough in Thucydides, Poppo has collected a number of examples, Prolegom. I. p. 103. ch. viii.

11. ἔχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν] That is, “we shall hate you not only “nationally, for the wound you will “have inflicted on Sparta; but indi- “vidually, because so many of us will “have lost our own near relations by “your inflexibility.” The Spartan

aristocracy would feel it a personal wound to lose at once so many of its members, connected by blood or marriage with its principal families. Compare Thucyd. V. 15, 1.

12. ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκαλούμεθα] i. e. τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου φίλους γίνεσθαι βεβαίως, τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν προσλαβόντας.

13. ἔτι δ’ ὄντων ἀκρίτων] “Ἐτι δὲ ὄντων ἀδιακρίτων καὶ ἀμφιβόλων τῶν πραγμάτων τῶν κατὰ τὴν Σφακτηρίαν, εἴτε ἀλίσκονται οἱ ἄνδρες εἴτε διαφεύγουσι, καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν δόξης προσγινομένης καὶ φιλίας παρ’ ἡμῶν, εἰς σπειρώμεθα ὥσπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, ἡμῖν δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, πρὶν αἰσχροῦ τινὸς πειραθῆναι (ἀντὶ τοῦ πρὶν ἀλῶναι τοὺς ἄνδρας) τῆς συμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης, διαλλαγώμεν.—SCHOL.

ὄντων ἀκρίτων] “Things being yet “undecided.” Compare Herodot. VII. 37, 2. οὐτε ἐπινεφέλων ἔόντων, and Thucyd. I. 7. πλοῖμωτέρων ὄντων, and the note there.

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- “ ἡμῖν δὲ πρὸ αἰσχροῦ τινὸς ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθε-  
 “ μένης, διαλλαγῶμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ τε ἀντὶ πολέμου εἰρήνην  
 “ ἐλώμεθα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλησιν ἀνάπανσιν κακῶν  
 “ ποιήσωμεν· οἱ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς αἰτιωτέρους ἡγήσονται.  
 5 “ πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς ὁποτέρων ἀρξάντων· κατα- 3  
 “ λύσεως δὲ γιγνομένης, ἥς νῦν ὑμεῖς τὸ πλεόν κύριοι ἐστε,  
 “ τὴν χάριν ὑμῖν προσθήσουσιν. ἣν τε γνῶτε, Λακεδαιμο- 4  
 “ νίοις ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν φίλους γενέσθαι βεβαίως, αὐτῶν τε  
 “ προκαλεσαμένων, χαρισαμένοις τε μᾶλλον ἢ βιασαμένοις.  
 10 “ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τὰ ἐνόντα ἀγαθὰ σκοπεῖτε ὅσα εἰκὸς εἶναι· 5  
 “ ἡμῶν γὰρ καὶ ὑμῶν ταῦτα λεγόντων τό γε ἄλλο Ἑλληνι-  
 “ κὸν ἴστε ὅτι ὑποδεέστερον ὢν τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει.”

XXI. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοσαῦτα εἶπον, νομίζοντες  
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ σπονδῶν μὲν ἐπιθυμεῖν,  
 15 The Athenians, at the instigation of Cleon, σφῶν δὲ ἐναντιουμένων κωλύεσθαι, διδομένης  
 instig on such hard δὲ εἰρήνης ἀσμένους δέξεσθαι τε καὶ τοὺς

1. πρὸς I. συμφορᾶς c.h. διατιθέμενης d.i. 3. ἀνάπανσιν b. καλῶν e.i.  
 4. ποιήσωμεν E. F. H. ἡγήσονται B. 5. πολεμοῦνται e. πολεμούντας f.  
 μὲν addidi sumptum ex A. B. C. E. F. G. H. L. O. P. V. X. c. d. e. f. g. Parm. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σαφῶς P. 6. γιγνομένης A. B. E. F. H. X. h. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo γενομένης. 8. βεβαίους K. 9. βιασαμένων C. 10. εἶναι om. G.  
 11. ταῦτα F. τότε A. F. L. O. P. R. d. g. h. i. 12. ὅτι om. F. 13. οὖν  
 om. L. O. P. 15. διδομένης εἰρήνης d.i. 16. τε εἰρήνης Parm. ἀσμένους  
 ἔξεσθαι I. K. X. c. f. g. Poppo. ἀσμένως δέξεσθαι L. O. P. Parm. Bekker. Goell.  
 ἀσμένως δέξασθαι H. R. e. m. ἀσμένους δέξασθαι C. E. F. G. Q. V. a. e. Haack. ἀσμέ-  
 νως δέχεσθαι A. h. ἀσμένους δέχεσθαι B. vulgo δέξεσθαι τε ἀσμένως.

I. ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης]  
 These words admit of two interpreta-  
 tions; either, “our disaster being set-  
 tled on tolerable terms,” in the sense  
 in which καταθέσθαι πόλεμον is used by  
 Demosthenes and Lysias, that is, “to  
 lay down or terminate a war,” (De-  
 mosth. Fals. Legat. p. 425. Reiske. Ly-  
 sias, Olymp. p. 914. Reiske,) or else,  
 “our misfortune being laid upon us  
 lightly;” taking καταθέσθαι in the  
 sense of bestowing or rendering. So  
 Xenophon, Venat. X. 8. εἰς τοῦτον τὴν  
 ὄργην κατέθετο. “Vents or bestows all  
 his anger upon him.” Compare also  
 Sophocl. Œdip. Colon. 1215. αἱ μακρὰ  
 ἡμέραι κατέθειτο δὴ Δῦπας ἐγγυτέρω.

4. οἱ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς] Ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ

γενέσθαι δηλονότι τὴν εἰρήνην, ὑμᾶς νο-  
 μοῦσιν αἰτιωτέρους. ἀντὶ τοῦ, πλεόν τῶν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων ὑμῖν τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης  
 ὁμολογήσουσιν. ὁ δὲ καὶ σύνδεσμος οὐ  
 περιττῶς κείται, ἀλλ’ ἀναγκαίως. λέγει  
 γὰρ ὅτι τῷ τε νομίσει ὑμᾶς νενικηκέ-  
 ναι, καὶ τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης εἰς ὑμᾶς  
 μέλλουσιν ἀνεγκεῖν. SCHOL.

5. πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς] Πο-  
 λεμοῦνται γὰρ, ἀδήλου ὅντος τοῦ πράγμα-  
 τος, τίς ἐστὶν ὁ προκαταρξάμενος τοῦ πο-  
 λέμου, εἴτε ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἴτε ὁ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖος, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς. SCHOL.

7. ἣν τε γνῶτε, Λακεδαιμονίοις] Ἄν τε  
 πεισθῇτε, ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις φί-  
 λους γενέσθαι, χάριν δοῦσιν μᾶλλον, ἢ περ  
 βιασθείσιν ὑπ’ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

12. τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει] Either, “will

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2 terms, that the Lacedæmonians, after trying in vain to be allowed to negotiate with a certain number of plenipotentiaries, instead of discussing the terms before the assembly of the people, at last break off the negotiation.

21, 22.

ἀνδρας ἀποδώσειν. οἱ δὲ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς, ἔχοντες τοὺς ἀνδρας ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον εἶναι ὅποταν βούλωνται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς, τοῦ δὲ πλέονος ὠρέγοντο. μάλιστα δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐνήγε Κλέων ὁ Κλεαινέτου, 5 ἀνὴρ δημαγωγὸς κατ' ἐκείνους τὸν χρόνον ὃν καὶ τῷ πλήθει πιθανώτατος· καὶ ἔπεισεν ἀποκρίνασθαι ὡς χρὴ τὰ μὲν ὅπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ παραδόντας πρῶτον κομισθῆναι Ἀθήναζε, ἐλθόντων δὲ, ἀποδόντας Λακεδαιμονίους Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροιζῆνα 10 καὶ Ἀχαΐαν, ἃ οὐ πολέμῳ ἔλαβον ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ξυμβάσεως, Ἀθηναίων συγχωρησάντων κατὰ ξυμφορὰς καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε δεομένων τι μᾶλλον σπονδῶν, κομίσασθαι τοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ὅποσον ἂν δοκῇ χρόνον ἀμφοτέροις. XXII. οἱ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόκρισιν οὐδὲν 15 ἀντείπον, ξυνέδρους δὲ σφίσιν ἐκέλευον ἐλέσθαι, οἵτινες λέγοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες περὶ ἐκάστου συμβήσονται κατὰ 2 ἡσυχίαν ὃ τι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους. Κλέων δὲ ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολὺς ἐνέκειτο, λέγων γινώσκειν μὲν καὶ πρότερον οὐδὲν ἐν νῷ ἔχοντας δίκαιον αὐτοὺς, σαφὲς δ' εἶναι καὶ νῦν, οἵτινες τῷ 20

3. βούλονται F.H.c. πρὸς αὐτοὺς ποιεῖσθαι G.h.m. 5. μᾶλλον L. κλεαινέτα P. 7. πιθανώτατος E. καὶ] om. Q. εἶπεν ἀποκρίνεσθαι d. 8. σφᾶς E. 9. πρῶτον] om. d.i. 10. νίκαιαν P. τροιζῆνα B.E.F.G.H. K.V.h. 11. ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ C.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Porpo. 12. συγχωρησάντων C. κατὰ ξυμφορὰς e. κατὰ τὰς ξυμφορὰς L. 14. ὅποσων I. 16. ἐκέλευον] om. A. 18. δὴ] om. d. δεῖ E.F. 19. γινώσκειν V. καὶ] om. P. οὐδὲ d. ἐν νῷ] om. e. 20. ἔχοντας d.e. σαφὲς d. σαφὲς εἰδέναι V.

“honour us in the highest degree;” or, “being inferior, will pay respect to “the greatest powers;” but the first interpretation is to be preferred.

1. τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς—ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] Ποιεῖσθαι bis cogitandum, sic, τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον εἶναι ποιεῖσθαι ὅποταν [σφείς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι] βούλονται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς. GÖLLER. But may not εἶναι be the feminine gender here, as according to a great majority of the best MSS. we have νῆες εἶναι

ἤδη οὖσαι, VIII. 26, 1. and εἰσὶν βοθηίας Demosthen. Chersones. p. 93. Reiske. The sense would then be, “thinking that the peace lay ready “for them, i. e. was at their disposal, whenever they chose to conclude it.”

19. πολὺς ἐνέκειτο] “Sallust. Jugurth. “84. *Multus instabat.*” GÖLLER. Compare Herodot. VII. 158, 1. Γέλων δὲ πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο. “Fell vehemently “upon them.” “Attacked them vehemently.”



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μὲν πλήθει οὐδὲν ἐθέλουσιν εἰπεῖν, ὀλίγοις δὲ ἀνδράσι ξύνε-  
 δροι βούλονται γίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ εἴ τι ὑγιὲς διανοοῦνται,  
 λέγειν ἐκέλευσεν ἅπασιν. ὁρῶντες δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὔτε 3  
 σφίσιν οἷόν τε ὃν ἐν πλήθει εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ξυμ-  
 5 φορᾶς ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ξυγχωρεῖν, μὴ ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δια-  
 βληθῶσιν εἰπόντες καὶ οὐ τυχόντες, οὔτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους  
 ἐπὶ μετρίοις ποιήσοντας ἂ προὔκαλοῦντο, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ  
 τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἄπρακτοι. XXIII. ἀφικομένων δὲ αὐτῶν διε-  
 PYLUS. λύντο εὐθύς αἱ σπονδαὶ αἱ περὶ Πύλον, καὶ  
 10 Rupture of the ar- τὰς ναῦς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπήτουν, καθάπερ  
 mistice. The Athe- ξυνέκειτο· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες  
 nians refuse to re- ἐπιδρομήν τε τῷ τειχίσματι παράσπονδον καὶ  
 store the Lacedæmo- ἀλλὰ οὐκ ἀξιόλογα δοκοῦντα εἶναι οὐκ ἀπεδί-  
 nian fleet, and com- δοσαν, ἰσχυριζόμενοι ὅτι δὴ εἴρητο, ἐὰν καὶ ὅτιοῦν παραβαθῇ,  
 mence a strict block- 15 λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀντέλεγόν τε,  
 ade of Sphaacteria. καὶ ἀδίκημα ἐπικαλέσαντες τὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀπελθόντες ἐς  
 πόλεμον καθίσταντο. καὶ τὰ περὶ Πύλον ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων 2  
 κατὰ κράτος ἐπολεμεῖτο, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν δυοῖν ἐναντίαιν αἰὶ  
 τὴν νῆσον περιπλέοντες τῆς ἡμέρας, (τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ  
 20 ἅπασαι περιώρμουν, πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ὅποτε ἄνεμος

I. ἐθέλωσιν K. δὲ] om. b. 4. εἴ τι Poppo: libri omnes εἴτε. [Poppo-  
 nis emendationem receperunt Haack. Bekk. Goell.] καὶ τι ὑπὸ d. τὰς  
 ξυμφορὰς P. τῆς συμφορὰς C.e. 5. διαβληθῶσιν post εἰπόντες ponunt c.f.  
 post τυχόντες g. 7. ἐπιμετρίως d.i. ποιήσαντας A.B.F.P.h. προκα-  
 λοῦνται d. προὔκαλοῦνται i. προκαλοῦντο V. 8. ἀθηναῖων i. 9. διεκελεύοντο e.  
 εὐθέως K. περὶ τὴν πύλον N. περὶ τὸν πύλον K. 13. ἀξιόλογα] ὀλίγα f.g.  
 ἀπέδοσαν c.g. ἀπέδιδωσαν I. 14. καὶ] om. d.i. παραβασθῇ d. 16. τὸ τῶν  
 νηῶν] om. R. ἐπελθόντες Q. 17. ἀπ' I. ἀμφοτέροις c.f.g. 18. κατὰ  
 κράτος] om. f.g. δυνείν O. post δυοῖν cum A.B.E.F.H.h. omisi νεοῖν. [Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk.] ἐναντίαν B.F. 20. πλὴν τὰς i. πρὸς] περὶ L.O.P.

18. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν κ. τ. λ.] We have the  
 nominative instead of the genitive ὑπ'  
 Ἀθηναίων, because ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐπο-  
 λεμεῖτο is the same thing in sense as  
 ἀμφοτέροις ἐπολέμουν. Poppo well com-  
 pares V. 70. ἡ ξύνδοδος ἦν Ἀργεῖοι μὲν  
 —χωροῦντες. See Jelf, §. 708, i.

δυοῖν ἐναντίαιν] That is, "sailing  
 "round in opposite directions, so as  
 "to meet one another." Compare I.  
 93, 5.

20. περιώρμουν] Περιορμῆν est, ut ait  
 Pollux, I. 122. τὸ ἐν κύκλῳ περιπλεῖν  
 νῆσον, καὶ προσκαθῆσθαι πολιορκητικῶς  
 νήσῳ ἀπὸ νεῶν. Sic infr. cap. 26, 7.  
 III. 6, i. dicit περιορμίζεσθαι καὶ πε-  
 ριορμίσσάμενοι τὸ πρὸς νότον τῆς πόλεως.  
 Duk.

πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος κ. τ. λ.]  
 "Quoties ventus spirabat, non circum-  
 "ibant τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος." Vide c.  
 26, 7. l. 97. DOBREE.

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εἴη· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς ἑκοσι νῆες ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὴν φυλακὴν, ὥστε αἱ πᾶσαι ἐβδομήκοντα ἐγένοντο·) Πελοποννήσιοι δὲ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατοπεδεύόμενοι καὶ προσβολὰς ποιούμενοι τῷ τείχει, σκοποῦντες καιρὸν εἰ τις παραπέσοι ὥστε τοὺς ἄνδρας σῶσαι.

5

XXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρὸς ταῖς ἐν Μεσσήνῃ φρουρούσαις ναυσὶ τὸ

SICILY.

Renewed attempt of  
the Syracusans and  
their allies against

2 Rhegium.

ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὃ παρεσκευάζοντο προσκομί-  
σαντες, τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιοῦντο ἐκ τῆς Μεσ-  
σῆνης. καὶ μάλιστα ἐνήγον οἱ Λοκροὶ τῶν 10

Ῥηγίνων κατὰ ἔχθραν, καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν πανδημεὶ

3 ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν. καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀποπειρᾶσθαι ἐβούλοντο,

ὀρῶντες τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰς μὲν παρούσας ὀλίγας ναῦς, ταῖς

δὲ πλείοσι καὶ μελλούσαις ἥξειν πυνθανόμενοι τὴν νῆσον

4 πολιορκεῖσθαι. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσειαν τῷ ναυτικῷ, τὸ Ῥήγιον 15

ἡλπιζον περὶ τε καὶ ναυσὶν ἐφορμῶντες ῥαδίως χειρώσα-

σθαι, καὶ ἤδη σφῶν ἰσχυρὰ τὰ πράγματα γίνεσθαι· ξύνεγ-

γυς γὰρ κειμένου τοῦ τε Ῥηγίου ἀκρωτηρίου τῆς Ἰταλίας

τῆς τε Μεσσήνης τῆς Σικελίας, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε οὐκ ἂν

5 εἶναι ἐφορμεῖν καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν. ἔστι δὲ ὁ πορθμὸς ἡ 20

3. ἔν τε τῇ C.F.G.H.K.N.V.a.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo.

στρατενόμενοι f.

6. ἐν σικελίᾳ A.b. συρράκούσιοι R.V.

καὶ ξύμμαχοι e. καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι

H.V.c.h.

8. ὅπερ ἐσκευάζοντο V.

9. ἐποιοῦντο τῆς A.B.F.

10. Λοκροὶ E.

11. ῥηγινῶν V.

ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν B.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.h.m. Parm. Haack.

Poppo. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν d.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. ἐσβεβλήκεσαν.

12. καὶ ναυ-

μαχίαν V.

16. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.Q.d.e.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

ceteri χειρώσασθαι.

17. σφῶν g.

18. τοῦ ῥηγίου L.

τῆς τε] καὶ τῆς Q.

19. ἀθηναίοις οὐκ L.O.P.

ἂν εἶναι A.B.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.X.a.g.m. Parm.

Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνείναι.

20. ἐφορμῆν E.

8. ὃ παρεσκευάζοντο] Compare IV. 1, 4.

11. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν] This is the reading of the best MSS. in this place, as of all the MSS. hitherto collated in IV.

1, 3. It is true that the other form, ἐσβεβλήκεσαν, which Bekker and Gøller have retained, is equally right in itself, as we have ἀναβεβλήκεσαν, III. 23, 1.

καταπεπτάκει, IV. 90, 2. γεγένητο, V. 14, 2. See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 164. obs. 1.

But we have not only ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν,

IV. 1, 4. but ἐσεβεβλήκει, III. 96, 3; so that there seems no reason for disregarding the authority of the best MSS. which in this place also follow the same form.

19. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε] This also is an instance of the τε being out of its place, as the sense is, ἐφορμεῖν τε καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν: "The Athenians would be

"both unable to cruise against them, "and to be masters of the strait."

See I. 49, 7. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 300.

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μεταξὺ Ῥηγίου θάλασσα καὶ Μεσσήνης, ἥπερ βραχύτατον  
 Σικελία τῆς ἡπείρου ἀπέχει· καὶ ἔστιν ἡ Χάρυβδις κληθεῖσα  
 τοῦτο, ἥ Ὀδυσσεὺς λέγεται διαπλεῦσαι (διὰ στενότητα δὲ  
 καὶ ἐκ μεγάλων πελαγῶν, τοῦ τε Τυρσηνικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σικε-  
 5 λικοῦ, ἐσπίπτουσα ἡ θάλασσα ἐς αὐτὸ καὶ ῥοώδης οὔσα  
 εἰκότως χαλεπὴ ἐνομίσθη) XXV. ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ μεταξὺ  
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶν ὀλίγω  
 πλείοσιν ἢ τριάκοντα ἡναγκάσθησαν ὀψὲ τῆς  
 ἡμέρας ναυμαχῆσαι περὶ πλοίου διαπλέοντος,  
 10 ἀντεπαναγόμενοι πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίων ναῦς ἐκ-  
 καίδεκα καὶ Ῥηγίνας ὀκτώ. καὶ νικηθέντες  
 ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τάχους ἀπέπλευσαν,  
 ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, ἐς τὰ οἰκεία στρατόπεδα,  
 τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, μίαν  
 ναῦν ἀπολέσαντες· καὶ νύξ ἐπεγένετο τῷ ἔργῳ.  
 15 μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Λοκροὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐκ τῆς 3

4. τοῦ τυρσηνικοῦ d. 5. ἡ θάλασσα] om. R. 6. ἐν] καὶ I. τὸ E.  
 9. πλοίου δὲ διαπλέοντος L.O.P.e. 10. ἀντεπαναγόμενοι A.B.F.H.L.N.V.h. Poppo.  
 11. ῤηγίας K. ῤηγίων e. ῤηγινὰς V. 12. ὑπὸ ἀθηναίων N.V. 13. οἰκεία om. G.  
 14. ῤηγίῳ g. 15. ἐγένετο O.P. 16. δέ] om. O. οἱ δὲ λοκροὶ μετὰ τοῦτο μὲν R.  
 ἐκ τῆς ῤηγίων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.a. ἐκ τῶν ῤηγίων d.f.g.i. Parm. ἐκ  
 τῆς ῤηγίων V. vulgo ἐκ τῆς τῶν ῤηγίων.

3. διὰ στενότητα δὲ κ. τ. λ.] “Cha-  
 rybdis appears to be an agitated wa-  
 ter, of from seventy to ninety fathoms  
 in depth, circling in quick eddies.  
 It is owing probably to the meeting  
 of the harbour and lateral currents  
 with the main one, the latter being  
 forced over in this direction by the  
 opposite point of Pezzo. This agrees  
 in some measure with the relation of  
 Thucydides, who is the only writer  
 of remote antiquity, I remember to  
 have read, who has assigned this  
 danger its true situation, and not  
 exaggerated its effects.” Captain  
 Smyth, *Memoir on Sicily*, pp. 123,  
 124.

14. τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥη-  
 γίῳ] The Syracusans had a naval camp  
 at Messina; the Locrians had one at  
 Rhegium, as their army was besieging

the place. But immediately afterwards,  
 when the Locrian army returned home,  
 the Locrian ships crossed over to Pe-  
 lorus, where the Syracusans joined  
 them from Messina. This seems to be  
 a sufficient explanation of the passage,  
 without supposing it to be so wholly  
 ungrammatical as that ἀπέπλευσαν  
 should not refer to νικηθέντες, but to  
 ἕκαστοι. If this were so, not only would  
 the words διὰ τάχους be unmeaning;  
 for why should the Athenians sail away  
 in haste, as they were victorious? but  
 also ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον would have  
 no force; for what chance or happening  
 could there be in the matter, if both  
 parties merely returned to their own  
 proper stations? Finally, Thucydides  
 would not, I think, in that case have  
 written ὥς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, but simply  
 ἐκάτεροι ἀπέπλευσαν.



Ῥηγίνων, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Πελωρίδα τῆς Μεσσήνης συλλεγεῖσθαι αἱ τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων νῆες ὥρμουν καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς παρῆν. προσπλεύσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ῥηγῖνοι ὁρῶντες τὰς ναῦς κενὰς ἐνέβαλον, καὶ χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ ἐπιβληθείσῃ μίαν ναὺν αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀποκολυμβήσαντων. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐσβάντων ἐς τὰς ναῦς καὶ παραπλεόντων ἀπὸ κάλῳ ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην, αὐθις προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀποσιμωσάντων ἐκείνων καὶ

2. συρράκουσιών V. 3. ῤηγῖνοι V. 4. ἐνέβαλλον V. 5. αὐτοὶ C.K.N. a.d.e.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτοῖς. 6. τῶν] καὶ i. om. d. συρράκουσιών R. συρράκουσιών V. ἐσβάντων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.O.P.V. a.b.e.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐμβάντων. ἐς ante τὰς om. K. 7. κάλως P. 8. προσβάλλοντες Q. οἱ] om. c.g.

4. χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ] Vide Schefferi Milit. Naval. l. 2. c. 7. HUDS.

5. αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν] The reading αὐτοὶ is confirmed, in addition to the MSS. formerly collated, by the Laurentian MS. (C.) and one of those at Thenford. On the other hand, the MS. numbered 367, in the library of St. Mark at Venice, (X.) and that in the library at Parma, read αὐτοῖς. But αὐτοῖς is undoubtedly the true reading, as the example of III. 98, 1. referred to by Duker to justify αὐτοῖς, is nothing at all to the purpose; and αὐτοὶ ἀπώλεσαν, "the Athenians on their part lost a ship," is properly put with reference to the words just before, μίαν ναὺν ἀπολέσαντες, applied to the Syracusans. The "iron grapple" was thrown by the Syracusans, from the shore, on one of the attacking ships of the Athenians; and the crew, unable to disengage themselves, escaped by swimming to the ships of their friends, leaving their vessel in the hands of the enemy. "αὐτοὶ" malim (quomodo ni fallor Scholiast.) "ob ἑτέραν, (p. 33. l. 1.) ne quid dicam "de ἐπιβληθείσῃ." DOBREE.

7. ἀπὸ κάλῳ] Pollux, l. 113. ἐπλέομεν ἀπὸ κάλων. et, ἐν χρῶ τῆς γῆς παραπλέοντες, ἐκ κάλων ἔλκοντες τὴν ναὺν. Polybius, Strabo, et Diodorus Sicul. dicunt ῥυμουλκεῖν, et ῥυμουλκεῖσθαι: Latini remulco trahere, et trahi. Vid. Suid. in ῥυμουλκῶ, Sigon. ad Liv. XXV. 30. et Scheffer. II. de Milit. Nav. 5. Genitivus κάλως, quemadmodum est in Cod.

Dan. fortassis nusquam alibi invenitur. Κάλῳ, et κάλως dixerunt Attici, teste Eustathio in Homer. Iliad. χ'. p. 1271. Unde nominativus κάλῳες apud Apollon. Rhod. II. Argonaut. 727. Stephan. Append. ad script. al. de Dialect. p. 149. DUKER.

8. ἀποσιμωσάντων] This word admits of various explanations: 1. From σιμὸς, "having a turn-up nose," comes the general notion of turning, twisting, &c.; so that ἀποσιμῶν would signify "to twist or wind oneself away," meaning that the Syracusan ships "exploded" cuerunt sese, "wound themselves out from between the Athenians and the shore, and got out to the open sea." And this sense of "moving in an oblique direction" suits the passage in Xenophon, Hellenic. V. 4, 50. where the present reading is ἐπισίμωσας. 2. If Hesychius be correct in explaining σιμὸν to mean "ground with a steep ascent," the scholiast's explanation, μετεωρισάντων τὰς ναῦς, may be quite correct, and the word may signify no more than "getting their vessels out into the open sea." 3. Hesychius also says that σίμιον signifies "a shore" or beach," αἰγιαλός. If this be so, ἀποσιμῶν may mean no more than "getting away from the shore." But, however derived, the sense of the word in this passage is clear; namely, that the Syracusan ships, seeing the Athenians preparing to attack them while they were towed along from the shore,

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προεμβαλόντων, ἑτέραν ναῦν ἀπολλύνουσι. καὶ ἐν τῷ παρά-6  
πλῳ καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τοιουτοτρόπῳ γενομένη οὐκ ἔλασσον  
ἔχοντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι παρεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὸν ἐν τῇ Μεσ-  
σήνῃ λιμένα.

- 5 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι, Καμαρίνης ἀγγελθείσης προδίδοσθαι 7  
Συρακοσίοις ὑπ' Ἀρχίου καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ἔπλευσαν  
ἐκείσε· Μεσσήνιοι δ' ἐν τούτῳ πανδημεὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ ταῖς  
ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Νάξον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν ὁμορον  
οὔσαν. καὶ τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ <sup>ῥα</sup>τειχηρεῖς ποιήσαντες τοὺς 8  
10 Νάξιους ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ περι-  
πλεύσαντες κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίνην ποταμὸν τὴν γῆν ἐδήουν,  
τῷ δὲ πεζῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐσέβαλλον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ 9  
Σικελοὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄκρων πολλοὶ κατέβαινον βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ  
τοὺς Μεσσηνίους. καὶ οἱ Νάξιοι ὡς εἶδον, θαρσήσαντες καὶ  
15 παρακελευόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ὡς οἱ Λεοντῖνοι σφίσι καὶ [οἱ]  
ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ξύμμαχοι ἐς τιμωρίαν ἐπέρχονται, ἐκδρα-  
μόντες ἄφνω ἐκ τῆς πόλεως προσπίπτουσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις,  
καὶ τρέψαντες ἀπέκτεινάν τε ὑπὲρ χιλίους, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ  
χαλεπῶς ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον· καὶ γὰρ οἱ βάρβαροι ἐν ταῖς  
20 ὁδοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες τοὺς πλείστους διέφθειραν. καὶ αἱ νῆες 10

1. ἐμβαλόντων d.i. προεμβαλλόντων G. ἀπολλύνουσι I.Q. ἀπολλύνουσιν V.  
2. καί—γενομένη] om. H.P. ἐν τῇ G. καὶ ἐν τῇ—γιννομένη e. τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ  
E.F.L. 3. συρράκοσιοι R. συρράκούσιοι V. εἰς τὸν C. τῇ] om. Q. 6. ὑπὸ  
ἀρχίου V. 10. μὲν τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ e. 11. ἀκεσσίνην F. ἀσεκίνην d.  
12. ἐσέβαλλον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.V.a.c. Haack. Goell. Bekk. †ἐσέβαλλον† Porro,  
cui legendum videtur προσέβαλλον. vulgo ἐσέβαλον. 15. αὐτοῖς P. καὶ οἱ E.G.  
καὶ ἄλλοι A.B. Bekker. 16. ἐσέρχονται h. ἐσδραμόντες c.

and thus having no space to manœuvre, on a sudden threw off their towing ropes, made their way out to the open sea by a lateral movement, and then became the assailants, instead of waiting quietly to receive the attack of the enemy.

11. κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίνην] “In the direction, or on the side, of the river “Acesines.” Compare κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελῷον, III. 7, 3, and note.

12. ἐσέβαλλον] Ἐσβάλλειν Thucydidi nunquam significat adoriri urbem, sed, irruptionem facere in terram: nec un-

quam cum πρὸς conjungitur. Scribe igitur προσέβαλλον, quæ verba jam II. 79, 9. in libris confusa vidimus. Porro. If ἐσέβαλλον be genuine, it must mean, “They directed their movements in “their incursion towards the city;” as if ἐσέβαλλον πρὸς τὴν πόλιν were a condensed expression for ἐσβαλόντες ἐχώρον πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

15. παρακελευόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς] That is, as Dr. Bloomfield rightly explains it, παρακελεύσεις ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ποιούμενοι. Compare V. 69.

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σχοῦσαι ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὕστερον ἐπ' οἶκον ἕκασται διεκρί-  
 11 θησαν. Λεοντῖνοι δὲ εὐθὺς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι μετὰ Ἀθηναίων  
 ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὥς κεκακωμένην ἐστράτεον, καὶ προσ-  
 βάλλοντες οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν  
 12 ἐπείρων, ὁ δὲ πεζὸς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν. ἐπεκδρομὴν δὲ ποιησά- 5  
 μενοι οἱ Μεσσήνιοι καὶ Λοκρῶν τινὲς μετὰ τοῦ Δημοτέλους,  
 οἱ μετὰ τὸ πάθος ἐγκατελείφθησαν φρουροὶ, ἐξαπιναίως  
 προσπεσόντες τρέπουσι τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Λεοντίνων  
 τὸ πολὺ καὶ ἀπέκτειναν πολλούς. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 καὶ ἀποβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐβοήθουν, καὶ κατεδίωξαν τοὺς 10  
 Μεσσηνίους πάλιν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, τεταραγμένοις ἐπιγενόμενοι  
 13 καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον. μετὰ δὲ  
 τοῦτο οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἑλλήνες ἄνευ τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 κατὰ γῆν ἐστράτεον ἐπ' ἀλλήλους.

XXVI. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Πύλῳ ἔτι ἐπολιόρκουν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ 15  
 Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατό-

PYLUS.

πεδον τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατὰ χώραν ἔμεινεν.

2 Progress of the block-  
 ade. Various means  
 practised by the Lacedæ-  
 monians to throw  
 supplies into Sphac-  
 teria.

ἐπίπονος δ' ἦν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἡ φυλακὴ σί-  
 του τε ἀπορία καὶ ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν κρήνη  
 ὅτι μὴ μία ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκροπόλει τῆς Πύλου, 20  
 καὶ αὕτη οὐ μεγάλη, ἀλλὰ διαμώμενοι τὸν

1. ἕκασται] om. A. 2. Λεοντῖνοι] λατίνιοι b. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.  
 3. κεκακωμένοι f. κεκαμένην d.i. ἐστράτευσαν O.P.d.e.i. προσβαλόντες  
 K.L.N.O.Q.V.f.i. 5. ἐπείρων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.c.f.g.h.i.  
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειρώντο. ἀπεκδρομὴν g. ἐπεκδρομὴν  
 ποιησάμενοι δὲ C.a. 7. τέλος e. 8. προσπεσόντες] om. A. 13. οἱ ἐν e.  
 14. ἀλλήλοισι Q. 19. τε] om. d.i. καὶ ὕδατος ἀπορία e.

5. ἐπείρων] Compare c. 43, 5. ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Σολύγειαν πειράσκειν. In both instances  
 πειρᾶν seems almost to assume the sense  
 of "making an attack;" into which  
 indeed it runs naturally from "making  
 "an attempt."

21. διαμώμενοι τὸν κάχληκα] The word  
 διαμᾶσθαι is not quite synonymous  
 with διορύττειν, but seems to include  
 the notion of shovelling, or clearing  
 away, as well as that of penetrating.  
 A dog scratching a hole with his paws

seems to give exactly the picture of  
 διαμᾶσθαι. It is this notion of "clear-  
 ing away" which makes the word  
 applicable to the mowing of grass or  
 corn. ἄμη, σκαφίον πλατύ: Schol. i. e.  
 a shovel. Compare Euripid. Bacchæ,  
 665. ἄκροισι δακτύλοις διαμῶσαι χθόνα.  
 Appian, Punica, c. 40. διαμώμενος τὴν  
 ψάμμον. Arrian, Exped. Alexand. VI.  
 23, 5. 26, 12. διαμώμενους τὸν κάχληκα,  
 as in Thucydides.



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κάχληκα οἱ πλείστοι ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ἔπινον οἶον εἰκὸς ὕδωρ.  
 στενοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐγίνετο, καὶ 3  
 τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἔχουσῶν ὄρμον αἱ μὲν σῖτον ἐν τῇ γῇ ἤρουντο  
 κατὰ μέρος, αἱ δὲ μετέωροι ὥρουν. ἀθυμίαν τε πλείστην ὁ 4  
 5 χρόνος παρείχε παρα λόγον ἐπιγιγνόμενος, οὓς ᾤοντο ἡμερῶν  
 ὀλίγων ἐκπολιορκήσειν ἐν νήσῳ τε ἐρήμῃ καὶ ὕδατι ἀλμυρῷ  
 χρωμένους. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες ἐς τὴν 5  
 νῆσον ἐσάγειν σῖτόν τε τὸν βουλόμενον ἀληλεμένον καὶ οἶνον  
 καὶ τυρὸν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βρῶμα, οἶον ἂν ἐς πολιορκίαν  
 10 ξυμφέρῃ, τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ, καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τῷ  
 ἐσαγαγόντι ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι. καὶ ἐσῆγον ἄλλοι 6  
 τε παρακινδυνεύοντες καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Εἰλωτες, ἀπαίροντες  
 ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὀπόθεν τύχοιεν καὶ καταπλέοντες  
 ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐς τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς νήσου. μάλιστα δὲ 7  
 15 ἐτήρουν ἀνέμῳ καταφέρεσθαι· ῥᾶον γὰρ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν  
 τριήρων ἐλάνθανον, ὅποτε πνεῦμα ἐκ πόντου εἴη· ἄπορον

2. ἐγένετο c. 4. πλείστην καὶ ὁ L.O.Q. 6. ἐρήμῳ L.O.Q. ἀλμυρῷ ὕδατι G.  
 7. ἦν λακεδαιμόνιοι K. 8. ἐσάγειν V. σῖτον τὸν K. ἀληλεμένον A.C.F.K.a.  
 Goell. Bekk. ἀληλεσμένον ceteri (Haack. Poppo.) præter E. qui ἀλληλησμένον.  
 9. οἶον] οἱ G.I. om. d. 10. ξυμφέρῃ A.F.H.h. Goell. Bekk. \*ξυμφέρῃ\* Poppo.  
 ξυμφέρει C.E.R.a. ξυμφέρων e. vulgo et Haack. ξυμφέροι. οἶον ἂν om. N. qui  
 mox ξυμφέρει habet. Ita V. τῶν] om. d.i. τῶν τριήρ. τὴν φυλ. V. 11. ἐσα-  
 γαγόντι V. 13. ὅθεν O.P. 16. τριήρων H.K. εἴη] ῥε e.

5. οὓς ᾤοντο] This is a striking in-  
 stance how completely the relative in  
 Greek and Latin at the beginning of  
 a sentence corresponds to the demon-  
 strative pronoun, with such a conjunc-  
 tion as the sense requires, in English.  
 Οὓς, properly speaking, has no ante-  
 cedent; but by resolving it into its  
 English equivalent, we see how natu-  
 rally the subject to which it refers  
 may be understood from the context:  
 "The unexpected length of the siege  
 "gave them great discouragement;  
 "for they thought to reduce them in  
 "a few days," &c. Compare VIII.  
 76, 6. καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλέκωναι, οἳ γε μήτε  
 ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν κ. τ. λ.

7. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι] The  
 construction might have been τὸ τοὺς  
 Λακεδαιμόνιους προειπεῖν, or, ὅτι προ-

εἶπον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, or, αἴτιοι ἦσαν  
 οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. But as in Latin, the  
 number of the verb is suited to either  
 nominative; and speaking logically,  
 αἴτιον is more properly the subject  
 of the proposition than οἱ Λακεδαι-  
 μόνιοι.

9. οἶον ἂν—ξυμφέρῃ] The subjunc-  
 tive mood is used, as being that which  
 the Lacedæmonians themselves would  
 use in their proclamation: "Any man  
 "may carry in wine, cheese, and any  
 "other article of provision, such as  
 "may be useful against a siege." The  
 old reading οἶον ἂν ξυμφέροι violates  
 the common rule of Greek construc-  
 tion, by which the optative mood after  
 a relative is used without ἂν, the sub-  
 junctive with it. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.  
 §. 527.

γὰρ ἐγίγνετο περιορμεῖν, τοῖς δὲ ἀφειδῆς ὁ κατάπλους καθε-  
στήκει· ἐπώκελλον γὰρ τὰ πλοῖα τετιμημένα χρημάτων, καὶ  
οἱ ὀπλῖται περὶ τὰς κατάρσεις τῆς νήσου ἐφύλασσον. ὅσοι  
8 δὲ γαλήνῃ κινδυνεύσειαν, ἠλίσκοντο. ἐσένεον δὲ καὶ κατὰ  
τὸν λιμένα κολυμβηταὶ ὕφνδροι, καλωδίῳ ἐν ἄσκοῖς ἐφέλ- 5  
κοντες μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην καὶ λίνου σπέρμα κεκομμένον·  
9 ὧν τὸ πρῶτον λανθανόντων φυλακαὶ ὕστερον ἐγένοντο. παντί  
τε τρόπῳ ἐκάτεροι ἐτεχνῶντο, οἱ μὲν ἐσπέμπειν τὰ σιτία, οἱ  
δὲ μὴ λανθάνειν σφᾶς.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις πυνθανόμενοι περὶ τῆς 10  
στρατιᾶς ὅτι ταλαιπωρεῖται καὶ σῖτος τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ὅτι  
ἐσπλεῖ, ἡπόρουν καὶ ἐδεδοίκεσαν μὴ σφῶν  
χειμῶν τὴν φυλακὴν ἐπιλάβοι, ὀρῶντες τῶν τε  
ἐπιτηδείων τὴν περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον κομιδὴν  
ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην—ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ καὶ 15  
οὐδ' ἐν θέρει οἰοί τε ὄντες ἱκανὰ περιπέμπειν,

ATHENS.

Uneasiness felt at A-  
thens on account of  
the length of the block-  
ade: Cleon imputes it  
to the insufficiency of  
the generals of the  
commonwealth.

1. καθειστήκει G.Q.c.d.f.g.i. et corr. F. 2. ἠκέλλον i. ἐπώκελλον a. 3. ὅση  
c.g. 4. ἐσένουον d. ἐπένεον margo N. et V. δέ] om. A.B.F.H.R.h.  
5. κολυμβητοὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.R.a.c.d.e.f.g. καλωδία Suidas v. ὕφνδρος.  
6. καταμεμελιτωμένην e. κεκομμένον V. 8. τε] γε A.E. δέ F. τε τῷ K.b.  
ἐτεχνῶντο] ἐχρῶντο C.K.V.a.c.g. ἐκπέμπειν i. 10. δέ] om. P. 13. ἐπι-  
λάβῃ R.c.g. τε om. G. 14. περὶ πελοπόννησον C.G.P.a.d.e. 16. οἶόν I.

4. ἐσένεον—κεκομμένον] Suidas in  
ὕφνδρος. WASS.

6. μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην] Laudat  
Eustathius ad Hom. Odys. α'. p.1390.  
WASS. "Poppy seed mixed with ho-  
ney." "Papaveris sativi tria genera:  
candidum, cujus semen tostum in  
"secunda mensa cum melle apud an-  
"tiquos dabatur." Pliny, Histor. Nat-  
ur. XIX. 8. Athenæus speaks of  
"poppy bread," i. e. bread sprinkled  
with poppy seeds on one side, and with  
sesamum, or parsley, on the other. Com-  
pare Athenæus, III. 75. Schweighæus.  
and Casaubon's note, with the passage  
of Pliny already quoted. The seeds of  
the *nigella damascena*, or fennel flower,  
are used by the Greeks at this day in  
the same manner, together with *sesa-  
mum*. See Dr. Sibthorpe in Walpole's  
Memoirs, vol. I. p. 246.

15. ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ] The words of  
this sentence are confused, though the  
sense is clear. The setting in of bad  
weather would defeat the blockade in  
two ways, by rendering it impossible  
for them to feed their armament, and  
by hindering their ships from watching  
the island effectually: τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων  
—τόν τε ἔφορμον. For provisions, by sea  
would be out of the question, and even  
in summer they could not send enough  
by this mode of conveyance; nor, again,  
could the men supply themselves, be-  
cause they were in an uninhabited  
country. (Compare ch. 3, 2. ἔρημον αὐτό  
τε καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας.) This last  
difficulty is stated in four words, ἅμα  
ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ; where ἐς χωρίον ἔρη-  
μον, as Thucydides, according to Göll-  
er, ought to have written, would only

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—τόν τε ἔφορμον χωρίων ἀλιμένων ὄντων οὐκ ἐσόμενον, ἀλλ' ἢ σφῶν ἀνέντων τὴν φυλακὴν περιγενήσεσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας, ἢ τοῖς πλοίοις ἂ τὸν σῆτον αὐτοῖς ἦγε χεიმῶνα τηρήσαντας ἐκπλεύσεσθαι. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβοῦντο μάλιστα τοὺς 2  
 5 Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτι ἔχοντάς τι ἰσχυρὸν αὐτοὺς ἐνόμιζον οὐκέτι σφίσιν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι· καὶ μετεμέλοντο τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ δεξάμενοι. Κλέων δὲ γνούς αὐτῶν τὴν ἐς αὐτὸν 3  
 ὑποψίαν περὶ τῆς κωλύμης τῆς ξυμβάσεως οὐ τάληθ' ἔφη λέγειν τοὺς ἐξαγγέλλοντας. παραινούντων δὲ τῶν ἀφιγμέ-  
 10 νων, εἰ μὴ σφίσι πιστεύουσι, <sup>ἀλλὰ σκοποῦν</sup> κατὰσκοποὺς τινὰς πέμψαι, ἥρεθ' ἡ κατάσκοπος αὐτὸς μετὰ Θεογένους ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων. καὶ γνούς ὅτι ἀναγκασθήσεται ἢ ταυτὰ λέγειν οἷς διέβαλλεν 4  
 ἢ τὰναντία εἰπὼν ψευδὴς φανήσεσθαι, παρήνει τοῖς Ἀθη-

2. ἀφέντων K. περιγενέσθαι g. 3. ἂ σῆτον c. τηρήσαντες V. τὸν χεიმῶνα L. 4. δὲ A.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τε. 6. μετεμέλλοντο I.d.e. 7. αὐτὸν] αὐτὸν Bekk. 8. κωλύμης I. 11. θεαγένους G.L.O.c.d.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. θεογένους Goell. Bekk. ὑπὸ ἄθην. V. Bekk. 12. διέβαλλεν G.L.Q.d.e.i. 13. φανήσεσθαι] γενήσεσθαι B.h.

have led to worse confusion, as the reader might have then been tempted to join these words too closely with those immediately preceding them, as if the construction were τὴν κομιδὴν ἐς χωρίον ἔρμον: whereas the words ἅμα—ἐρήμῳ are, in fact, almost parenthetical; and if expanded into a more grammatical sentence, the whole would run thus: ὁρῶντες τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων τὴν—κομιδὴν ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην, (ἅμα δὲ ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ στρατενομένοις οὐκ ἦν αὐτόθεν πορίζεσθαι, καὶ οὐδ' ἐν θέρει—περιπέμπειν,) τὸν τε ἔφορμον—οὐκ ἐσόμενον.

4. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβοῦντο κ. τ. λ.] “Above all, the conduct of the Lacedæmonians alarmed them, because “they thought that their abstaining “from any further overtures for peace “arose from their feeling themselves “on strong ground.” ἔχοντάς τι ἰσχυρόν. “Having some strong point “in their game which made them sure “of winning.” This is Gøller’s and Dr. Bloomfield’s mode of interpreting the passage, and I think it on the whole the best. Yet ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι will bear, I think, a future sense, “they “thought they would no more make

“overtures, as feeling their own “strength, and that the Athenians had “failed in obliging their men to sur- “render.” And this was the interpretation of Portus. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 154.

11. Θεογένους] Why Haack and Poppo should have chosen to follow some of the worst MSS., in reading Θεαγένους, I am at a loss to understand. That Θεαγένης is the more common name is surely the very reason why the copyists were unlikely to have altered it into Θεογένης, if Θεαγένης had been the original reading. But Θεογένης is a genuine Athenian name, and occurs not only in Xenophon’s Hellenics, I. 3, 13, II. 3, 2. but also in an inscription, of a date not later, certainly, than the Peloponnesian war, where it appears amongst the names of several other Athenians of the several tribes who had fallen in battle. See Böckh, Inscript. Græc. pars. II. cl. 3. p. 298. Possibly the Theogenes here spoken of is the very individual mentioned by Aristophanes in the Wasps, v. 1378. which play was first acted only three years after the affair of Sphacteria.



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ναίοις, ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς καὶ ὠρμημένους τι τὸ πλεόν τῇ γνώμῃ  
στρατεύειν, ὥς χρὴ κατασκόπους μὲν μὴ πέμπειν μηδὲ  
διαμέλλειν καιρὸν παριέντας, εἰ δὲ δοκεῖ αὐτοῖς ἀληθῆ εἶναι  
5 τὰ ἀγγελλόμενα, πλείν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας. καὶ ἐς Νικίαν τὸν  
Νικηράτου στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἀπεσήμαινεν, ἐχθρὸς ὢν καὶ 5  
ἐπιτιμῶν, ῥάδιον εἶναι παρασκευῇ, εἰ ἄνδρες εἴεν οἱ στρα-  
τηγοὶ, πλεύσαντας λαβεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, καὶ αὐτός γ'  
ἂν, εἰ ἦρχε, ποιῆσαι τοῦτο. XXVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας τῶν τε  
Ἀθηναίων τι ὑποβορυβησάντων ἐς τὸν Κλέωνα,  
ὅτι οὐ καὶ νῦν πλεί, εἰ ῥαδίον γε αὐτῷ φαίνεται, 10  
καὶ ἅμα ὁρῶν αὐτὸν ἐπιτιμῶντα, ἐκέλευεν ἦν  
τινα βούλεται δύναμιν λαβόντα τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς  
εἶναι ἐπιχειρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἶόμενος  
αὐτὸν λόγῳ μόνον ἀφίεναι ἐτοῖμος ἦν, γνοὺς  
δὲ τῷ ὄντι παραδωσείοντα ἀνεχώρει καὶ οὐκ 15  
εἶφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν, δεδιῶς ἤδη

NICIAS, the first of  
the ten generals, of-  
fers to resign the  
command to Cleon.  
Cleon accepts it, but  
finding Nicias in ear-  
nest, wishes to resign  
it. The people force  
him to keep it, and  
he undertakes to con-  
quer Sphaacteria within  
twenty days.

1. ὠρμημένους τὸ A. τῆς γνώμης L.N.V. 3. διαμέλλειν L.Q.V. δοκῇ K.  
4. τὸν νικίαν νικηράτου K. 5. ἀπεσήμαινεν e. ἀπεσήμαινεν ante στρατηγὸν  
ponunt O.P. 6. εἰ οἱ ἄνδρες K. εἰ om. e. οἱ ἄνδρ. V. 7. πλεύσαντες O.g.  
αὐτὸς γὰρ V. 9. ὑποβορυβησάντων τι e. 10. πλεί O.P. Bekk. ed. 1832.  
Poppo. "Vid. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 220. et nos I. 1. p. 230." Poppo. πλείοι d.  
vulgo, Haack. πλεί. ῥάδιον αὐτῷ G.O.P.d. αὐτῷ f. 11. ἦν τινα H.K.  
14. μόνῳ e. 15. τῷ ὄντι Q. 16. αὐτὸν i.

5. ἀπεσήμαινεν] "He pointedly al-  
luded to Nicias; his words were  
"pointed at Nicias." In Herodotus,  
V. 20, 1. τοῦτον μὲν περί αὐτοῖ ἀποσημα-  
νέετε: "On this point yourselves will  
"signify, or express, what are your  
"wishes." Ἀποσημαίνειν ἐς seems to  
resemble the expression ἀποβλέπειν ἐς,  
"To point at a person." Ὑπὸ διδα-  
σκάλου χορὸς ἀποσημνάντος, (Plato,  
Euthydemus, c. 5.) is, "at the signal  
"of the master or teacher." The sense  
given by Hesychius, ἀποσημανῶ, ἀπο-  
διώξω, i. e. "to drive into banishment,"  
occurs in Xenophon, Hellen. II. 4, 13.  
and II. 3, 21. τὰ χρήματα ἀποσημνίνα-  
σθαι; i. e. "to mark out for public  
"sale." So ἀποσημαίνεσθαι, as applied  
to a person, seems to be, "to mark him  
"out to get rid of him;" as ἀποσημαίνεσθαι

(Isocrat. Panathen. p. 233. b. and Æ-  
schines, fals. Legat. p. 230. Reiske) sig-  
nifies "to mark with approbation."

12. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι] "For all that  
"concerned them," i. e. "the gene-  
"rals." The accusative case occurs  
again in Dionysius, VII. 45. τὸ γ' ἐπὶ  
τοῦτον εἶναι μέρος: and τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον  
εἶναι occurs in Xenoph. Anab. I. 6,  
9. The dative, on the other hand, is  
used VIII. 48, 5. τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις  
εἶναι. In all these cases the use of the  
infinitive εἶναι is similar to the expres-  
sions ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, τὴν πρώτην  
εἶναι. See Hermann on Viger, nott.  
177, 178. The same meaning is else-  
where expressed without εἶναι; as τό γ'  
ἐπ' ἐκείνοις, Lysias against Simon, p.  
160. τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, Demosth. ag. Polycles,  
p. 1210. Reiske.

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καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενός οἱ αὐτὸν τολμῆσαι ὑποχωρῆσαι. αὐθις  
 δὲ ὁ Νικίας ἐκέλευε, καὶ ἐξίστατο τῆς ἐπὶ Πύλῳ ἀρχῆς, καὶ  
 μάρτυρας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐποιεῖτο. οἱ δὲ, οἶον ὄχλος φιλεῖ  
 ποιεῖν, ὅσῳ μᾶλλον ὁ Κλέων ὑπέφευγε τὸν πλοῦν καὶ ἐξαν-  
 5 εχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα, τόσῳ ἐπεκελεύοντο τῷ Νικίᾳ παραδι-  
 δόναι τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐκείνῳ ἐπεβόων πλεῖν. ὥστε οὐκ ἔχων 4  
 ὅπως τῶν εἰρημένων ἔτι ἐξαπαλλαγῇ, ὑφίσταται τὸν πλοῦν,  
 καὶ παρελθὼν οὔτε φοβεῖσθαι ἔφη Λακεδαιμονίους πλεύ-  
 σεσθαι τε λαβὼν ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδένα, Λημνίους δὲ  
 10 καὶ Ἰμβρίους τοὺς παρόντας, καὶ πελταστὰς οἱ ἦσαν ἔκ τε  
 Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίους·  
 ταῦτα δὲ ἔχων ἔφη πρὸς τοῖς ἐν Πύλῳ στρατιώταις ἐντὸς  
 ἡμερῶν εἴκοσιν ἢ ἄξιον Λακεδαιμονίους ζῶντας ἢ αὐτοῦ  
 ἀποκτενεῖν. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ἐνέπεσε μὲν τι καὶ γέλωτος 5  
 15 τῇ <sup>κουφολογία</sup> αὐτοῦ, ἀσμένους δ' ὅμως ἐγίγνετο τοῖς  
 σάφροσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, λογιζομένοις δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν τοῦ  
 ἑτέρου τεύξεσθαι, ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ὁ μᾶλλον

1. οἱ] om. e. ἀποχωρῆσαι d. 2. ἐκέλευσε Q. πύλου B.h. 4. ὅσα B.  
 ἐξέφευγε P. 5. τόσον G.O.P.d.e.i. τόσοι C.a. ἐπικελένουντι V. τὸν  
 νικίαν e. 6. ἐπεβόων C.a. ὥστε] ὥσπερ c. 7. ἔτι] om. c. g. ὑπε-  
 ξελλαγῇ e. ἐπαλλαγῇ c. ἐσαπαλλαγῇ Q. 9. ἐκ τῆς Q. 10. ἐμβρίους O.  
 τε] τῆς O.P. 12. τοῖς—στρατιώταις A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.f.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοὺς—στρατιώτας. 13. ἄξιον] ἔξιον I. ζῶν-  
 τας] om. L.Q. 14. ἐνέπεσέ τι K.c.e.g. ἐνέπεσέν τι C. 15. ἀσμένους d.  
 δὲ ὅμως V. ἐγένετο G.O.m. 16. δυεῖν F.G.O. 17. μάλιστα B.h.

4. ἐξανεχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα] “Tried to  
 “back out of what he had said,” is a  
 very exact though not a very elegant  
 translation of these words; ἐξαναχωρεῖν  
 is used with an accusative case, because  
 it has simply the sense of “evading,  
 “escaping from,” just as Livy writes  
 “egredi urbem,” XXII. 55. because  
 “egredi” is synonymous with “relin-  
 “quere.”

10. οἱ ἦσαν ἔκ τε Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες]  
 This also is an instance, as Haack  
 rightly explains it, of a confused con-  
 struction; it should be either καὶ ἔκ τε  
 Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες πελταστὰς, καὶ ἄλλο-  
 θεν τοξότας, or else, ἔτι δὲ πελταστὰς τε

οἱ ἦσαν ἐξ Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες, καὶ ἄλλο-  
 θεν τοξότας.

17. ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ἢ Λα-  
 κεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώσασθαι] Com-  
 pare III. 46, 2. παρασκευάσασθαι πολι-  
 ορκία τε παρατενείσθαι, where, as in this  
 place, the aorist has been rightly sub-  
 stituted for the future by the recent  
 editors, on the authority of the best  
 MSS. In ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι there is the  
 notion of a continued future circum-  
 stance, “they would get rid of Cleon  
 “and be rid of him from thencefor-  
 “ward,” whereas χειρώσασθαι expresses  
 one single action, with regard to which  
 the time is unessential.

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ἡλπιζον, ἣ σφαλεῖσι γνώμης Λακεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώ-  
σασθαι. XXIX. καὶ πάντα διαπραξάμενος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,

PYLUS.

He associates Demos-  
thenes with himself in  
the command, and pro-  
ceeds to Pylus. An ac-  
cidental fire in Sphac-  
teria had burnt the  
wood, and discovered  
to the Athenians the  
enemy's position. Cle-  
on prepares to make a  
descent on the island.

29, 30.

καὶ ψηφισαμένων Ἀθηναίων αὐτῷ τὸν πλοῦν,  
τῶν τε ἐν Πύλῳ στρατηγῶν ἓνα προσελόμενος  
Δημοσθένην, τὴν ἀγωγὴν διὰ τάχους ἐποιεῖτο.<sup>5</sup>  
τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προσέλαβε πυνθανόμενος  
τὴν ἀπόβασιν αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νῆσον διανοεῖσθαι.  
οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται κακοπαθοῦντες τοῦ χωρίου  
τῇ ἀπορίᾳ καὶ μᾶλλον πολιορκούμενοι ἢ πο-  
λιορκούντες ὥρμητο διακινδυνεύσαι. καὶ αὐτῷ<sup>10</sup>  
ἔτι ῥώμην καὶ ἡ νῆσος ἐμπρησθεῖσα παρέσχε.  
4 πρότερον μὲν γὰρ οὔσης αὐτῆς ὑλῶδους ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ  
ἀτριβοῦς διὰ τὴν αἰὲ ἔρημίαν ἐφοβεῖτο, καὶ πρὸς τῶν πολε-  
μίων τοῦτο ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον εἶναι· πολλῷ γὰρ ἂν στρατοπέδῳ  
ἀποβάντι ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου προσβάλλοντας αὐτοὺς βλά-<sup>15</sup>  
πτειν· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκείνων ἀμαρτίας καὶ παρασκευὴν  
ὑπὸ τῆς ὕλης οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δῆλα εἶναι, τοῦ δὲ αὐτῶν  
στρατοπέδου καταφανῇ ἂν εἶναι πάντα τὰ ἀμαρτήματα,  
ὥστε προσπίπτειν ἂν αὐτοὺς ἀπροσδοκίῳς ἢ βούλονται·

1. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.N.Q.V.d.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χειρώσεσθαι.  
2. διαπραξάμενος ὁ κλέων E. 4. τῶν ἐν O.P. ἐν τῇ πύλῳ d. 5. ἀγωγὴν A.B.  
E.F.G.H.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναγωγὴν. Conf. VI. 29, 3. τάχος P.  
7. αὐτὸν] om. b. τὴν] om. c. 10. αὐτῷ ἔτι] ἐπὶ τῷ ἔτι B. 11. παρ-  
έσχε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.V.a.b.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρέειχε.  
12. μὲν] om. c. οὔσης αὐτῆς E.F.G. αὐτῆς οὔσης A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἐπὶ  
πολὺ O. 13. διατριβοῦς b. τὴν ἔρημίαν h. ἐφοβεῖτο πρὸς A.B.F.  
14. ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον τοῦτο εἶναι c.g. τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι μᾶλλον O. 15. ἀπο-  
βάντας d.i. ἐξαποβάντι E. προσβαλόντας G.L.O.Q.m. προσβαλοῦντας e.  
17. ἀπὸ L.Q.c.g. εἶναι δῆλα G.O.P.d.e.m. αὐτῶν] αὐτοῦ G. αὐτῶν Bekk.  
19. προσπίπτειν F. ἂν] om. K.Q. αὐτοὺς] om. V.

5. τὴν ἀγωγὴν] This reading has been received by the recent editors, in this place as well as in VI. 29, 3. instead of the common reading ἀναγωγὴν. ἀγωγὴ refers to the voyage generally, ἀναγωγὴ to the commencement of it; the former therefore seems to suit best with the imperfect tense ἐποιεῖτο, "was proceed-

ing to sail," or "was preparing for "his voyage." ἀγωγὴ, ὁδός. Hesy-chius.

14. πολλῷ γὰρ ἂν κ. τ. λ.] Brevius dictum pro αὐτοὺς γὰρ στρατοπέδῳ ἀπο-βάντι, εἰ καὶ πολὺ ἦν, ὅμως προσβάλλον-τας ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου, βλάπτειν ἂν αὐτό. ΗΛΑΚΚ.



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ἐπ' ἐκείνοις γὰρ ἂν εἶναι τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν. εἰ δ' αὖ ἐς δασὺ<sup>5</sup>  
 χωρίον βιάζοιτο ὁμόσε ἰέναι, τοὺς ἐλάσσους ἐμπείρους δὲ  
 τῆς χώρας †κρείττους† ἐνόμιζε τῶν πλεόνων ἀπείρων· λαν-  
 θάνειν τε ἂν τὸ ἐαυτῶν στρατόπεδον πολὺ ὃν διαφθειρόμενον,  
 οὐκ οὔσης τῆς προσόψεως ἢ χρῆν ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβοηθεῖν.  
 XXX. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Αἰτωλικοῦ πάθους, ὃ διὰ τὴν ὕλην μέρος  
 τι ἐγένετο, οὐχ ἥκιστα αὐτὸν ταῦτα ἐσῆει. τῶν δὲ στρατιω-<sup>2</sup>  
 τῶν ἀναγκασθέντων διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τῆς νήσου τοῖς  
 ἐσχάτοις προσίσχοντας ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, καὶ  
<sup>10</sup>ἐμπρήσαντός τινος κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης ἄκοντος καὶ ἀπὸ  
 τούτου πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου, τὸ πολὺ αὐτῆς ἔλαθε κατα-  
 καυθέν. οὕτω δὴ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους μᾶλλον κατιδὼν<sup>3</sup>  
 πλείους ὄντας, ὑπονοῶν πρότερον ἐλάσσοσι τὸν σῆτον  
 †αὐτοῦ† ἐσπέμπειν, †τότε† ὡς ἐπ' ἀξιοχρεῶν τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. ἂν εἶναι A.B.F.H.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶναι N.V. vulgo εἶναι ἂν. ἐν δ' ἂν  
 ἐς C. εἰ δ' ἂν α. αὖ) οὖν K. 2. βιάζοιτο d.e. 3. κρείσσους e. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. πλείων L. 4. τὸ) αὐτὸ b. ἐαυτὸν A. ἐαυτοῦ O. 5. οὐκ]  
 om. b. προσόψεως Bekker. in edit. 1832. ἐχρῆν O. 7. εἰσῆει V. 9. προ-  
 ἰσχοντας A.B.E.F.H. et γρ. G. προϊσχοντες N. προσχόντας V. ἀριστοποιήσα-  
 σθαι d.i. φυλακῆς b. 10. σμικρὸν G. τῆς] om C.G.d.e. 11. κατα-  
 καυσθέν V. 14. †αὐτοῦ† Poppo. τότε [δὲ] ὡς Poppo. quem secuti sunt  
 Haack. et Goell. τότε, τε N.

6. μέρος τι ἐγένετο] Is not the sense of μέρος τι here the same as in I. 23, 4. μέρος τι φθείρασα, and in VII. 30, 2. that is, does it not signify, "mainly, in a "great degree," rather than "partly?"

8. διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κ. τ. λ.] "The Athenian soldiers having been forced, "from want of room, to land and take "their dinners on the water's edge in "the island, with a guard posted in "advance to prevent any surprise from "the enemy." Compare c. 26, 3. στε-  
 νοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐγένετο κ. τ. λ. The Peloponnesians occupied all the shore of the harbour, except the space immediately under the walls of the fort; and the coast outside the harbour, besides its distance, was too rocky to allow them to run their ships on it. They had therefore scarcely any other land on which they could disembark except the shore of Sphacteria itself. For the expression ἀριστο-  
 ποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, (literally, to

take one's meals in a state of guard-  
 ing in advance,) compare δι' ἀνακωχῆς ἐγένεσθε, I. 40, 4. and the note there. "Whilst they were at their meals they "had outposts fixed, to guard against "surprise." Compare Xenophon, Hel-  
 len. VI. 2, 29. speaking of Iphicrates: Φυλακάς γε μὴν, εἰ τύχοι ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ ἀριστοποιούμενος, τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὥσ-  
 περ προσήκει, καθίστη, ἐν δὲ ταῖς νασὶν αἰρόμενος αὐ τοὺς ἰστούς ἀπὸ τούτων ἐσκόπει.

10. κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης] Compare ἐπὶ μέγα τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος, II. 76, 4. and the note there.

14. †αὐτοῦ†] It is not the omission of the subject in this clause that makes αὐτοῦ most suspicious; but the appa-  
 rent flatness and uselessness of the word itself in its present situation. Poppo therefore proposes to read αὐ-  
 τοὺς; Dr. Bloomfield prefers αὐτοῖς.

†τότε†] Poppo and Haack insert δὲ after this word, in order to make the

ναίους μᾶλλον σπουδὴν ποιεῖσθαι, τὴν τε νῆσον εὐαποβα-  
 τωτέραν οὖσαν, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν παρεσκευάζετο στρατιάν τε  
 μεταπέμπων ἐκ τῶν ἐγγὺς ξυμμάχων καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐτοιμά-  
 4 ζων. Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ τε προπέμψας ἄγγελον ὥς ἦξων, καὶ  
 ἔχων στρατιάν ἣν ᾗτήσατο, ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Πύλον. καὶ ἅμα 5  
 γενόμενοι πέμπουσι πρῶτον ἐς τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ στρατόπεδον  
 κήρυκα, προκαλούμενοι εἰ βούλονται ἄνευ κινδύνου τοὺς ἐν  
 τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρας σφίσι τά τε ὅπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κελεύειν  
 παραδοῦναι, ἐφ' ᾧ φυλακῇ τῇ μετρία τηρήσονται, ἕως ἄν τι  
 περὶ τοῦ πλέονος ξυμβαθῇ. XXXI. οὐ προσδεξαμένων δὲ 10

After summoning the  
 enemy in vain to sur-  
 render, Cleon effects a  
 landing on Sphaacteria.  
 Position of the Lacedæ-  
 monian garrison,  
 and disposition of the

αὐτῶν μίαν μὲν ἡμέραν ἐπέσχον, τῇ δ' ὕστε-  
 ραῖα ἀνηγάγοντο μὲν νυκτὸς ἐπ' ὀλίγας ναῦς  
 τοὺς ὀπλίτας πάντας ἐπιβιβάσαντες, πρὸ δὲ  
 τῆς ἔω ὀλίγον ἀπέβαινον τῆς νήσου ἑκατέ-  
 ρωθεν, ἔκ τε τοῦ πελάγους καὶ πρὸς τοῦ λιμέ- 15

1. τῇ τε νήσον Q. 2. στρατειαν h. 3. μεταπεμπόντων B. 6. ἐς τὸ]  
 om. K. 7. προκαλούμενον d.g. 9. τηρήσονται H. 10. περὶ πλέο-  
 νος B. συμβαθῇ V.h. ξυμβασθῇ c. ξυμβιβασθῇ d. δεξαμένων g. 11. αὐ-  
 τῶν] αὐ C.E.K.Q.b.c.g. ὑπέσχον f. 12. ἀνηγάγοντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.  
 a.b.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνήγαγον. 13. αὐτοὺς  
 ὀπλίτας C.e. 14. ἐπέβαινον V.d.i. τὴν νήσον O. 15. πρὸς A.B.E.F.H.K.N.  
 c.f.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρό.

sentence grammatical; as they say, that  
 ποιεῖσθαι depends on ὑπονοῶν, or on  
 νομίζων, which could be extracted from  
 it. Another way of correcting the pas-  
 sage consists in reading τό τε—ποι-  
 εῖσθαι, referring thus the three clauses  
 τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους,—τό τε—τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους—ποιεῖσθαι,—τὴν τε νῆσον,  
 all to the same word κατιδῶν. "Per-  
 ceiving that the Lacedæmonians were  
 "more numerous,—and perceiving the  
 "increased anxiety of the Athenians, as  
 "they considered the enterprise to be  
 "now deserving of their serious efforts,  
 "and (perceiving) the increased facility  
 "of disembarkation on the island, he  
 "prepared," &c. Dr. Bloomfield by  
 his translation appears to understand  
 the passage in this manner, but he has  
 no note on it. It is seldom that the  
 particle τε occurs in three successive  
 clauses, yet a similar instance is to be  
 found, VIII. 96, 2. στρατοπέδον τε ἀφε-

στηκότος,—ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν,—  
 αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων, for there seems  
 no reason to follow the recent editors  
 in inclosing the last τε in brackets.

5. ἅμα γενόμενοι] This is an instance  
 of the adverb ἅμα used as the predicate  
 of a sentence, as is frequently the case  
 with the opposite adverbs διχα and χω-  
 ρίς. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 308. Poppo,  
 Prolegom., I. p. 169.

10. περὶ τοῦ πλέονος] Τὸ πλέον is  
 "summa rerum," or as Shakespeare  
 calls it, "the main;" "Then let's make  
 "haste away and look unto the main."  
 Henry VI. part II. act I. scene 1. Com-  
 pare IV. 117, 1. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω.

15. πρὸς τοῦ λιμένος] This is un-  
 doubtedly the true reading, approved  
 by Duker, and adopted by Haack, Pop-  
 po, and Dr. Bloomfield. Duker refers  
 to III. 21, 2. IV. 130, 1. Add also I. 62,  
 1. and the note there.

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Athenians for attacking them.

31, 32.

νοσ, ὀκτακόσιοι μάλιστα ὄντες ὀπλίται, καὶ  
ἐχώρουν δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον φυλακτήριον  
τῆς νήσου. ὧδε γὰρ διετετάχατο. ἐν ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ πρώτῃ<sup>2</sup>  
φυλακῇ ὡς τριάκοντα ἦσαν ὀπλίται, μέσον δὲ καὶ ὁμαλώ-  
5 τατόν τε καὶ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ οἱ πλείστοι αὐτῶν καὶ Ἐπιτάδας  
ὁ ἄρχων εἶχε, μέρος δέ τι οὐ πολὺ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον ἐφύ-  
λασσε τῆς νήσου τὸ πρὸς τὴν Πύλον, ὃ ἦν ἐκ τε θαλάσσης  
ἀπόκρημνον καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἥκιστα ἐπίμαχον· καὶ γάρ τι καὶ  
ἔρυμα αὐτόθι ἦν παλαιὸν λίθων λογάδην πεποιημένον, ὃ  
10 ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ὠφέλιμον ἂν εἶναι, εἰ καταλαμβάνοι ἀναχώ-  
ρησις βιαιοτέρα. οὕτω μὲν τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. XXXII. οἱ  
δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν πρώτους φύλακας, οἷς ἐπέδραμον, εὐθὺς  
διαφθείρουσιν ἐν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς ἔτι ἀναλαμβάνοντας τὰ ὄπλα,  
καὶ λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν οἰομένων αὐτῶν τὰς ναῦς κατὰ  
15 τὸ ἔθος ἐς ἔφορμον τῆς νυκτὸς πλεῖν. ἅμα δὲ ἔφ γιγνομένη<sup>2</sup>

1. ὄντες] om. V. 6. εἶχε] ἦρχε P.V.d.e. αὐτὸ Bekk. Goell. αὐτῷ f. ceteri  
αὐτοῦ. τὸ ἔσχατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. :  
vulgo omittunt articulum. Sed malim τοῦσχατον quod est III. 36. ΒΕΚΚ.  
7. νήσου πρὸς K.d.i. τε τῆς θαλάσσης Q.F. 8. καὶ γὰρ καὶ τι καὶ f. 9. ἔρυμα H.  
λίθῳ K. δ] om. O.P. 10. ἂν] om. Q. καταλαμβάνει K.V.c.e.f.g. 11. βι-  
αιοτέρα B.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.Q.V.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. et correctus  
A. vulgo βεβαιοτέρα. 14. λαθόντας d. τῆς C. 15. ἐς] om. P.

4. μέσον δὲ καὶ ὁμαλώτατον] Poppo notices the omission of the article before μέσον. (Prolegom. I. p. 195.) "But," he observes, the MSS. omit it "in other similar passages, II. 81, 2. "IV. 96, 3. where the printed editions "insert it." [The later editors have again omitted it.] So also we have δεξιὸν κέρας, IV. 93, 4. VI. 67, 1. The reason appears to be that the words μέσος, δεξιός, and the rest of the same nature, are in themselves so definite when used in describing the position of an army, that they have come nearly to resemble proper names, and thus the article is omitted or inserted apparently at pleasure. Thus βασιλεὺς, as applied to the king of Persia, is used as a proper name, and in this instance the article is almost always omitted.

6. αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον] This is Bekker's correction of the old reading αὐτοῦ ἔσχατον; and the later editors have adopted it. He, however, would prefer τοῦσχατον, as does Dobree, which has the advantage of best accounting for the common corrupt reading. No distinction of words being made in the oldest MSS. a copyist might easily have omitted a syllable in αὐτοσχατον, and have written αὐτοσχατον, which a subsequent copyist, by an unlucky attempt at correction, may have altered into αὐτοεσχατον.

13. ἐν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς καὶ λαθόντες] "Both because from the early hour "the men were not yet afoot, and be- "cause their landing had been effected "without observation." λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν is equivalent to τὴν ἀπόβασιν οὐ προῖδοντας.



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καὶ ὁ ἄλλος στρατὸς ἀπέβαινον, ἐκ μὲν νεῶν ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ὀλίγῳ πλειόνων πάντες πλὴν θαλαμίων, ὥς ἕκαστοι ἐσκευασμένοι, τοξόται τε ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ πελτασταὶ οὐκ ἐλάσσους τούτων, Μεσσηνίων τε οἱ βεβοηθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοι ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον, πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους 5 3 φυλάκων. Δημοσθένους δὲ τάξαντος διέστησαν κατὰ διακοσίους τε καὶ πλείους, ἔστι δ' ἡ ἐλάσσους, τῶν χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα λαβόντες, ὅπως ὅτι πλείστη ἀπορία ἦ τοῖς πολέμοις πανταχόθεν †κεκυκλωμένοις,† καὶ μὴ ἔχωσι πρὸς ὃ τι ἀντιτάζωνται, ἀλλ' ἀμφίβολοι γίνυνται τῷ πλήθει, εἰ 10 μὲν τοῖς πρόσθεν ἐπιοιεν, ὑπὸ τῶν κατόπιον βαλλόμενοι, εἰ δὲ 4 τοῖς πλαγίοις, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρατεταγμένων. κατὰ νότου τε αἰεὶ ἔμελλον αὐτοῖς, ἡ χωρήσειαν, οἱ πολέμοι ἐσσεσθαι ψιλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀπορώτατοι τοξεύμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις

1. καὶ ἄλλος P. ἐπέβαινον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.V.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. ἐπέβαι-  
νεν d. μὲν τῶν νεῶν Q. ὀγδοήκοντα G.I.O.P.d.e.i. 2. ἕκαστος ἐσκευασμένος  
d.i. 4. ἑλάντους O.e. τούτων] om. L. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.f.h.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 6. δὲ] τε L.Q. 7. τε] om. C.O.P.  
8. μετεωρότερα P. μετέωρα Q. ὅτι] ἔτι c.f.g. 9. πολέμοις] ἐναντίοις G.P.d.

κυκλω

κεκωλυμένοις C.E.F.H.K.N.a.b.c.g. Haack. Porpo. κεκωλυμένοις A.B. κυκλου-  
μένοις O.P.V. ἔχουσι A.B.C.E.G.I.K.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i. 10. ὃ τι] ὁ ἰ. ἀντι-  
τάζονται ἰ. τάζονται Q. γίνονται V. γίνονται L. γίνοντο c.f.g. 11. βου-  
λόμενοι f. 13. τε καὶ αἰεὶ L.O.P.Q. ἡ] οἱ d. 14. ψιλοὶ ἐσσεσθαι Q.

2. πλὴν θαλαμίων] The thalamii were the lowest rank of rowers, and consisted of the least efficient men, who were probably wholly unprovided with arms, and incompetent to go into action. Thus much appears from the joke in Aristophanes, Frogs, 1106. (1074. Dindorf.) and from the allusion in Æschylus, Agamem. 1607. (1628. Schütz.) But a clear understanding of their position and arrangement depends on the solution of that hitherto unquarable problem, the construction of the ancient trireme.

[There is a relief representing a trireme in the museum at Naples; but it shews how little such representations can be depended on for giving us any real knowledge. The oars dip in the water almost perpendicularly, and by looking underneath, the points of two more rows may be observed, one within

the other, and the innermost row seemed to pass through the keel. But the oars of the outer row are made to touch one another along their whole length, and are made at such an angle with the ship's side, and so long in the blade, as to involve a physical impossibility of working them. No reliance therefore can be placed on the accuracy of any part of the representation.]

5. ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον] "All who were on duty in guarding any positions about Pylus;" or simpler perhaps, "the occupying force," i.e. the troops who held the country, or were quartered in it. Compare VIII. 28, 2. ἐπὶ Ἰασον ἐν ἡ Ἀμόργης κατείχε.

10. ἀμφίβολοι] ἐκατέρωθεν βαλλόμενοι. SCHOL. Compare c. 36, 3. and II. 76, 3.

14. οἱ ἀπορώτατοι] Either "the most helpless," or "those who were most difficult to deal with," i.e. the most

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καὶ λίθοις καὶ σφενδόναῖς ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντες ἀλκὴν, οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν· φεύγοντές τε γὰρ ἐκράτουν καὶ ἀναχωροῦσιν ἐπέκειντο. τοιαύτη μὲν γνώμη ὁ Δημοσθένης τό τε 5

πρώτον τὴν ἀπόβασιν ἐπενόει καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἔταξεν.

5 XXXIII. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἐπιτάδαν, καὶ ὅπερ ἦν πλείστον τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὡς εἶδον τό τε πρῶτον φυλακτήριον διε-  
Commencement of the  
action: the Lacedæ-  
monians are annoyed  
by the light troops of  
the Athenians, with-  
out being able to re-  
taliate on them with  
any effect.

φθαρμένον καὶ στρατὸν σφίσιν ἐπίοντα, ξυνε-  
τάξαντο καὶ τοῖς ὀπλίταις τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
ἐπήεσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν· ἐξ  
ἐναντίας γὰρ οὗτοι καθεστήκεσαν, ἐκ πλαγίου  
δὲ οἱ ψιλοὶ καὶ κατὰ νῶτον. τοῖς μὲν οὖν 2

ὀπλίταις οὐκ ἠδυνήθησαν προσμῖξαι οὐδὲ τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἐμ-  
πειρίᾳ χρήσασθαι· οἱ γὰρ ψιλοὶ ἐκατέρωθεν βάλλοντες  
εἶργον, καὶ ἅμα ἐκείνοι οὐκ ἀντεπήεσαν ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον· τοὺς  
15 δὲ ψιλοὺς, ἧ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς προσθέοντες προσκείμετο,

ἔτρεπον, καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες ἡμύνοντο, ἄνθρωποι κούφως  
1. ἔχοντος f. οἷς μὴ δὲ V. 2. γὰρ] om. Q.d.i. ἐκράτουν K. 3. τοι-  
αύτην μὲν γνώμην L. 4. πρώτην L. 7. συνετάξαντο A.V.d.e. 8. ὀπλοῖς c.g.  
II. νῶτον K. 14. οὐ κατεπήεσαν C.K. 15. ἐπιθέοντες G.L.O.P.Q.d.f.i.  
προσπεπνέοντες R. 16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες A.E.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2.  
καὶ ὑποστρέφοντες K. καὶ οἱ ὑποφεύγοντες e. vulgo, Bekk. καὶ οἱ. κούφοι d.

harassing and most annoying. See the note of the Scholiast. The word itself, like φοβερὸς, (see II. 3, 4. and the note,) like *ignarus* in Latin, and many words in all languages, is undoubtedly capable of an active as well as a neuter signification. Poppo, Göller, and Dobree, prefer the latter sense given by the Scholiast, "most difficult to deal with." "They would have the enemy on their rear, light armed, and the most difficult to deal with, arrows, darts, stones, and slings making them strong at a distance, nor was it possible so much as to get near them." Thucydides says οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν instead of οἷς οὐδὲ ἐπελθεῖν, because all the sentence may be considered as Demosthenes' reasons for the dispositions which he was going to make, and therefore as partaking of the character of the oratio obliqua. ἐκράτουν is equivalent to κρατήσῃν ἐμελλον, a well known signification of the imperfect tense. See III. 57, 3. and the note there.

οἱ ἀπορώτατοι, τοξεύμασιν] Οἱ μὲν ἐξηγήσαντο, οἱ ἄποροι ὅπλων καὶ τοξεύμασι μόνοις χρώμενοι· οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν, οἱ εἰς ἀπορίαν καθιστάντες τοὺς ἀντιτεταγμένους τοῖς τοξεύμασιν. ὁ καὶ βέλτιον. καὶ γὰρ καὶ Ὅμηρος ἐχρήσατο τῇ τοιαύτῃ λέξει, χλωρὸν εἰπὼν δέος [II. vii. 479.] οὐκ αὐτὸ ἔχον τὴν χλωρότητα, ἀλλ' ἐτέροις αὐτὴν ἐμποιοῦν. καὶ τὸν Διόνυσον φασὶ μαίνεσθαι, οὐχ ὅτι αὐτὸς μαίνεται, ἀλλ' ὅτι ποιεῖ μαίνεσθαι. SCHOL.

15. αὐτοῖς] Lege αὐτοῖς, i. e. Lacedæmoniiis. Vid. c. 34. init. προσπίπτειν, sc. οἱ ψιλοὶ. DOBREE. That αὐτοῖς refers to the Lacedæmonians is undoubted, but the necessity of the change to αὐτοῖς does not appear.

16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Matthiæ, (Gr. Gr. §. 286.) in writing οἱ instead of οἱ, because the word is here the old form of the demonstrative pronoun, from ὅς, οὗ. See Matthiæ, §. 484. c. and Hermann on Viger, note 28. Jelf, §. 816. 3. κούφως τε ἐσκενασμένοι κ. τ. λ.] On

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τε ἔσκευασμένοι καὶ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχέων ὄντων, ἐν οἷς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἠδύναντο διώκειν ὅπλα ἔχοντες. XXXIV. χρόνον μὲν οὖν τινὰ ὀλίγον οὕτω πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἠκροβολίσαντο· τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμο- 5 νίων οὐκέτι ὀξέως ἐπεκθεῖν ἢ προσπίπτοιεν δυναμένων, γνόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ ψιλοὶ βραδυτέρους ἤδη ὄντας τῷ ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε ὅφει τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλεῖστον εἰληφότες πολ- λαπλάσιοι φαινόμενοι, καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι μᾶλλον μηκέτι δει- 10 νοὺς αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως σφίσι φαίνεσθαι, ὅτι οὐκ εὐθὺς ἄξια τῆς προσδοκίας ἐπεπόνθεσαν, ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον ἀπέβαινον τῇ γνώμῃ δεδουλωμένοι ὥς ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, καταφρονήσαν- τες καὶ ἐμβοήσαντες ἀθρόοι ὥρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἔβαλλον

1. τε] om. O. προλαμβάνοντες G.P.c.d.f. 3. ἠδύναντο A.B.F.K.L.O. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐδύναντο. 5. ἠκροβολογίσαντο E. 6. ἐπελθεῖν Q.d.e. 7. γνόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς H. 8. ἀμύνεσθαι R.V. sed superscript. ασθαι. 11. ὁμοίους i. 12. ἐπεπόθησαν P. τὸ πρῶτον L.R.f. ἐπέβαινον correctus A. et V. 13. καταφρονήσαντες οὖν αὐτῶν καὶ Dionysius. 14. καὶ ἐμβοήσαντες] om. O.P.e. καὶ ἐκβοήσαντες d.i. καὶ ἐμβοηθήσαντες C.L.b. ἀθρόοι] om. Q. ἔβαλον d.

the whole, the best way of understanding this sentence seems to be that followed by Haack and Poppo, who consider the words *κούφως τε*—*χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι* to be the main distinctions of the passage, and make the other conjunctions *καὶ προλαμβάνοντες*,—*καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας*,—merely serve to unite subordinate clauses to the principal members of the sentence. The sense then might be more clearly expressed thus, *ἡμύνοντο, αὐτοὶ μὲν κούφως ἔσκευασμένοι καὶ δι' αὐτὸ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, τῶν δὲ χωρίων χαλεπῶν ὄντων καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχέων*. For *προλαμβάνοντες τῆς φυγῆς*, compare Herodot. III. 105, 2. *προλαμβάνειν τῆς ὁδοῦ*, "getting a good way off in their flight before the enemy could make any progress in pursuing them." If *χαλεπότητι* is meant to be distinguished from *τραχέων*, it may allude to the ascents which the Spartans had to overcome in getting at the enemy; for their assailants occupied *τὰ μετεωρότατα τῶν χωρίων*, c. 32. 3. or to the obstacles pre-

sented by the late burning of the wood, such as the heaps of ashes, and the stumps and roots of the trees.

8. καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε ὅφει κ. τ. λ.] *Τῇ τε ὅφει* and *καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι* answer to one another: "On the one hand, their own eyes gave them most confidence, by shewing them the great superiority of their own numbers; and, besides, they were now become more familiar with the sight of the Spartans, and did not think them so terrible as they had done at first." *Τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλεῖστον*: "The greatest part of their confidence." The words *ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον κ. τ. λ.* refer to *μηκέτι δεινὸς ὁμοίως φαίνεσθαι*: "Having by habit learnt to regard them no longer as so terrible as when they first landed with spirits cowed like slaves before their masters at the thought of attacking Lacedæmonians." *Λακεδαιμονίους*, without the article, signifies, "such men as the Lacedæmonians, the bravest and most disciplined soldiers in Greece." See note on III. 57, 2.



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λίθοις τε καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις, ὥς ἕκαστός τι πρόχει-  
 ρον εἶχε. γενομένης δὲ τῆς βοῆς ἅμα τῇ ἐπιδρομῇ ἔκπληξίς 2  
 τε ἐνέπεσεν ἀνθρώποις ἀήθεσι τοιαύτης μάχης, καὶ ὁ κονιορ-  
 τὸς τῆς ὕλης νεωστὶ κεκαυμένης ἐχώρει πολὺς ἄνω, ἄπορόν  
 5 τε ἦν ἰδεῖν τὸ πρὸ αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν τοξευμάτων καὶ λίθων ἀπὸ  
 πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων μετὰ τοῦ κονιορτοῦ ἅμα φερομένων. τό 3  
 τε ἔργον ἐνταῦθα χαλεπὸν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καθίστατο·  
 οὔτε γὰρ οἱ πῖλοι ἔστεγον τὰ τοξεύματα, δοράτιά τε ἐναπο-  
 κέκλαστο βαλλομένων, εἶχόν τε οὐδὲν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς χρή-  
 10 σασθαι ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προορᾶν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς

1. τι] τις e. 3. τε] τις e. 4. πολὺς] πολλῶ O. 5. πρὸ αὐτοῦ E.H.K.L.N.  
 O.P.V. Poppo. ὑπὸ τοξευμάτων e. 6. τό τε] τότε Q. 7. τοῖς Λακεδαιμο-  
 νίοις χαλεπὸν e. καθίστατο b. 8. ἔστεγον τοξεύματα C.e. ἐναποκέκλαστο d.  
 9. εἶχον δὲ Q. 10. ἀποκεκλειμένοι Q.d. ἀποκεκλεισμένοι I.L.N.V.e. ἐναποκε-  
 κλημένοι c.f.g.

8. οἱ πῖλοι] Πιλοί εἰσι τὰ ἐξ ἐρίου  
 πηκτὰ ἐνδύματα, ὥσπερ θωράκία τινα ὑπὸ  
 τὰ στήθη, ἃ ἐνδυνόμεθα. SCHOL. The  
 old interpretation of the word πῖλοι  
 was "caps" or "hats." Levêque ob-  
 jected that there was no reason why  
 the cap should be mentioned particu-  
 larly rather than any other part of the  
 soldier's defensive arms; and referring  
 to the origin of the word as connected  
 with the Latin *villus*, he understood it  
 of cuirasses rather than of caps, the  
 term itself being general, and signify-  
 ing what is called in English "felt,"  
 whether this felt be used for a cap or  
 for a cuirass. And Levêque has been  
 followed by Poppo and Göller. On  
 the other hand, πῖλος is the well known  
 term for the common hat or cap of the  
 Lacedæmonians, such as is seen in the  
 representations of Castor and Pollux,  
 the Spartan heroes; who were drawn  
 as wearing the πῖλος "quia Lacones  
 " fuerunt, quibus pileatis pugnare mos  
 " est." Paulus Diaconus, Epitom. Fest.  
 Göttling therefore, urging this and other  
 arguments, insists that πῖλοι in this  
 passage of Thucydides can mean only  
 caps or hats. Geschichte der Romischen  
 Staatsverfassung, p. 13. not. 7. And  
 there was a reason why the headpiece  
 should be mentioned particularly, if we  
 remember that the arrows were likely

to be shot up into the air, so as to fall  
 down into the midst of the Spartan  
 ranks; and under such circumstances  
 the soldier's head was the part most  
 exposed; and the insufficiency of his  
 headpiece a point especially to be no-  
 ticed.

δοράτιά τε ἐναποκέκλαστο βαλλομένων]  
 "The enemies' missiles had broken off  
 "in their armour and bodies, when  
 "they had been exposed to their  
 "shots." Βαλλομένων clearly refers to  
 the Lacedæmonians, the substantive  
 being understood from the preposition  
 ἐν in ἐναποκέκλαστο: "had broken off  
 "in them, when they were shot at."  
 The inconvenience of the broken ar-  
 rows and javelins thus sticking in the  
 soldiers' armour is well illustrated by  
 what is recorded of Marius; (Plu-  
 tarch, Marius, c. 25.) that he ordered  
 the shafts of his soldiers' pila to be  
 fastened to the wood of the spear only  
 by a wooden peg, in order that, when  
 discharged, it might break off the  
 more readily in the arms or body of  
 the enemy.

10. ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ  
 προορᾶν] "Prevented, as far as their  
 "sight was concerned, from seeing  
 "any thing before them, and unable  
 "to hear," &c. Τῇ ὄψει cannot surely  
 mean, as Göller interprets it, τῆς ὀψέως

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μείζονος βοῆς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς παραγγελλόμενα οὐκ ἑσ ακοῦντες, κινδύνου τε πανταχόθεν περιεστῶτος, καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες ἐλπίδα καθ' ὅτι χρὴ ἀμυνομένους σωθῆναι. XXXV. τέλος δὲ τραυματιζομένων ἤδη πολλῶν διὰ τὸ αἰ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀναστρέφεισθαι, συγκλήσαντες ἐχώρησαν ἐς τὸ 5

they retreat to the extreme point of the island, and there defend themselves with more success, from having their rear covered by the sea.

ἔσχατον ἔρυμα τῆς νήσου, ὃ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέειχε, καὶ τοὺς ἐαυτῶν φύλακας. ὥς δὲ ἐνέδοσαν, ἐνταῦθα ἤδη πολλῷ ἔτι πλέονι βοῇ τεθαρσηκότες οἱ ψιλοὶ ἐπέκειντο, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὅσοι μὲν ὑποχωροῦντες ἐγκατελαμβάνοντο, 10

ἀπέθνησκον, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ διαφυγόντες ἐς τὸ ἔρυμα μετὰ τῶν ταύτῃ φυλάκων ἐτάξαντο παρὰ πᾶν ὥς ἀμυνόμενοι ἥπερ ἦν 3 ἐπίμαχον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπισπόμενοι περίοδον μὲν αὐτῶν καὶ κύκλωσιν χωρίου ἰσχυρῆ οὐχ εἶχον, προσιώντες δὲ ἐξ 4 ἐναντίας ὥσασθαι ἐπειρῶντο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολὺν καὶ τῆς 15 ἡμέρας τὸ πλείστον τάλαιπωρούμενοι ἀμφοτέρω ὑπὸ τε τῆς μάχης καὶ δίψους καὶ ἡλίου ἀντειχόν, πειρώμενοι οἱ μὲν ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τοῦ μετεώρου, οἱ δὲ μὴ ἐνδοῦναι, ῥᾶον δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡμύναντο ἢ ἐν τῷ πρὶν, οὐκ οὕσης σφῶν τῆς κυκλώσεως ἐς τὰ πλάγια. XXXVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀπέραντον 20

A Messenian discovers a path along the cliffs, by which he conducts

ἦν, προσελθὼν ὁ τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατηγὸς Κλέωνι καὶ Δημοσθένει ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν

1. ἐν αὐτοῖς] ἐαυτοῖς c. ἐν αὐτοῖς Bekk. 2. ἑσ ακοῦσιντες L.O.Q. 5. ἀναστρέφοντες B. συγκλείσαντες Q.V.d.e.i. ἐπὶ d.i. 8. πλέονι A.C.E.F.H.I.K.L. N.O.V.c.e.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλέον. τεθαρσηκότες A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.d.e.h. 9. ἐσέκειντο I.e. ἐνέκειντο L.O.P.Q. 10. ἐγκατελαμβάνοντο V. 11. ἀποφυγόντες d.i. 12. φυλάκων L.O. παράπαν K. ἀμυνόμενοι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V. ἀμυνόμενον c. 13. ἐπισπόμενοι A.B.G.H.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπώμενοι. 14. προσιέντας P. προσιέντες L.O. 15. ὥσασθαι I.e. 16. ὑπὸ τῆς P.i. 17. δίψης E.V.d.i. 18. ἐξελάσασθαι P. ἐκ μετεώρου C.G.K.L.O.c.e.g. ῥᾶον c.g. ῥᾶον δὲ οἱ V. 19. ἡμύναντο A.B.E. F.H.Q.V.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμύνοντο. 20. ἐς] ὡς O. δέ] om. H. ἀπέραντον b.

τῇ κωλύσει, but is simply "in their seeing;" i. e. their eyes were of no use, on account of the dust; nor their ears, on account of the clamours of the enemy. Compare III. 22, 2.

22. ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν σφᾶς] "Se

"frustra laborare," i. e. exercitum totum. DOBREE in Indic. Thucyd. See V. 71, 3, note. But because the Messenian, although including himself in the Athenian army, yet did not consider himself as a principal person in

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a party of Athenians, and establishes them in a position commanding the enemy's rear. σφᾶς· εἰ δὲ βούλονται ἑαυτῷ δοῦναι τῶν τοξοτῶν μέρος τι καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν περιμέναι κατὰ νότου αὐτοῖς ὁδῷ ἣ ἂν αὐτὸς εὕρῃ, δοκεῖν βιάσασθαι τὴν ἔφοδον. λαβὼν δὲ ἅ ἡτήσατο, ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς 2  
5 ὁρμήσας ὥστε μὴ ἰδεῖν ἐκείνους, κατὰ τὸ αἰὲ παρῆκον τοῦ κρημνώδους τῆς νήσου προσβαίνων, καὶ ἣ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι χωρίου ἰσχυρῇ πιστεύσαντες οὐκ ἐφύλασσον, χαλεπῶς τε καὶ μόλις περιελθὼν ἔλαθε, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ μετεώρου ἐξαπίνης ἀναφανείς κατὰ νότου αὐτῶν τοὺς μὲν τῷ ἀδοκῆτῳ ἐξέπληξε,  
10 τοὺς δὲ ἅ προσεδέχοντο ἰδόντας πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσε. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι βαλλόμενοι τε ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἤδη καὶ 3  
γιγνόμενοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ξυμπτώματι, ὥς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι, τῷ ἐν Θερμοπύλαις, ἐκείνοί τε γὰρ τῇ ἀτραπῷ περιελθόντων τῶν Περσῶν διεφθάρησαν, οὗτοί τε ἀμφίβολοι  
15 ἤδη ὄντες οὐκέτι ἀντίχον, ἀλλὰ πολλοῖς τε ὀλίγοι μαχόμενοι

1. αὐτῷ E. 2. καὶ om. G. προΐεναι N.V. 5. ἐκείνους καὶ κατὰ L.O.P.  
παρῆκον H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.i.m. et correcti A.F. et C. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo παρῆκον. 6. προσβαίνων A.E.F.G. προβαίνων B.d.g. Bekk.  
Goell. προ[σ]βαίνων Poppo. 7] om. L.O.P. 8. ἐπὶ] ἐκ c. 10. μᾶλλον  
πολλῷ R. 13. τε om. E. 15. ἤδη] om. d.i. ἀλλὰ πω i. πολλοῖς ὀλίγοι  
d.i. ὀλίγα H.

it, the accusative σφᾶς is used rather than the nominative σφεῖς, as if the persons spoken of were distinct from the speaker.

4. ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς ὁρμήσας] "He set  
"out from a point out of sight of the  
"enemy, that they might not observe  
"the movement; and getting on wher-  
"ever the cliffy shore of the island al-  
"lowed a passage, he, with great diffi-  
"culty, got round without their seeing  
"him, and suddenly appeared on the  
"summit of the cliff in their rear." I  
cannot understand why this passage  
should be considered difficult. Every  
one knows that there are many cliffs  
which it is very possible to ascend by  
a scrambling diagonal line of ascent,  
finding a footing wherever you can,  
κατὰ τὸ αἰὲ παρῆκον, and out of sight  
of any one on the top, unless they are  
standing on the very edge, on purpose  
to observe what is going on below. In  
this way the Messenians gradually ad-

vanced along the side or face of the  
cliff, till, having got round to the rear  
of the enemy's position, they suddenly  
shewed themselves on the top of it.  
Προβαίνων is an unnecessary alteration;  
for προσβαίνων is, "getting on towards  
"his object;" i. e. in this instance,  
"getting up." Compare III. 22, 4.  
IV. 129, 4. κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου  
πειρώμενος προσβῆναι. and VII. 43, 3.

11. καὶ γιγνόμενοι κ. τ. λ.] This is an-  
other instance of a confusion of two  
different constructions. It would be  
regular, either if the τε after ἐκείνοι,  
and the words οὗτοί τε immediately  
afterwards, were omitted; or else, by  
changing γιγνόμενοι into ἐγίνοντο, and  
placing a colon at Θερμοπύλαις, leaving  
all the rest of the sentence as it is.

12. ὥς μικρὸν] Herodot. II. 10, 2. ὥς  
εἶναι σμικρὰ ταῦτα μεγάλοισι συμβαλέ-  
ειν. Ubi pro καλούμενον MS. Bodl.  
καλούμενον: aliter Med. sed male. Vid.  
I. 6. 164. II. 14. WASS.



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καὶ ἀσθενεῖα σωμάτων διὰ τὴν σιτοδείαν ὑπεχώρουν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκράτουν ἤδη τῶν ἐφόδων. XXXVII. γνοὺς δὲ

The Athenian generals summon the Lacedæmonians to surrender.

ὁ Κλέων καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὅτι εἰ καὶ ὅποσον οὖν μᾶλλον ἐνδώσουσι, διαφθαρησομένους

αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τῆς σφετέρας στρατιᾶς, ἔπαυσαν 5

τὴν μάχην καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀπείρξαν, βουλόμενοι ἀγαγεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις ζῶντας, εἴ πως τοῦ κηρύγματος ἀκούσαν-

τες ἐπικλασθεῖεν τῇ γνώμῃ τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ ἡσση-  
2 θεῖεν τοῦ παρόντος δεινοῦ. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλουντο τὰ  
ὅπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις ὥστε βου- 10  
λεῦσαι ὅ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ. XXXVIII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες

To which they consent, after some hesitation, and are made prisoners, to the number of 292 men, of whom about 120 were Spartans.

παρήκαν τὰς ἀσπίδας οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἀνέσεισαν, δηλοῦντες προσίεσθαι τὰ

κεκηρυγμένα. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα γενομένης τῆς ἀνακωχῆς ξυνήλθον ἐς λόγους ὅ τε Κλέων καὶ 15

ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ ἐκείνων Στύφων ὁ Φάρακος,

τῶν πρότερον ἀρχόντων τοῦ μὲν πρώτου τεθνηκότος Ἐπι-  
τάδου, τοῦ δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν Ἴππαγρέτου ἐφηρημένου ἐν τοῖς

1. σιτοδείαν F.  
8. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα O.  
ρεῖκαν R.d.

2. ἐφοδίω L.O.P.

3. ὅποσων Q. ὅπόσον οὖν F.H.

10. καὶ σφᾶς ἀθηναῖοις ὡς αὐτοὺς τε βουλ. K.

12. πα-

14. γενομένης Q.

15. ἀνακωχῆς V.

18. ἐφηρημένου m.

2. γνοὺς — ὅτι — διαφθαρησομένους] Another confusion, between γνοὺς διαφθαρησομένους and γνοὺς ὅτι διαφθαρῆσονται. Compare c. 92, 7. δεῖξαι ὅτι — κτάσθωσαν.

9. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλουντο] In ἐκήρυξαν is contained the sense of "they sent a herald to ask." Compare Herodot. VII. 134, 4. A little below, in the words ὅ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ, ἐκείνοις is accommodated to the general subject of the sentence, i.e. the Lacedæmonians, rather than to the subject of the particular verb βουλευσάι. But the last clause is equivalent to ὥστε παθεῖν ὅ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις βουλευομένοις δοκῇ.

18. Ἴππαγρέτου] This is clearly a proper name, like Hipparchus; and has nothing to do with the *hippagretæ*, spoken of by Xenophon, the com-

manders of that chosen body of three hundred heavy armed soldiers, who used to act as the guard of the Spartan king in battle. (See Xenophon, Respub. Lacedæm. 4, 3. Hellenic. III. 3, 9. and Timæus, Lexicon Platon. in voce.) In the words that follow, τρίτος ἐφηρημένος ἄρχειν κατὰ νόμον, there seems to me, as I have already observed, to be an intimation that the Lacedæmonians usually appointed three staff officers, as they may be called, on any detached service, whose order of succession was regularly fixed; so that if any accident happened to the first, the second might take the command in chief, and so the third, if necessary; but that their *staff* went no further; and if all the three were disabled, the lochagi were then to settle which of

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νεκροῖς ἔτι ζῶντος κειμένου ὡς τεθνεώτος, αὐτὸς τρίτος ἐφη-  
 ρημένος ἄρχειν κατὰ νόμον, εἴ τι ἐκείνοι πάσχοιεν. ἔλεγε δὲ <sup>2</sup>  
 ὁ Στύφω καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὅτι βούλονται διακηρυκεύσασθαι  
 πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Λακεδαιμονίους ὃ τι χρὴ σφᾶς ποι-  
 5 εῖν. καὶ ἐκείνων μὲν οὐδένα ἀφέντων, αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν Ἀθη- 3  
 ναίων καλούντων ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου κήρυκας καὶ γενομένων  
 ἐπερωτήσεων δις ἢ τρίς, ὁ τελευταῖος διαπλεύσας αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ  
 τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνὴρ ἀπήγγειλεν ὅτι  
 “ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κελεύουσιν ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν  
 10 “ βουλευέσθαι, μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιοῦντας.” οἱ δὲ καθ' ἐαν-  
 τοὺς βουλευσάμενοι τὰ ὅπλα παρέδοσαν καὶ σφᾶς αὐτούς.  
 καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν νύκτα ἐν φυ- 4  
 λακῇ εἶχον αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν  
 Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τὰ ἄλλα δισκευ-  
 15 ᾶζοντο ὡς ἐς πλοῦν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοῖς τριηράρχοις διεδί-  
 δοσαν ἐς φυλακὴν, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κήρυκα πέμψαντες  
 τοὺς νεκροὺς διεκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ 5  
 ζῶντες ἐλήφθησαν τοσοῖδε· εἴκοσι μὲν ὀπλίται διέβησαν καὶ  
 τετρακόσιοι οἱ πάντες· τούτων ζῶντες ἐκομίσθησαν ὀκτὼ  
 20 ἀποδέοντες· τριακόσιοι, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἀπέθανον. καὶ Σπαρτιᾶται  
 τούτων ἦσαν τῶν ζώντων περὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν. Ἀθηναίων  
 δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ διεφθάρησαν· ἡ γὰρ μάχη οὐ σταδία ἦν.  
 XXXIX. χρόνος δὲ ὁ ξύμπας ἐγένετο, ὅσον οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ ἐν  
 τῇ νήσῳ ἐπολιορκήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας μέχρι τῆς ἐν τῇ

1. τεθνεώτος g. 4. ἡπείρῳ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους P. 6. γενομένων ἐπερωτή-  
 σεων A.B.E.F.G.H.N.O.V.d.e.f.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. γενομένων ἐπ' ἐρωτή-  
 σεως K.L.g. Haack. γενομένων ἐπερωτημάτων Q. γενομένων ἐπερωτήσεως C.P.b.c.  
 vulgo γενομένης ἐπερωτήσεως. 9. αὐτῶν] om. d. 10. βουλευέσθαι c.g.  
 12. καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν νύκτα] om. K. 14. τρόπαιον E.V. τᾶλλα K. τᾶλλα  
 Bekk. 15. ὡς] om. i. τριηράρχαις I.L.O.P.V.d.g. et recens C. διέδοσαν  
 K.N.V. ἐδίδοσαν d.i. 19. οἱ] om. Q.V.e. 21. ζώντων εἴκοσι Dionysius.  
 23. δὲ ξύμπας K. οἱ ἄνδρες ἐν R.f. 24. ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας K.

their own number was to act for the  
 time as general. And this seems to  
 agree with the mention of *three* Spartan  
 officers sent to command at Heraclea,

and the same number in Acarnania,  
 and on other occasions, as already men-  
 tioned in the note on III. 100, 3.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

The blockade had  
2 lasted ten weeks and  
two days: and Cleon  
fulfilled his promise  
of bringing them to  
Athens within twenty  
days after he took the  
command to act against  
them.

νήσῳ μάχης, ἐβδομήκοντα ἡμέραι καὶ δύο.  
τούτων περὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οἱ πρέσβεις  
περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἀπήεσαν, ἐσιτοδοτοῦντο,  
τὰς δὲ ἄλλας τοῖς ἐσπλέουσι λάθρα διετρέ-  
φοντο. καὶ ἦν σίτος ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ ἄλλα 5  
βρώματα ἐγκατελήφθη· ὁ γὰρ ἄρχων Ἐπιτάδας  
3 ἐνδεεστέρως ἐκάστω παρείχεν ἢ πρὸς τὴν ἐξουσίαν. οἱ μὲν  
δὴ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ  
ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἑκάτεροι ἐπ' οἶκον, καὶ τοῦ Κλέωνος καίπερ  
μανιώδης οὔσα ἡ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη· ἐντὸς γὰρ εἴκοσιν ἡμε- 10  
ρῶν ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη. XL. παρὰ γνώμην  
General astonishment  
throughout Greece at  
the termination of this  
affair.  
τε δὴ μάλιστα τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτο  
τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐγένετο· τοὺς γὰρ Λακεδαιμο-  
νίους οὔτε λιμῷ οὔτ' ἀνάγκῃ οὐδεμιᾷ ἤξιουν  
τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι, ἀλλὰ ἔχοντας καὶ μαχομένους ὥς 15  
2 ἐδύναντο ἀποθνήσκειν. ἀπιστοῦντές τε μὴ εἶναι τοὺς παρα-  
δόντας τοῖς τεθνεῶσιν ὁμοίους, καὶ τινος ἐρομένου ποτὲ  
ὕστερον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμάχων δι' ἀχθηδόνα ἓνα τῶν ἐκ

2. ἡμέρας f. 3. ἐσιτοδοῦντο C.b.d.e.i. 4. ἐμπέλουσι S.O.P.Q. λάθρα Bekk.  
5. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα K.N. 6. ἐγκατελήφθη C.E.F.G.H.I.N.V.b.d.e. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη. Hæc sæpe permutantur: sed ἐγκατελήφθη  
hic non deterius est vulgato. Et sic Scholiastes quoque videtur legisse: nam  
paullo post interpretatur τὰ εὐρεθέντα σιτία. DUKER. 7. παρείχεν ἐκάστω d.e.i.  
9. ἑκάτεροι ἐκ τῆς πύλου c.g. 12. τε] om. g. δὴ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. μετὰ  
O. τοῦτον K. 13. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ d.i. 16. ἀπιστουν d.i. ἀπιστοῦντάς G.  
17. ποτὲ] om. d.i.

II. ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη] Thomas Magister scribit, Ποῆτας ὑφίσταμαι dicere, pro ὑπισχνοῦμαι; sed tamen etiam Thucydidem eo semel sic uti hoc loco. Verum non solus Thucydides, quod Thomas videtur velle, sed etiam Plato ὑφίσταμαι pro ὑπισχνοῦμαι dixit. Locum indicavit Budæus Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 494. ex Alcib. II. non longe a principio: Εἰ δέ σε ὀρῶν ἔλαττον δοκοῦντα ἔχειν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πάσης Εὐρώπης ὑποσταίῃ σοι, scil. τύραννον γενέσθαι. DUKER.

16. ἀπιστοῦντές τε κ. τ. λ.] Sæpissime participium in nominativo ponitur, ita ut scriptor verbum ei accommodatum

vel præcessisse putet, vel subijcere in mente habeat, pro quo deinde structura mutata aliud dictionis genus infertur, quo fit ut nominativus pro aliis casibus positus videatur. POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 108. Poppo quotes similar instances from III. 34, 3. and IV. 80, 3. Thucydides may be supposed to have intended his sentence to end thus: "And it was from not believing the prisoners to be the same sort of men as those who had been killed, that they gave occasion to the famous answer of a Lacedæmonian," &c.

18. δι' ἀχθηδόνα] Ἀχθηδῶν vox apud Thucydidem poetica, ut dicit Diony



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τῆς νήσου αἰχμαλώτων εἰ οἱ τεθνεώτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι, ἀπεκρίνατο αὐτῷ πολλοῦ ἂν ἄξιον εἶναι τὸν ἄτρακτον (λέγων τὸν οἷστον), εἰ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς διεγίνωσκε, δῆλωσιν ποιούμενος ὅτι ὁ ἐντυγχάνων τοῖς τε λίθοις καὶ τοξεύμασι 5 διεφθείρετο.

XLI. Κομισθέντων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλευσαν δεσμοῖς μὲν αὐτοὺς φυλάσσειν μέχρι οὐ τι ξυμβῶσιν, ἣν δ' οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸ τούτου ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐσβάλλωσιν, ἐξαγαγόντες ἀποκτεῖναι. τῆς δὲ 2 Πύλου φυλακὴν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου Μεσσήνιοι ὥς ἐς πατρίδα ταύτην (ἔστι γὰρ ἡ Πύλος τῆς Μεσσηνίδος ποτὲ οὔσης γῆς) πέμψαντες σφῶν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐπιτηδειοτάτους ἐλήϊζον τε τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ πλείστα

1. εἰ οἱ] οἱ εὐ c. ἡ οἱ f. τεθνηκότες Q.R.f. καλοὶ] om. A. καὶ ἀγαθοὶ  
F.H.Q.R.V.f. 2. ἂν] om. Q.f. ἄξιον ἂν R. λέγω d. 3. διεγίνωσκε V.  
7. δεσμοῖς μὲν] μὲν om. d. φυλάττειν d.i. οὐ τι] οὗτοι H.K. 8. ἦν]  
εἰ d.i. οἱ] om. Q. 9. ἐσβάλλωσιν A.B.C.F.H.I. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐμ-  
βάλωσιν L. G. et vulgo ἐσβάλωσιν. ἐξαγαγόντας c. 11. ἐς] om. L.O.P.  
12. τῶν μεσσηνίων V. 13. γῆς] om. E. 14. ἐλήϊζοντο G.P.d. τε]  
τότε L.O.Q.

sus Halicarnasseus, tom. II. p. 133. Utitur tamen ea ipsa Dionysius in Antiq. Rom. p. 572. HUDS. Etiam alios proæ scriptores hoc vocabulo usos ostendit Wasse in Indice. Add. Lucian. Toxar. p. 37. μὴ πρὸς ἀχθηδὸνα μου ἀκούσης. DUKER. "For insult's sake; "to vex and annoy them." This must be the sense, although the more usual expression would be ἐπ' ἀχθηδόνι, or πρὸς ἀχθηδόνα, as Göller rightly observes. Compare διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν, c. 102, 4.

1. εἰ οἱ τεθνεώτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι] Καλοὶ κάγαθοι was the well known title by which the higher classes in Greece loved to designate themselves, corresponding, in the union which it expressed of personal qualities, with a certain superiority of birth and condition, more nearly with our word "gentleman" than with any other. The Spartans prided themselves on being

all καλοὶ κάγαθοί; and the question, put probably by a democratical seaman, was intended to sneer at once at the pretension and at the name. Its drift seems to be, "You, who have "allowed yourselves to become the "prisoners of us low people, cannot "certainly be those boasted καλοὶ κάγαθοι, of whom we hear so much; the "killed then, we presume, were all "καλοὶ κάγαθοί."

2. τὸν ἄτρακτον] We are not to suppose that the Spartan used this word contemptuously, in the sense of "spin-dle," or "a woman's weapon;" but that ἄτρακτος was one of the ordinary Spartan words to express what the other Greeks called οἷστός. "Ἄδρακτος "is found for arrow," says Dr. Bloomfield, "in the Greek of the middle ages, "(see Dufresne, Gloss. in voce,) and "ἄδρακτι is found in the same sense in "modern Greek."

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3 ἔβλαπτον ὁμόφωνοι ὄντες. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀμαθεῖς  
 ὄντες ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ ληστείας καὶ τοιούτου πολέμου,  
 τῶν τε Εἰλώτων αὐτομολούντων καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ  
 μακρότερον σφίσι τι νεωτερισθῇ τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν, οὐ  
 ῥαδίως ἔφερον, ἀλλὰ καίπερ οὐ βουλόμενοι ἔνδηλοι εἶναι  
 4 τε Πύλον καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομίζεσθαι. οἱ δὲ μειζόνων τε  
 ὠρέγοντο καὶ πολλάκις φοιτώντων αὐτοὺς ἀπράκτους ἀπέ-  
 πεμπον. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Πύλον γενόμενα. ✓

XLII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους μετὰ ταῦτα εὐθὺς Ἀθηναῖοι 10  
 εἰς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ δισχι-

CORINTHIAN COAST. Athenian expedition against the coast of Corinth. The troops land near Solymia. λίους ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγαῖς ναυσὶ  
 διακοσίοις ἱππεῦσιν· ἡκολούθουν δὲ καὶ τῶν  
 ξυμμάχων Μιλήσιοι καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ Καρύ-  
 στιοι, ἐστρατῆγαι δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου τρίτος 15  
 2 αὐτός. πλέοντες δὲ, ἅμα ἔω ἔσχον μετὰ ξὺν Χερσονήσου τε

1. ὁμόφωνοι ὄντες] om. L.O.Q. 2. καὶ τοιούτου A.B.F.H.V.h. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου. 3. γε Q. 4. τῶν] om. c.e.i. τὴν]  
 om. Q. 5. καίπερ οἱ E.F. ἐνδηλον Q. εὐδηλον f. εὐδηλοὶ E.R. 6. παρ']  
 πρὸς e. 9. περὶ τὴν πύλον d.g.i. 10. εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα f. οἱ ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι Q. 11. κορινθον K.L.O.P.b. κορινθίων Q. ναυσὶ] om. b. 13. ἱπ-  
 πεῦσι διακοσίοις c.g. δὴ K. 16. πλέοντος E.Q. ἅμα ἔσω V.

8. καὶ πολλάκις φοιτώντων] Huc respicit Aristoph. Pace, v. 636, 637. Add. ibi Scholiast. DUKER.

16. πλέοντες δὲ ἅμα ἔω ἔσχον] The words ἅμα ἔω must be taken with ἔσχον, and not with πλέοντες; for if the Athenians had set out from Piræus at daybreak, on a summer morning, they would not only have arrived on the coast of Corinth long before dark, but their fleet would have been visible for some hours before it landed; so that the Corinthians must have had ample time to prepare for its reception. But by leaving Piræus at night, or in the evening, their movements on the voyage were concealed from the enemy, and they made the shore while it was still dark, and ran their ships on the beach just at daybreak; so that the Corinthians knew nothing of their motions till they saw them already landed.

For the geography of this expedition, see the memoir accompanying the map.

[Poppo says that ἅμα ἔω and νυκτός, (see §. 4.) cannot signify the same point of time, and therefore that ἅμα ἔω must be taken with πλέοντες, and that the arrival of the fleet on the coast of Corinth may have been delayed by the nature of the voyage. But ἅμα ἔω and νυκτός may refer to the same time, just as Thucydides calls the same time ἔτι νύκτα καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ περίορθρον, II. 3, 4. The order and run of the words, however, are in favour of joining ἅμα ἔω with πλέοντες, and it is possible certainly that the fleet may have left Athens in the cool of the morning, and have waited during the heat of the day between Salamis and the main land, so as not to come near the Corinthian coast till nightfall. But it appears from c. 43, 2. that the right wing of the Athe-

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καὶ Ῥείτου ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τοῦ χωρίου ὑπὲρ οὗ ὁ †Σολύγιος†  
 λόφος ἐστίν, ἐφ' ὃν Δωριῆς τὸ πάλαι ἰδρυθέντες τοῖς ἐν τῇ  
 πόλει Κορινθίοις ἐπολέμουν οὖσιν Αἰολεῦσι· καὶ κώμη νῦν  
 ἐπ' αὐτοῦ Σολύγεια καλουμένη ἐστίν. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ  
 5 τούτου, ἔνθα αἱ νῆες κατέσχον, ἡ μὲν κώμη αὕτη δώδεκα  
 σταδίου ἀπέχει, ἡ δὲ Κορινθίων πόλις ἐξήκοντα, ὁ δὲ ἰσθμὸς  
 εἴκοσι. Κορίνθιοι δὲ προπυθόμενοι ἐξ' Ἀργεὺς ὅτι ἡ στρα- 3  
 τία ἥξει τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πλείονος, ἐβοήθησαν ἐς ἰσθμὸν

1. ῤήτου correctus C.G.I.K.d.e.i. οὗ F.H.Q.c.d. ὦν K. Σολύγιος.  
 Ob sequi. Σολύγεια ex Steph. Byz. cum Goell. recepinus. Porro. 2. ὑφ' c.d.  
 Δωριεῖς correcti C.E. et V. ἰδρύνθεντες E. 4. ἐστίν] om. L.O.P.  
 ἀπὸ—κώμη] om. L.O.P. 7. εἴκοσι] εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν Palmerius. κορίνθιοι δὲ  
 προπυθόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porro. Goell.  
 Bekk. κορίνθιοι δὲ πυθόμενοι O. vulgo προπυθόμενοι δὲ κορίνθιοι.

nian army was engaged with the enemy as soon as it had landed, εὐθὺς ἀποβε-  
 βηκότε, and we cannot suppose that the  
 army had been kept on board all night,  
 after arriving on the coast in the even-  
 ing or before midnight. It is more  
 likely that the fleet left Piræus in the  
 evening, arrived on the enemy's coast  
 just at daybreak, and that the army  
 was disembarked immediately.]

1. Ῥείτου] Alveos quosdam aquarum  
 in Attica Ῥείτους dictos memorat Thu-  
 cydid. II. 19, 2. et Pausan. Attic. cap.  
 xxxviii. et Corinth. xxiv. Hic quoque  
 fortassis ejusmodi alveus designatur.  
 Sed nihil de hoc Ῥείτω apud alios in-  
 venio. Fr. Portus in Commentar. scribit  
 esse oppidum, sed sine testimonio Scrip-  
 torum veterum. Σολύγης λόφος Po-  
 lyæno, I. 39, 1. Pinedo ad Stephanum  
 putat hic legendum Σολύγιος, ut in  
 Stephano. DUKER.

3. οὖσιν Αἰολεῦσι] Compare Strabo,  
 VIII. 1, 2. οὐτω δὲ τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ ἔθνους  
 ἐπικρατοῦντος ἐν τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἰσθμοῦ, καὶ  
 οἱ ἐντὸς Αἰολεῖς πρότερον ἦσαν, εἴτ' ἐμί-  
 χθησαν, Ἰώνων μὲν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς τὸν Αἰ-  
 γιαλὸν κατασχόντων, τῶν δ' Ἡρακλειδῶν  
 τοὺς Δωριεῖς καταγαγόντων. In the tra-  
 ditions of Greece, the Æolian was ac-  
 counted the most ancient of the Hel-  
 lenian nations, and to have constituted  
 the earliest population of Peloponnesus  
 and of the north of Greece. See the  
 note on III. 2, 3. The Dorians, a peo-  
 ple of the same original stock, had,

from the nature of their territory, so  
 little kept pace with the advance of the  
 Æolians in civilization, that their inva-  
 sion of Peloponnesus was like the in-  
 vasion of a foreign people. Compare  
 the successive invasions of England by  
 the Saxons, Danes, and Normans; all  
 originally of the same race, but so  
 altered by their various fortunes; that  
 the Danish invaders had no national  
 sympathy with the Anglo-Saxons of Al-  
 fred and Ethelred; and the Normans,  
 having changed their language, as well  
 as their habits, were regarded both by  
 Saxons and Danes as not only a dif-  
 ferent nation, but actually a different  
 race. The historians of Denmark speak  
 of the Norman conquerors of England  
 as a people of Roman or Latin race,  
 and deplore the conquest as a triumph  
 of the Roman blood and language over  
 the Teutonic. See Thierry, Hist. de la  
 Conquête de l'Angleterre, tom. I. pp.  
 391, 392. ed. 1<sup>re</sup>.

4. ἀπὸ δὲ—κατέσχον] Thom. Magist.  
 in προσέσχον: ubi excidit ἔνθα. DUK.

8. ἐκ πλείονος] Ἐκ πλείονος usitatum  
 est Thucydidi VIII. 88. εἰδὼς, ὡς εἰκός,  
 ἐκ πλείονος τὴν Τισσαφέρνου γνώμην. Et  
 cum supplemento χρόνον. Ibid. 91, 1.  
 Ταῦτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονος χρόνον ὁ Θηραμένης  
 διεθρόει. DUKER. Dubium est, utrum  
 ἐκ πλείονος construi voluerit cum προ-  
 πυθόμενοι, an cum ἐβοήθησαν. v. Duk. et  
 Abresch. p. 410. GOTTL.



πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ· καὶ ἐν Ἀμπρακίᾳ καὶ ἐν  
 Λευκαδίᾳ ἀπῆσαν αὐτῶν πεντακόσιοι φρουροί· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι  
 4 πανδημεὶ ἐπετήρουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ κατασχίσουσιν. ὥς  
 δὲ αὐτοὺς ἔλαθον νυκτὸς καταπλεύσαντες καὶ τὰ σημεῖα  
 αὐτοῖς ἦρθη, καταλιπόντες τοὺς ἡμίσεις αὐτῶν ἐν Κεγκρεῖᾳ, 5  
 ἣν ἄρα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμῶνα ἴωσιν, ἐβοήθουν  
 κατὰ τάχος. XLIII. καὶ Βάττος μὲν ὁ ἕτερος τῶν στρα-  
 τηγῶν (δύο γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ οἱ παρόντες,)   
 λαβὼν λόχον ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κώμην  
 φυλάξων ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν· Λυκόφρων δὲ τοῖς 10  
 2 ἄλλοις ξυνέβαλε. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δεξιῷ  
 κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐθὺς ἀποβεβηκότε πρὸ  
 τῆς Χερσονήσου οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπέκειντο, ἔπειτα  
 δὲ καὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι. καὶ ἦν ἡ μάχη καρτερὰ καὶ  
 3 ἐν χέρσιν πάσα. καὶ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ 15  
 Καρυστιῶν (οὗτοι γὰρ παρατεταγμένοι ἦσαν ἔσχατοι) ἐδέ-

1. καὶ ἀμπρακίᾳ P.

ἀπῆσαν. [ἀπῆσαν in ed. 2. Goell.]

κεγχρεῖᾳ Q.

6. κρομμῶνα corr. F.Q.g. Poppo. Goell. in ed. 2. κρυμμῶνα N.V.

κρομμῶνα T. vulgo, Bekk. κρομμύνα.

Parm.

11. ξυνέβαλλεν A.B.E.F.G.H.h. Bekker.

Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρῶτα.

πρὸς L.O.

νοὶ L.O. ἐδέξαντο τοὺς Q.

2. ἀπῆσαν Bekk. Dobree. Libri omnes et Poppo,

5. αὐτῶν v. αὐτῶν Bekk. κεγχρεῖᾳ E.

6. κρομμῶνα corr. F.Q.g. Poppo. Goell. in ed. 2. κρυμμῶνα N.V.

7. βάτος d. et Parm. 8. Deest οἱ

10. φυλάσσαν g.

11. ξυνέβαλλεν A.B.E.F.G.H.h. Bekker.

12. ἀθηναίων καὶ καρυστιῶν εὐθὺς N.V.

ἀπέκειντο Parm.

16. παρατεταμέ-

2. [ἀπῆσαν†] In ἀπῆσαν inest simul ἀπῆσαν, ut vicissim dicimus παρα-  
 γίγνεσθαι sive παρῆναι εἰς τινα τόπον.  
 POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 178. And he  
 compares VIII. 11, 3. τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ  
 Πειραιῶι καταφυγὴν. The cases, how-  
 ever, are not quite parallel; and in an-  
 other passage (IV. 128, 1.) Poppo has  
 himself altered ἐπίοντας into ἐπόντας,  
 although ἐπόντας is at least as defens-  
 ible as ἀπῆσαν in the present instance.  
 My objection to ἀπῆσαν is not only on  
 account of the preposition ἐν accompa-  
 nyng it, but because, if it were ἐς Ἀμ-  
 πρακίαν, it would still appear not to be  
 the word required by the sense; for it  
 is not the departure at this precise pe-  
 riod, but the absence of the 500 soldiers,  
 that Thucydides means to speak of.

3. οἱ κατασχίσουσιν] Thomas Magist.  
 1. d. ἡ κατασχ. Hæc etiam alibi permu-  
 tantur. Vid. ad I. 136, 3. DUKER.

4. τὰ σημεῖα αὐτοῖς ἦρθη] Αὐτοῖς  
 (φησὶ) τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἦρθη τὰ σημεῖα  
 παρὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ,  
 σημαίνοντων αὐτοῖς ὅτι πολέμοι ἐπῆλθον.  
 δεῖ δὲ προσυπακοῦσαι τὸ ἡμέρας γενομέ-  
 νης. SCHOL. Articulum addit, signi-  
 ficans signa, de quibus convenerat;  
 scil. signa Corinthiis ex illa regione  
 ubi Athenienses noctu appulerant, a  
 suis data. Sic infra, c. 111, 1. postquam  
 scriptor dixit, Brasidam peltastas suos  
 jussisse ὅπως ὁπότε—τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη  
 ὃ ξυνέκειτο, πρῶτοι ἐσδράμοιεν, ex-  
 eunte capite subjicit: ἔπειτα τὸ ση-  
 μεῖον τοῦ πυρὸς, ὡς εἴρητο, ἀνέσχον.  
 GÖLL.

ξαντό τε τοὺς Κορινθίους καὶ ἐώσαντο μόλις· οἱ δὲ ὑποχω-  
 ρήσαντες πρὸς αἵμασιαν (ἦν γὰρ τὸ χωρίον πρόσαντες πᾶν),  
 βάλλοντες τοῖς λίθοις καθύπερθεν ὄντες καὶ παιωνίσαντες  
 ἐπήεσαν αὐθις· δεξαμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν χερσὶν ἦν  
 5 πάλιν ἡ μάχη. λόχος δέ τις τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπιβοηθήσας 4  
 τῷ εὐωνύμῳ κέρα εἰαυτῶν ἔτρεψε τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ δεξιὸν  
 κέρας καὶ ἐπεδιώξεν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν· πάλιν δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν  
 νεῶν ἀνέστρεψαν οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Καρύστιοι. τὸ δὲ 5  
 ἄλλο στρατόπεδον ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐμάχετο συνεχῶς, μάλιστα  
 10 δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Κορινθίων, ἐφ' ᾧ ὁ Λυκόφρων ὦν  
 κατὰ τὸ εὐώνυμον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμύνετο· ἡλπιζον γὰρ  
 αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κώμην πειράσειν. XLIV. χρό-  
 νον μὲν οὖν πολὺν ἀντείχον οὐκ ἐνδιδόντες ἀλλήλοις· ἔπειτα  
 (ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ ἱππῆς ὠφέλιμοι ξυμμαχόμενοι,  
 15 τῶν ἐτέρων οὐκ ἐχόντων ἵππους) ἐτράποντο οἱ Κορινθιοὶ καὶ  
 ὑπεχώρησαν πρὸς τὸν λόφον καὶ ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα καὶ οὐκέτι  
 κατέβαινον ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον. ἐν δὲ τῇ τροπῇ ταύτῃ κατὰ τὸ 2

1. ἐώσαντο N.V. ἐώσαντο E. ὑποχωρήσαντες B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.T.V.b.  
 c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπερχωρήσαντες. 2. πρὸς]  
 ἐς d. Parm. ἐπάναντες E. 3. παιανίσαντες corr. F.L.O. 4. ἐπέ-  
 βησαν E. ἦν πάλιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. πάλιν αὐτὸ g. vulgo πάλιν ἦν. 5. λόχος f. λόγος E. ἐπι-  
 βοήσας A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, R.T.h.i. Parm. 6. εἰαυτῷ A.E.F.f. αὐτῷ E.  
 ἔστρεψε I. 7. εἰς τὴν θάλ. V. 8. ἀνέστρεψαν B.h. ἀνέτρεψαν d. ἀνέ-  
 στραψαν c.g. καὶ καρύστιοι Q. 9. ξυνεχῶς Bekk. 10. κέρας] om.  
 L.O.P. 12. σολύγειαν E. σολύγειον d.e. Σολύγειον Parm. 13. οὐ μὲν  
 διδόντες Parm. ἐνδόντες Q. 14. γὰρ ἦσαν f. οἱ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.  
 ὠφελόμενοι g. συμμαχόμενοι K. 16. τῷ] om. g.

3. τοῖς λίθοις] "With the stones of  
 "which the wall just mentioned (αἵμα-  
 "σιὰ) was built." This determines the  
 sense of αἵμασιὰ, if there could be any  
 doubt about it.

12. ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν—πειράσειν] Pop-  
 po translates these words, "auf den  
 "flecken einen versuch machen;" cor-  
 responding exactly with the English  
 idiom, "to make an attempt upon the  
 "village." But Göller, referring to I.  
 61, 2. and IV. 70, 2. says that in this  
 sense πειράσειν would be followed by a

genitive case. The Scholiast under-  
 stands ἐλθεῖν. But πειράσειν surely may  
 very well imply ἐλθεῖν, as in the English  
 familiar idiom, "they expected that they  
 "would try for Solygeia;" i. e. would  
 try to get there.

16. ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα] "Piled their  
 "arms;" i. e. set up their long spears  
 in groups together, as hop-poles are  
 piled in the fields during winter, and  
 rested their shields upon them; a cer-  
 tain sign that they were not going to  
 move again. See the note on II. 2, 5.

δεξιὸν κέρας οἱ πλείστοί τε αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον καὶ Λυκόφρων  
 ὁ στρατηγός. ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οὐ κατὰ  
 δίωξιν πολλὴν οὐδὲ ταχείας φυγῆς γενομένης, ἐπεὶ ἐβιάσθη,  
 3 ἐπαναχωρήσασα πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἰδρύθη. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 ὥς οὐκέτι αὐτοῖς ἐπῆρσαν ἐς μάχην, τοὺς τε νεκροὺς ἐσκύ- 5  
 λευον καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀνηροῦντο, τροπαῖον τε εὐθέως  
 4 ἔστησαν. τοῖς δ' ἡμίσεσι τῶν Κορινθίων, οἱ ἐν τῇ Κεγχρεῖᾳ  
 ἐκάθηντο φύλακες μὴ ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμυῶνα πλεύσωσι, τούτοις  
 οὐ κατάδηλος ἡ μάχη ἦν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ Ὀνείου· κονιορ-  
 τὸν δὲ ὥς εἶδον καὶ ὥς ἔγνωσαν, ἐβοήθουν εὐθύς. ἐβοήθησαν 10  
 δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Κορινθίων, αἰσθό-  
 5 μνοι τὸ γεγεννημένον. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ξύμπαντας  
 αὐτοὺς ἐπλέοντας, καὶ νομίσαντες τῶν ἐγγὺς ἀστυγαιτόνων  
 Πελοποννησίων βοήθειαν ἐπιέναι, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ  
 τὰς ναῦς, ἔχοντες τὰ σκυλεύματα καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς 15  
 6 πλὴν δυοῖν οὓς ἐγκατέλιπον οὐ δυνάμενοι εὔρεῖν. καὶ ἀνα-  
 βάντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπεραιώθησαν ἐς τὰς ἐπικείμενας  
 νήσους, ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν ἐπικηρυκευσάμενοι τοὺς νεκροὺς οὓς  
 ἐγκατέλιπον ὑποσπόνδους ἀνείλυντο. ἀπέθανον δὲ Κορινθίων  
 μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ δώδεκα καὶ διακόσιοι, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγῳ 20  
 ἐλάσσους πεντήκοντα.

1. αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν om. Q. vulgo ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν. 4. πρὸς] ἐς c.g. ἰδρύν-  
 θη E. ἰδρύνθη i. 5. ὥς] om. K.O. ἀπῆρσαν e. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς A.B.  
 C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 τοὺς τε ἄλλοτριους νεκροὺς. ἐσκύλευσαν L. 6. τροπαῖον V. εὐθύς K.  
 7. τῇ om. G. 10. ὥς εἶδον καὶ ἔγνωσαν G.L.O.P.Q.T.d.e.f. εὐθύς] αὐτοῖς d.  
 ἐβόησαν b. 12. οἱ] om. f. 13. αὐτοὺς] om. F.K. 16. δυεῖν F.L.O.  
 ἐγκατέλειπον d. οὐ A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo μή.

1. οἱ πλείστοι] "The most of those  
 "who were killed at all were killed  
 "on the right wing." Compare VII.  
 30, 2.

16. οὐ δυνάμενοι εὔρεῖν] The old read-  
 ing, μὴ δυνάμενοι, would imply that  
 "their not being able to find the bo-  
 "dies" was only their own statement,  
 for which Thucydides did not mean to

pledge himself. See the note on IV.  
 130, 6. But as there seems no reason  
 why the fact should be in any way  
 doubtful, and as the character of Nicias  
 is a sufficient warrant that he would  
 have done his utmost to look for the  
 bodies, the reading of the best MSS.,  
 οὐ δυνάμενοι εὔρεῖν, is decidedly to be  
 preferred.



COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

**XLV.** Ἄραυτες δὲ ἐκ τῶν νήσων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπλευσαν αὐθημερὸν ἐς Κρομμύωνα τῆς Κορινθίας· ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς  
 COAST OF PELO- πόλεως εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίου· καὶ καθορ-  
 PONNESUS. μισάμενοι τὴν τε γῆν ἐδῆώσαν καὶ τὴν νύκτα  
 5 ἠυλίσαντο. τῇ δ' ὕστερα ἅ παραπλεύσαντες<sup>2</sup>  
 ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν πρῶτον καὶ ἀπόβασιν τινα  
 ποιησάμενοι ἀφίκοντο ἐς †Μεθώνην† τὴν  
 μεταξὺ Ἐπιδαύρου καὶ Τροιζήνος, καὶ ἀπο-  
 λαβόντες τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχισαν, ἐν ᾧ ἡ  
 10 †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ, καὶ φρούριον καταστήσαντες ἐλήστευον  
 τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον τὴν τε Τροιζηνίαν γῆν καὶ Ἀλιάδα καὶ  
 Ἐπιδαυρίαν. ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐξετείχισαν τὸ χωρίον,  
 ἀπέπλευσαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

**XLVI.** Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίνετο,  
 15 καὶ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Σοφοκλῆς, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀπῆραν  
 CORCYRA. ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀφικόμενοι  
 Eurymedon and So- ἐς Κέρκυραν ἐστράτευσαν μετὰ τῶν ἐκ τῆς  
 phocles, after leaving πόλεως ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τῆς Ἰστονῆς  
 Pylus, arrive at Cor- Κερκυραίων καθιδρυμένους, οἱ τότε μετὰ τὴν  
 cyra on their way to government to take

2. ἐς ἐπὶ I. ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.e. ἀπέχει—σταδίου om. E. 5. περιπλεύ-  
 σαντες Q. 8. τροιζηνος B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.g. Infra IV. 118. A.B. τροι-  
 ζηνι. ἀποβάντες c. 9. ἐτείχισαν V. 11. ἀλιάδα i. Parm. 12. ἐτείχι-  
 σαν Parm. 14. χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα Poppo. Goell. χρόνον ταῦτα A.B.E.F.H.  
 N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον καθ' ὃν ταῦτα. 18. τῇ ἰστονῇ Dobree. ἰστονῆς g.

2. Κρομμύωνα] Gr. passim Κρομμυ-  
 ὦνα, quomodo Strab. IX. p. 390. WASS.  
 (Ita N. et V.)

9. τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν, ἐν ᾧ  
 ἡ †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ] There is an exceed-  
 ingly good view of this peninsula, and  
 of the whole line of the adjacent coast,  
 as seen from a hill near Træzen, given  
 in plate 25 of sir W. Gell's Argolis.  
 The place is now called Μεθᾶνα, as the  
 name is written by Pausanias and by  
 Strabo, with the remark on the part of  
 the latter, "that in some copies of Thu-  
 cydides it was written Μεθώνη, like  
 "the town so called in Macedonia." As the  
 Macedonian town was the more famous,  
 the reading Μεθώνη probably

prevailed more and more, and is now  
 found in every MS. of Thucydides at  
 present in existence.

14. τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίνετο]  
 I have followed Poppo and Gœller in  
 retaining this reading, as being at once  
 most like Thucydides' usual manner of  
 expression in similar cases, (see III. 17,  
 1. 18, 1. 94, 1.) and also as accounting  
 most easily for the variations in the  
 MSS. as the ὃν might have been acci-  
 dentally omitted, from being confounded  
 with the last syllable of the preceding  
 word χρόνον, when the words were all  
 written together, without any separation.

19. τότε] "At the time I spoke of be-  
 fore." See VIII. 20, 1. 40, 3. 62, 3.

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olym. p. 88. 4.

Istone, where the wreck of the aristocratical party had taken refuge.

(III. 85.)

The garrison of Istone surrender at discretion to the Athenians. Perfidious trick of the popular party, to tempt them to try to escape, in order that the capitulation might be broken.

στάσιν διαβάντες ἐκράτουν τε τῆς γῆς καὶ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον. προσβαλόντες δὲ τὸ μὲν τείχισμα εἶλον, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες καταπεφευγότες ἄθροοι πρὸς μετέωρόν τι ξυνέβησαν ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπικούρους παραδοῦναι, περὶ δὲ σφῶν τὰ ὅπλα παραδόντων τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον διαγῶναι. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν νῆσον οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν Πτυχείαν ἐς φυλακὴν διεκόμισαν ὑποσπόνδους, μέχρι οὗ Ἀθήναζε πεμφθῶσιν, ὥστε

ἂν τις ἀλῶ ἀποδιδράσκων ἅπασιν λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς. οἱ δὲ τοῦ δήμου προστάται τῶν Κερκυραίων, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἐλθόντας οὐκ ἀποκτείνωσι, μηχανῶνται τοιοῦνδε τι. τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πείθουσιν τινὰς ὀλίγους, ὑποπέμψαντες φίλους καὶ διδάξαντες ὡς κατ' εὖνοιαν δὴ λέγειν ὅτι κράτιστον αὐτοῖς εἴη ὡς τάχιστα ἀποδρᾶναι, πλοῖον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐτοιμάσειν· μέλλειν γὰρ δὴ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραδώσειν αὐτοὺς τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Κερκυραίων. XLVII. ὥς δὲ ἔπεισαν καὶ μηχανησαμένων τὸ πλοῖον ἐκπλέοντες ἐλήφθησαν, ἐλέλυντό τε αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ τοῖς

I. ἐκράτουν τῆς γῆς καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον προσβάλλοντες d. Parm. 4. συνέβησαν K. 6. τὸν] τῶν A.B.F.L. Parm. 8. πτυχείαν f.g. 9. μέχρις R. ὥστε—σπονδὰς] om. A.B.F.N. (sed add. marg.) h. 10. εἰάν d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἂν Bekk. 11. δὲ δήμου L.O. οἱ] om. V. 12. ἀποκτείνουσι N.V. 14. δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Poppo. Poell. Bekk. μὴ c. vulgo δῆθεν. 15. ἀποδρᾶναι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O. N.Q.c.d.e.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποδρᾶναι V. vulgo ἀποδιδράναι. 16. ἐτοιμάσαι V. μέλειν F. δὴ] om. B.h. ἤδη N.V. 17. δήμῳ κερκυραίων L.O. 19. ἐλέλυντο αἱ d. Parm.

73, 2. VII. 31, 3. 32, 1. 81, 2. For the statement here referred to, see III. 85.

10. ἂν τις ἀλῶ] Because ἂν in the sense of εἰάν occurs only in three other places in Thucydides, (VI. 13. 18, 6. VIII. 75, 3.) Poppo and Göller read εἰάν τις ἀλῶ; as if those three other instances were not abundantly sufficient to justify a meaning of ἂν, which occurs frequently in Demosthenes and Plato, and which is in perfect agreement with the original meaning of the word.

12. τοὺς ἐλθόντας] “Lege μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλθόντας, sine τοῖς.” DOBREE. Τοὺς ἐλθόντας seems to be used as if it were τοὺς πεμφθέντας, “lest the Athenians should not put to death the ‘persons who were come to them,’ that is, ‘who were sent to them.’” If the text were to be altered, I should prefer μὴ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς ἐλθόντας, as accounting more naturally for the present reading than the conjecture of Dobree.

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

The aristocratical Cor-  
cyreans are given up  
to the vengeance of  
the opposite party,  
and cruelly massacred.

The Athenian com-  
manders then pursue  
5 their voyage to Sicily.

(47, 48.)

Κερκυραίοις παρεδέδοντο οἱ πάντες. ξυνελά-  
2 βοντο δὲ τοῦ τοιούτου οὐχ ἥκιστα, ὥστε  
ἀκριβῇ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέσθαι καὶ τοὺς  
τεχνησαμένους ἀδεέστερον ἐγχειρῆσαι, οἱ στρα-  
τηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατάδηλοι ὄντες τοὺς  
ἄνδρας μὴ ἂν βούλεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων κομισθέν-  
τας, διότι αὐτοὶ ἐς Σικελίαν ἔπλεον, τὴν τιμὴν τοῖς ἄγουσι  
προσποιῆσαι. παραλαβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐς  
οἴκημα μέγα καθεῖρξαν, καὶ ὕστερον ἐξάγοντες κατὰ εἴκοσιν  
10 ἄνδρας διήγον διὰ δυοῖν στοίχουν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρα-  
τεταγμένων, δεδεμένους τε πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ παιομένους  
καὶ κεντουμένους ὑπὸ τῶν παρατεταγμένων, εἴ πού τις τινα  
ἴδοι ἐχθρὸν ἑαυτοῦ· μαστιγοφόροι τε παριόντες ἐπετάχυνον  
τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς σχολαίτερον †προ[σ]ιόντας.† XLVIII. καὶ

1. παρεδέδοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεδίδοντο.  
2. δέ] om. K. τοῦ] om. A. 4. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ L. 6. ἄλλων] ἀλλήλων b.  
10. δυεῖν F.L.O. στίχουν E.Q.T.e. προτεταγμένων T. προστεταγμένων R.  
12. κεντωμένους E.F.R. 13. ἴδη Q. παριέντες K. ἐπετάχυναν B.  
ἐτάχυνον L.O.P. 14. σχολαιότερον K.T.

1. παρεδέδοντο] This use of the plu-  
perfect tense is worthy of notice. It  
occurs when the writer wishes to de-  
scribe the first in time of two events, as  
not only preceding the other, but as  
preparing the way for it; so that in  
describing the second event he may  
place the prior event before the reader's  
mind at the same time, as that without  
which the notion of the second event  
would be incomplete. Παρεδέδοντο  
must be taken with παραλαβόντες—  
καθεῖρξαν, a few lines below, as if the  
sentence ran, "You are now to sup-  
pose the treaty broken, and the pri-  
soners delivered up to the Corcyrae-  
ans. Upon their having been so  
"delivered, the Corcyreans took them,  
"and shut them up in a large apart-  
ment," &c. In Herodotus the plu-  
perfect tense is employed very often at  
the conclusion of a story, to intimate  
that the writer has finished it entirely,  
and is now going on to something else.  
See VI. 22, 1. Μίλητος μὲν νυν Μιλήσιων  
ἐρήμωτο. Σαμίων δὲ τοῖσιν τι ἔχουσι

κ. τ. λ. Compare also Matthiæ, Gr.  
G. §. 505. III. 2.

2. ὥστε ἀκριβῇ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέ-  
σθαι] The word ἀκριβῆς is here used in  
the sense in which Aristotle uses it,  
(Ethic. Nicom. V. 10, 8.) ὁ ἀκριβοδίκαιος  
ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον: "The pretence for killing  
"them was so strict and rigorous; so  
"going to the very letter of the bond."  
Nonne sensus est, ut summum jus exige-  
retur? vel, ut conditiones severæ statu-  
erentur? DOBREE.

13. ἐπετάχυνον τῆς ὁδοῦ] "Hastened  
"them on with respect to their going."  
Compare Hesiod, Works and Days,  
577. (quoted by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §.  
316.) ἥως τοι προσφέρει μὲν ὁδοῦ, προσφέ-  
ρει δὲ καὶ ἔργον. Compare also c. 60, 2.  
of this book, τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπόντων  
ἐκείνοις.

14. †προ[σ]ιόντας†] "Fortassis ali-  
"quis malit προϊόντας: nam hæc inter-  
"dum permutantur. Vid. II. 21, 1."  
DUKER. Προσελθεῖν, προσβαίνειν, and  
προσιέναι, &c. are often used where  
the compounds of προ would seem



ἐς μὲν ἄνδρας ἐξήκοντα ἔλαθον τοὺς ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι τούτῳ  
 τῷ τρόπῳ ἐξαγαγόντες καὶ διαφθείραντες (ᾠοντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς  
 †μεταστήσοντάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν)· ὥς δὲ ἦσθοντο καὶ  
 τις αὐτοῖς ἐδήλωσε, τοὺς τε Ἀθηναίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ  
 ἐκέλευον σφᾶς, εἰ βούλονται, αὐτοὺς διαφθεῖρειν, ἕκ τε τοῦ 5  
 οἰκήματος οὐκέτι ἤθελον ἐξιέναι, οὐδ' ἐσιέναι ἔφασαν κατὰ  
 2 δύναμιν περιόψεσθαι οὐδένα. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι κατὰ μὲν τὰς  
 θύρας οὐδ' αὐτοὶ διανοοῦντο βιάζεσθαι, ἀναβάντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ  
 τέγος τοῦ οἰκήματος καὶ διελόντες τὴν ὀροφὴν ἔβαλλόν τῳ  
 3 κεράμῳ καὶ ἐτόξευον κάτω. οἱ δὲ ἐφυλάσσοντό τε ὥς 10

2. διαφθείροντες A.E.F.N.Q.R.T.V. 3. †μεταστήσοντάς† Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. ed. 2. vulgo, Bekk. μεταστήσαντας. ἄλλοσ' ἐσάγειν A.F. ἄλλο ἐσά-  
 γειν B. ἄλλος ἐπάγειν C.I.b. ἄλλοσ' ἐπάγειν V. ἄλλοσε om. g. 4. ἐκά-  
 λουντο L.O. ἀπεκαλοῦντο Q. 6. ἐξιέναι Parm. ἔφασάν τε N.V. ἔφθασαν C.  
 9. στέγος K.R. ἔβαλον H.K.L.O.V.f.i. 10. ἐφυλάσσον τότε L.O.V.

at first sight more natural, but where, notwithstanding, no correction is required. Here, however, I think that *προϊόντας* is required; because, no object for the motion being specified or implied, *προσιόντας*, which signifies "going towards a certain object," and therefore, where that object is stated or implied, is equivalent to *προϊόντας*, cannot in the present instance be used with propriety, as the prisoners were in fact going nowhere.

3. †μεταστήσοντάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν] Such is the reading of Haack and Poppo: "That they were taking them "to remove them to some other place." The old reading can only be interpreted to mean, "that they had removed them "somewhere, and were going to trans- port them elsewhere;" i. e. "that "they were but removed preparatory "to their being taken to some other "place of confinement, and not to be "massacred." Yet it seems so unna- tural to separate ποι and ἄλλοσε, μετα- στησαντάς ποι, ἄλλοσε ἄγειν, and the corruption of the future into the aorist is so easy, occurring again as it does, (V. 6. 2.) that I have followed Haack and Poppo in reading *μεταστήσοντας*.

AN ἄλλως ἐξάγειν? DOBREE.

5. αὐτοῖς] i. e. "the Athenians them- selves;" "they called on the Athenians "themselves (αὐτοὺς) to put them to

"death, if they liked," διαφθεῖρειν σφᾶς εἰ βούλονται.

8. ἀναβάντες—κεράμῳ] Hæc laudat Eustathius in Odyss. α'. p. 1421. omis- sis voculis τοῦ οἰκήματος. WASS. Male Gr. στέγος. Thomas Mag. στέγος dici jubet, τέγος autem poeticum esse pro- nunciat. Verius est, quod addit, στέ- γος commune, τέγος Atticum esse. Nam τέγος dicunt omnes prosæ scrip- tores Attici. Vid. Stephan. Thesaur. Demosthenes in Androt. p. 395. ἡ τέ- γος ὥς τοὺς γείτονας ὑπερβαίνει. Ibi Ulpianus, τέγος τοῦ δώματος ὑπέρτερον μέρος. DUKER.

9. διελόντες τὴν ὀροφὴν] "Having "broken through the roof;" i. e. "made "an aperture in it, through which they "might shower down their javelins," &c. Compare IV. 110, 3. III, 2. V. 2, 4. 3, 2. VI. 51, 1.

10. οἱ δὲ ἐφυλάσσοντο κ. τ. λ.] The divisions of this sentence appear to be as follows: ἐφυλάσσοντό τε—καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον.—διέφθειρον σφᾶς αὐ- τοὺς οἰστοὺς τε καθιέντες—καὶ ἀπαγχό- μενοι.—παντὶ τρόπῳ—ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς,—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω,— διεφθάρσαν. There is a confusion in the sentence, which would be removed by reading, with Poppo, παντὶ τε τρόπῳ; but I do not doubt that the common text is the genuine one. The partici- ples καθιέντες and ἀπαγχόμενοι made

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἡδύναντο, καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον, οἷστοὺς  
 τε οὗς ἀφίεσαν ἐκείνοι ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς καθιέντες, καὶ ἐκ  
 κλινῶν τινῶν αἱ ἔτυχον αὐτοῖς ἐνοῦσαι τοῖς σπάρτοις, καὶ ἐκ  
 τῶν ἱματίων <sup>σπάρτα</sup> παραρήματα <sup>ἐξ ἱματίων</sup> ποιοῦντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, παντὶ  
 5 τρόπῳ τὸ πολὺ τῆς νυκτὸς (ἐπεγένετο γὰρ νύξ τῷ παθήματι)  
 ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διε-

1. ἐδύναντο R.V. Bekk. διέφθειραν K.R.d.e.f. 2. οὗς] om. A. 4.  
 παρωρήματα G.L.O.P.i.Parm. παρωρήματα I. 5. ἐγένετο e. 6. ἀναλοῦντες  
 Heilmannus post Vallam. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ἀναδούμενοι Q. ἀναδοοῦντες R.  
 vulgo ἀναδοῦντες. ἄνωθεν Q. ἐφθάρσαν g.

Thucydides forget that a verb had already preceded them; (σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον; he therefore goes on as if his principal verb were still to come, and finishes his sentence with the more general term παντὶ τρόπῳ διεφθάρσαν, forgetting that the same idea had been already expressed in a different form, ἐφύλασσοντο τε—καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον. In short, the sentence might be made grammatical, either by turning ἐφύλασσοντο and διέφθειρον into participles, at the beginning of it, or doing the same thing with διεφθάρσαν at the end of it. In the intermediate clause, καὶ ἐκ κλινῶν τινῶν—ἀπαγχόμενοι, the construction is varied by the substitution of παραρήματα ποιοῦντες instead of τοῖς παραιρήμασι to correspond with τοῖς σπάρτοις, “hanging themselves” with the cords from some beds, and “by making strips from their clothes.” Παραρήματα (παραιρέω) are “strips or shreds torn off from their clothes.”

[Göller in his second edition makes the two principal clauses of the sentence to be καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διεφθάρσαν, and he supposes the three participles καθιέντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, and ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, to be so many illustrations of the general statement σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον.]

2. ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς] Ἦγουν εἰς τὸ μέρος τοῦ σώματος, ἔνθα σφάττονται τὰ ζῶα. σφαγὴν καλοῦσι τὸ κατὰ τὴν κλείδα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέρος, δι’ οὗ καθιᾶσι τὰ σιδήρια οἱ θέλοντες αὐτοὺς ἀνελεῖν. SCHOL. Suidas voc. σφαγὰς, καὶ οἷστοὺς καθιέσαν ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς, minus sincere. Pol-

lux, II. 133. τὸ κοῖλον οὐ διεστᾶσιν αἱ κλείδες. at ibid. 165. τὸ ὑπὸ τὸ στέρνον ἔγκοilon. Vide Hippocratem, p. 56. Aristot. Hist. Anim. IV. 4. Venæ jugulares Celso σφαγιτίδες. Hinc σφαγῆς cultus Gloss. et σφάγιον vas, quo recipitur victimarum sanguis, apud Eustath. Odyss. γ. 1476. apud Lycophr. v. 196. σφαγεῖον. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 761. Wass. Gloss. σφαγῆ, jugulus, jugulum. Add. Hesych. et Etymolog. M. Lucian. Tyrannicid. p. 701. τί δὲ κατέλιπον τὸ ξίφος ἐν τῇ σφαγῇ; ibid. 706. ἀποσπάσας δὲ τῆς σφαγῆς, καὶ τοῦ τραύματος ἐξέλων τὸ ξίφος. et Phalar. I. 734. γυνὴν ὑπέχειν τὴν σφαγὴν: ubi interpretem recte reprehendit Gronov. Plutarch. Galb. τὴν σφαγὴν προτείνας, δρᾶτε, εἵπε: quod Sueton. Galb. XX. dicit, obtulisse ultro jugulum. Antonin. Liberal. cap. XXV. ἐπάταξαν ἑαυτὰς τῇ κερκίδι παρὰ τὴν κλείδα, καὶ ἀνὴρῆξαν τὴν σφαγὴν. DUKER.

4. παραρήματα ποιοῦντες] Ὡς ἂν εἰ ἔλεγε, τελαμώνας τινὰς ἀποσχίζοντες τῶν ἱματίων, ὥσπερ ζῶνας ἐποίουν· καὶ πλέκοντες αὐτὰ, καὶ ποιοῦντες ὥσπερ σχοινία, οὕτως αὐτοῖς ἐχρῶντο πρὸς τὸ ἀπάγχεσθαι. οὐδετέρως δὲ τὸ σπάρτον.—SCHOL.

6. ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς] This reading has been adopted, from a conjecture of Heilmann, by all the recent editors; partly on the authority of the grammarians, (Phavorinus, Suidas, and Zonaras,) who quote the word ἀναλοῦντες as occurring in Thucydides in the sense of ἀναιρούντες, although it is not to be found in our present MSS.; and partly because “hanging themselves”

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

4 φθάρησαν. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, ἐπεὶ δὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, φορμηδὸν ἐπὶ ἀμάξας ἐπιβαλόντες ἀπήγαγον ἔξω τῆς πόλεως. τὰς δὲ γυναικάς, ὅσαι ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι ἐάλωσαν, ἡνδραπο- 5 δίσαντο. τοιοῦτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους Κερκυραῖοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ στάσις πολλὴ γενομένη ἐτε- 5 λεύτησεν ἐς τοῦτο, ὅσα γε κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε· οὐ γὰρ 6 ἔτι ἦν ὑπόλοιπον τῶν ἐτέρων ὃ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθη- ναῖοι ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ἵνα περ τὸ πρῶτον ὥρμητο, ἀποπλεύ- σαντες μετὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχων ἐπολέμουν.

XLIX. Καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ἀκαρ- 10 νᾶνες ἅμα τελευτῶντος τοῦ θέρους στρατευσάμενοι Ἀνακτό- WESTERN GREECE. Anactorium, a Corinthian dependency, is occupied by the Acarnanians. ριον Κορινθίων πόλιν, ἣ κεῖται ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, ἔλαβον προδοσίαν· καὶ ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους αὐτοὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνες οἰκήτορες ἀπὸ πάντων ἔσχον τὸ χωρίον. καὶ τὸ θέρος 15 ἐτελεύτα.

L. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἀριστείδης ὁ Ἀρχίπ- που, εἰς τῶν ἀργυρολόγων νεῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς, αἱ

1. ἐπεὶ δὴ A.B.E.F.G.I.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπεὶ δὴ C.N. vulgo ἐπειδάν. 2. ἀμάξας B.h. ἐπιβάλλοντες F. ἐπήγαγον T.h. 5. γυνομένη L. 6. τόνδε] τοῦτον f. 7. ὃ τι] om. L.O.P. 12. κεῖται μὲν T. τῷ] om. g. 13. τοῦ] om. F.P. 15. οἰκήτορες A.F.G.H.N.T.V. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ οἰκήτορας L.O.P.Q. vulgo οἰκήτορας. 17. ἐπιγενο- μένου g. 18. ὁ τῶν Parm. ἀθηναίων] om. V.

seems not to be properly opposed to "being shot by the men on the roof," inasmuch as they destroyed themselves by other means as well as by hanging. The authority of the grammarians is certainly a strong argument in favour of ἀναλοῦντες; but otherwise, supposing that most of the prisoners who had destroyed themselves had chosen this mode of death, there is no reason why Thucydides might not speak of them generally as "hanging themselves," although in fact some killed themselves in another manner, with the arrows shot at them by their enemies.

2. φορμηδὸν] Ὡς εἰάν τις πλέξῃ φορ-

μοὺς, τοὺς καλουμένους ψιάθους, τοὺς μὲν κατὰ μῆκος αὐτῶν τιθέντες ἄλλους δὲ πλαγίως ἐπιβάλλοντες κατ' αὐτῶν. ἐμ- φαίνει δὲ τοῦτο τῶν Κερκυραίων τὴν ἀμό- τητα ἐς τοὺς ἀποθανόντας, ὅτι οὐδὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνων θάνατον τοῦ πρὸς ἐκείνους μίσους ἐπαύσαντο. SCHOL.

7. τῶν ἐτέρων] "Of one of the two "parties," i.e. "of the nobles," who had been almost exterminated by this last massacre.

14. ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους] "Having "turned out the Corinthians." Compare I. 56, 2. τοὺς ἐπιδημιουργοὺς ἐκπέμ- πειν: and V. 52, 1. Ἠγησιππίδαν, ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα, ἐξέπεμψαν.



CHIOS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

A Persian ambassador, on his way to Lacedæmon, is intercepted by the Athenians, who send an embassy to Persia to counteract their enemies' influence with the king. The death of Artaxerxes just at this time prevents them from fulfilling their mission.

ἐξεπέμφθησαν πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, Ἀρταφέρην ἄνδρα Πέρσῃ παρὰ βασιλέως πορευόμενον ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ξυλλαμβάνει ἐν Ἡϊόνι τῇ ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι. καὶ αὐτοῦ κομισθέντος οἱ 2 Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς μὲν ἐπιστολὰς μεταγραφάμενοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων ἀνέγνωσαν, ἐν αἷς πολλῶν ἄλλων γεγραμμένων κεφάλαιον ἦν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐ γιννώσκειν ὅ τι βούλονται· πολλῶν γὰρ ἐλθόντων πρέσβεων οὐδένα ταῦτα 10 λέγειν· εἰ οὖν βούλονται σαφὲς λέγειν, πέμψαι μετὰ τοῦ Πέρσου ἄνδρας ὡς αὐτόν. τὸν δὲ Ἀρταφέρην ὕστερον οἱ 3 Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποστέλλουσι τριήρει ἐς Ἑφεσον, καὶ πρέσβεις ἅμα· οἱ πυνθόμενοι αὐτόθι βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότα (κατὰ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἐτελεύτησεν) 15 ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεχώρησαν.

LI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Χῖοι τὸ τεῖχος περιεῖλον τὸ καινὸν κελευσάντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ ὑποπτευσάντων ἐς

3. ἐν] ἐπ' K. 4. ἐπὶ τῷ στρυμόνι Q. κομισθέντες c. 6. ἀσσυρίων h. 9. γάρ] om. Q.d.i. πρέσβεα Parm. ταῦτα E.F. 10. οὖν βούλονται A.B. E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὖν τι βούλονται. Conf. IV. 98, 8. σαφῶς R. 11. ἀνδρὸς A.B.F.H.N.T.V. οἱ] om. f. 13. πειθόμενοι V. ἀρταξέρξην G. ἀρτοξέρξην c. Bekk. τὸν] τοῦ c. Parm. οὐ τοῦ h.—τεθνηκότος d. 16. τοῦ αὐτοῦ V. καὶ οἱ χῖοι O. 17. κελευσάντων τῶν ἀθηναίων L.P.

6. ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων] Fortassis hoc significat Thucydides, Persas non habuisse suas ac proprias litterarum formas, sed ad scribendum adhibuisse literas Assyrias, quas pro antiquissimis habet Plinius H. N. VII. 56. et ab Assyriis ad Phœnices aliosque Orientis populos venisse Viri docti existimant. DUKER. "Out of the Assyrian character," as Duker rightly understands it. The Persians, a semi-barbarous people, had no written character of their own, and therefore borrowed that of the Assyrians; just as the Gauls used the Greek character, without understanding any thing of the Greek language; (compare Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. I. 29. VI. 13. and V. 46.) as the Russians have done in later times, at

least to a great extent; and as we have ourselves borrowed the Roman character. Herodotus also mentions the fact of the Persians employing the Assyrian character in their public inscriptions. IV. 87, 2.

17. ὑποπτευσάντων ἐς αὐτοὺς] The pronoun αὐτοὺς must, I think, refer to the Athenians, as the Chians are the principal subject of the whole sentence; and it might have created confusion had σφᾶς been applied to two different parties within two lines. But the greater difficulty lies in the following words, ποιησάμενοι πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστει; where, however, Gœller is clearly right in translating it, "pacti cum Atheniensibus, ne de conditione sua quidquam novaretur." The expression is

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 88. 4. (March.)

## CHIOS.

The Chians are obliged by the Athenians to pull down the wall of their city.

αὐτοὺς τι νεωτεριεῖν, ποιησάμενοι μέντοι πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστει καὶ βεβαιότητι ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν μηδὲν περὶ σφᾶς νεώτερον βουλευσείν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἔβδομον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

5

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς τοῦ τε ἡλίου ἐκλίπες τι ἐγένετο περὶ νουμηνίαν καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς ἵσταμένου ἔσεισε. καὶ οἱ Μυτιληναίων φυγάδες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Λεσβίων, ὁρμώμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, καὶ μισθωσάμενοι ἔκ τε Πελοποννήσου ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ αὐτόθεν ξυναγείραντες, αἰροῦσι Ῥοίτειον καὶ λαβόντες δισχιλίους στατήρας Φωκαῖτας ἀπέδωσαν πάλιν, οὐδὲν ἀδικήσαντες. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ Ἀντανδρον στρατεύσαντες προδοσίας γενομένης λαμβάνουσι τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια τὰς τε ἄλλας πόλεις τὰς Ἀκταίας καλούμενας, ἃς πρότερον Μυτιληναίων νεμομένων Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον,

1. ἐαντοὺς K.Q.T. αὐτοὺς Bekk. νεωτεριεῖν L.O.P. 4. καὶ—ἐτελεύτα  
om. E. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολ. Parm. 5. ὃν ὁ Θουκυδίδης K. 6. ἐπιγενομένου c.  
θέρος b. τε] om. G.L.O.P.i. 8. ἵσταμένου] om. d. 12. Ῥοίτειον A.B.  
H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Ῥοίτιον T. vulgo et F.G. Ῥοίτιον. Ῥοίτιον E.  
14. οὐδὲν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.e.g.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μηδὲν.

a condensed form for πράξαντες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστει σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποίησαντο, as in V. 105, 1. τῆς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας is equivalent to ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς οἰόμεθα λελεῖψεσθαι. With this may be compared Livy, I. 22. "ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce clades belli." 8. ἔσεισε] "There was an earthquake." Elmsley aptly compares the expressions ἕει, νίφει, which are used impersonally in various languages. See his note on Euripid. Heraclid. 830. where ἐσήμνηε occurs in the same manner, without any nominative case. Compare also κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς, I. 144, 2.

13. στατήρας Φωκαῖτας] Of this coin nothing further is known than that it was of gold, and that silver coins were

in circulation, called ἔκται Φωκαῖδες, that is, each being equal in value to one-sixth of the Phocæan stater. It is called by Hesychius τὸ κάκιστον χρυσίον. See Böckh's Inscriptiones Græcæ, vol. I. Fascic. I. p. 236.; also his Public Economy of Athens, vol. I. p. 24. vol. II. p. 300. (vol. I. p. 34. Eng. Translat.)

17. ἃς πρότερον, Μυτιληναίων νεμομένων, Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον] De his est III. 50, 4. Παρέλαβον δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολίσματα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὧσιν Μυτιληναῖοι ἐκράτουν. Has Ἀκταίας vocatas dicit, haud dubie, quod in propinqua Lesbo ora Asiæ sitæ erant. Strabo, lib. XIII. p. 605. ad sinum Adramyttenum dicit esse τὸν τῶν Μυτιληναίων αἰγιαλὸν κόμας τινὰς ἔχοντα τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἡπειρον τῶν Μυτιληναίων. Et p. 607. Ἐν δὲ τῇ

CYTHERA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐλευθεροῦν, καὶ πάντων μάλιστα τὴν Ἀντανδρον, καὶ κρατύν-  
 ἀμενοι αὐτὴν (ναῦς τε γὰρ εὐπορία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι αὐτόθεν  
 ξύλων ὑπαρχόντων καὶ τῆς Ἰδης ἐπικειμένης,) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ  
 παρασκευῇ ῥαδίως ἀπ' αὐτῆς ὀρμώμενοι τὴν τε Λέσβον  
 5 ἐγγὺς οὖσαν κακώσκειν καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Αἰολικὰ πο-  
 λίσματα χειρώσασθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα παρασκευάζεσθαι 4  
 ἔμελλον.

LIII. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ  
 δισχιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἵππευσί τε ὀλίγοις, καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων  
 10 A. C. 424. Μιλησίους καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀγαγόντες, ἐστρά-  
 Olymp. 89. 1. τευσαν ἐπὶ Κύθηρα· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Νι-  
 CYTHERA. κίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ Διοτρέ-  
 Athenian expedition against Cythera. Ac- count of the island. φους καὶ Αὐτοκλῆς ὁ Τολμαίου. τὰ δὲ Κύθηρα 2  
 νῆσός ἐστιν, ἐπὶκειται δὲ τῇ Λακωνικῇ κατὰ Μαλέαν· Λακε-  
 15 δαιμόνιοι δ' εἰσὶ τῶν περιόικων, καὶ κυθηροδίκης ἀρχὴ ἐκ τῆς

1. κρατησάμενοι d.i. 2. γὰρ] om. B. ποιεῖν e. 4. σκευῇ A.B.C.E.F.  
 H.I.K.N.R.T.V.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. ἐπ' Q. 5. κακῶσαι N. 6. χειρώσασθαι  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo χειρώσεσθαι. 12. διοτρέφους Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes διοτρε-  
 φους. [διετρεφούς E.] 14. λακεδαιμόνιοι εἰσὶ C.

παραλὶα τῇ ἐφεξῆς αἱ τῶν Μιτυληναίων  
 κῶμαι Κορυφάντις τε, καὶ Ἡράκλεια.  
 Berkelius ad Stephan. v. Ἀκτὴ hæc  
 verba Thucydidis laudat inter loca Po-  
 lybii et Diodori Sic. in quibus de Acte  
 Peloponnesi agitur. Voluit, credo, hoc  
 testimonio ostendere, omnia oppida in  
 ora maris posita posse vocari Ἀκταῖα.  
 De Æolicis oppidis continentis, quæ  
 paulo post memorat, est etiam apud  
 Melam, I. 18. Gargara et Asson Æoli-  
 orum colonias. Et apud Strab. XIII.  
 p. 610. DUKER.

1. καὶ κρατύνόμενοι αὐτὴν] This is  
 what is called a construction πρὸς τὸ  
 σημαίνονμενον; because in the preceding  
 clause ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια is equivalent  
 to διανοοῦντο, the nominative of the par-  
 ticipule follows, just as if διανοοῦντο had  
 recipie preceded it. In the next words,  
 ναῦς τε γὰρ—παρασκευῇ, Poppo con-  
 jectures (Observatt. Crit. p. 232.) that the  
 true reading is τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν,  
 and Haack and Göller have followed

him in including these words in the  
 parenthesis. But it seems to me that  
 the text is merely a mixture of two con-  
 structions, such as we have so often  
 noticed in Thucydides; of which the  
 one would run, ναυσὶ τε (ναῦς γὰρ εὐπο-  
 ρία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι κ. τ. λ.) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ πα-  
 ρασκευῇ; and the other would be, ac-  
 cording to Poppo's correction, ναῦς τε  
 γὰρ εὐπορία κ. τ. λ. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρα-  
 σκευὴν. For παρασκευῇ, it should be  
 observed, all the best MSS. read σκευῇ;  
 but σκευῇ does not occur elsewhere in  
 Thucydides in this signification.

5. κακώσκειν—χειρώσασθαι] Here again,  
 as in c. 28, 5. the future tense is used to  
 express a continued future action, and  
 the aorist a single and definite action:  
 "They would *habitually* annoy Lesbos,  
 "but the Æolian towns would be *taken*  
 "once for all."

15. κυθηροδίκης ἀρχῇ] For the rela-  
 tions between Sparta and the περίοικοι,  
 see vol. I. Appendix 2.



Σπάρτης διέβαινε αὐτόσε κατὰ ἔτος, ὀπλιτῶν τε φρουρὰν  
 3 διέπεμπον αἰὲ καὶ πολλὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιούντο. ἦν γὰρ  
 αὐτοῖς τῶν τε ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης ὀλκάδων προσβολή,  
 καὶ λησταὶ ἅμα τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἥσσον ἐλύπουν ἐκ θαλάσ-  
 σης, ἥπερ μόνον οἷόν τ' ἦν κακουργεῖσθαι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει 5  
 πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν καὶ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος. LIV. κατα-  
 σχόντες οὖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ στρατῷ, δέκα μὲν  
 ναυσὶ καὶ δισχιλίαις Μιλησίων ὀπλίταις τὴν  
 ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλιν Σκάνδειαν καλουμένην αἰ-  
 ροῦσι, τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι ἀποβάντες τῆς 10  
 νήσου ἐς τὰ πρὸς Μαλέαν τετραμμένα ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπὶ  
 θαλάσῃ πόλιν τῶν Κυθηρίων, καὶ εὖρον [εὐθὺς] αὐτοὺς  
 2 ἐστρατοπεδευμένους ἅπαντας· καὶ μάχης γενομένης ὀλίγον  
 μὲν τινα χρόνον ὑπέστησαν οἱ Κυθήριοι, ἔπειτα τραπόμενοι  
 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, καὶ ὕστερον ξυνέβησαν πρὸς 15  
 Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ξυνάρχοντας Ἀθηναίους ἐπιτρέψαι περὶ  
 3 σφῶν αὐτῶν πλὴν θανάτου. ἦσαν δέ τινες καὶ γενόμενοι τῷ  
 Νικίᾳ λόγοι πρότερον πρὸς τινὰς τῶν Κυθηρίων, διὸ καὶ  
 θᾶσσον καὶ ἐπιτηδειότερον τό τε παραυτίκα καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα

2. ἐποιούντο ἐπιμέλειαν e. 3. αὐτῆς A.B.E.F.R.T. τῶν ἀπ' Q. 5. οἷόν  
 τε ἦν C. πρὸς] ὡς Lex. Seguer. p. 400, 6. 8. ὀπλίταις μιλησίων R.T.f.  
 9. πόλει A.B. 11. ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐς τὴν i. 12. κυθίων L. εὐθὺς] om. V. αὐ-  
 τοὺς] om. d.i. ante εὐθὺς posit c. 13. γενομένης A.B.C.E.F.G.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γιγνομένης. 14. χρόνον] om. d.i. ὑπέ-  
 στησαν οἱ κορίνθιοι P. 15. κατέφευγον C.E.K.g. 18. κυθίων P. καὶ] om. corr. F.  
 19. θᾶσσον ἐπιτηδ. H.T.V. ἐπιτηδειότερον παραυτίκα L.O.P. τότε V.

5. πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει] i. e. "the whole  
 "of Laconia runs out towards the Si-  
 "cilian and Cretan sea;" in other  
 words, Laconia has a narrow frontier  
 by land, but a long line of sea-coast;  
 for it is washed both by the Sicilian and  
 by the Cretan seas. Its vulnerable side  
 then is towards the sea; and here the  
 island of Cythera was a most valuable  
 protection to it, as it just covered the  
 angle of the coast at its most exposed  
 point. The importance of Cythera is  
 well illustrated by the operations of  
 Pharnabazus and Conon, as described  
 by Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 8, 7. La-  
 conia being ill provided with harbours,

an enemy could not ravage its shores  
 in security, without having first oc-  
 cupied Cythera, as a place of refuge in  
 case of stormy weather, from whence  
 they might renew their attacks as soon  
 as it was practicable to put to sea  
 again.

11. τὴν ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλιν τῶν Κυθη-  
 ρίων] "The lower town of Cythera."  
 Ἡ πόλις τῶν Κυθηρίων is equivalent to  
 Κύθηρα, as ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηναίων means  
 αἱ Ἀθηναί. Cythera appears to have  
 consisted, like Boulogne, of an upper  
 town and a lower; the one built on the  
 heights, the other on the edge of the  
 sea, below it.

LACONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

†τὰ† τῆς ὁμολογίας ἐπράχθη αὐτοῖς· ἀνέστησαν γὰρ †ἀν†  
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Κυθηρίους Λακεδαιμονίους τε ὄντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ  
Λακωνικῇ τῆς νήσου οὕτως ἐπικειμένης. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ξύμ- 4  
βασιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε Σκάνδειαν τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι πό-  
5 λισμα παραλαβόντες καὶ τῶν Κυθήρων φυλακὴν ποιησά-  
μενοι ἐπλευσαν ἔς τε Ἀσίνην καὶ Ἑλος καὶ τὰ πλεῖστα  
τῶν περὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ ἀποβάσεις ποιούμενοι καὶ ἐναυλι-  
ζόμενοι τῶν χωρίων οὐ καιρὸς εἴη ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν ἡμέρας  
μάλιστα ἐπτά.

10 LV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἰδόντες μὲν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὰ  
Κύθηρα ἔχοντας, προσδεχόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν σφῶν

LACONIA.

Panic at Lacedæmon,  
and general feebleness  
and discouragement in  
the Spartan councils.

ἀποβάσεις τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι, ἀθρόα μὲν  
οὐδαμοῦ τῇ δυνάμει ἀντετάξαντο, κατὰ δὲ τὴν  
χώραν φρουρὰς διέπεμψαν, ὀπλιτῶν πλῆθος,  
15 ὥς ἐκασταχόσε ἔδει, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐν φυλακῇ

1. τὰ] om. A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g. Parm. γὰρ ἂν οἱ  
Heilmannus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri omnes γὰρ οἱ. 4. σκάδειαν  
E.F. 5. κυθηρίων R.T.f. καθήρων L. 6. ἐπέπλευσαν Q. Ἑλος K.  
12. τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι A.B.C.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.d.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Parm.

β.

α

ποιήσασθαι, omisso τοιαύτας, Q. ποιήσασθαι τοιαύτας G. vulgo ποιήσεσθαι τοι-  
αύτας. ἀθρόως Q. 14. φρουροὺς I.e.f.g. 15. ἔδει] ἐδόκει d.

1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας] A plerisque  
MSS. abest articulus τὰ, vitio, opinor,  
scribarum, quibus errandi causam præ-  
buit ultima vocis præcedentis syllaba.  
Nam Attici articulum neutrius generis  
cum genitivo substantivi pro substan-  
tivo ponunt. Thucyd. IV. 18, 3. οὐκ  
εἰκὸς ἡμᾶς—τὸ τῆς τύχης οἶσθαι αἰεὶ μεθ'  
ἡμῶν ἔσεσθαι, pro τὴν τύχην. II. 60, 1.  
τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ἡμῶν, pro ἡ ὀργὴ ἡμῶν. Sic  
τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, pro ἡ ὁμολογία, quam  
mox ξύμβασιν vocat. Vid. Stephan.  
Append. ad Script. de Dialect. p. 178.  
DUKER. Almost every MSS. omits the  
article τὰ. Duker suspects that the last  
syllable of the preceding word *ἔπειτα*  
misled the copyists, and that the omis-  
sion is a mere mistake of theirs. Sim-  
ilar expressions to τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας  
occur indeed frequently in Thucydides:  
Duker refers to two passages, II. 60, 1.  
and IV. 18, 3; to which may be added,  
τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας,  
VIII. 43, 1. τὰ τῆς ξυμφωρᾶς, III. 59, 1.

Immediately below, *ἂν* after *ἀνέστησαν*  
γὰρ is a correction of Heilmann's, adopt-  
ed by all the recent editors, and neces-  
sary to the sense of the passage. Thu-  
cydides means to say, "that had it  
"not been for the speedy surrender of  
"the town, owing to the secret corre-  
"spondence between Nicias and some  
"of the citizens, the Athenians *would*  
"have removed the whole people of  
"Cythera from their island, and sent  
"Athenian settlers to occupy it, as  
"they had done in Ægina." That they  
*did not do so*, in fact, is clear from the  
concluding sentence of c. 57. And the  
comparative lightness of the burden im-  
posed on the Cytherians may be esti-  
mated from this, that they only paid  
four talents a year; while the Lesbians,  
who had forfeited the property of their  
lands, and cultivated them only as ten-  
ants, paid as much as ninety talents.  
See III. 50, 3.

πολλῇ ἦσαν, φοβούμενοι μὴ σφίσι νεώτερόν τι γένηται τῶν  
περὶ τὴν κατάστασιν, γεγεννημένου μὲν τοῦ ἐπὶ τῇ νήσῳ  
πάθους ἀνελπίστου καὶ μεγάλου, Πύλου δὲ ἐχομένης καὶ  
Κυθήρων, καὶ πανταχόθεν σφᾶς περιστῶτος πολέμου ταχέος  
καὶ ἀπροφυλάκτου, ὥστε παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς ἱππέας τετρακοσίους 5  
κατεστήσαντο καὶ τοξότας, ἔς τε τὰ πολεμικά, εἴπερ ποτὲ,  
μάλιστα δὴ ὀκνηρότεροι ἐγένοντο, ξυνεστῶτες παρὰ τὴν  
ὑπάρχουσαν σφῶν ἰδέαν τῆς παρασκευῆς ναυτικῶ ἀγῶνι, καὶ  
τούτῳ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρούμενον αἰεὶ ἐλλιπὲς  
2 ἦν τῆς δοκίσεώς τι πράξειν. καὶ ἅμα τὰ τῆς τύχης πολλὰ 10  
καὶ ἐν ὀλίγῳ ξυμβάντα παρὰ λόγον αὐτοῖς ἐκπληξιν μεγίστην  
παρεῖχε, καὶ ἔδεδίδεσαν μή ποτε αὖθις ξυμφορά τις αὐτοῖς  
3 περιτύχῃ οἷα καὶ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ. ἀτολμώτεροι δὲ δι' αὐτὸ ἐς  
τὰς μάχας ἦσαν, καὶ πᾶν ὃ τι κινήσειαν ᾧοντο ἀμαρτήσε-  
σθαι, διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγυνον γεγενῆσθαι ἐκ τῆς πρὶν 15  
ἀθλείας τοῦ κακοπραγεῖν. LVI. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις τότε

1. πολλῇ om. E. τὸ νεώτερον R. 2. ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. ceteri ἐν. 4. καὶ πανταχόθεν] πανταχόθεν γε L.O.P. περιστῶτος  
τοῦ πολέμου B.h. ταχέως A.B.E.F.K.V. 5. τριακοσίους L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.  
6. κατέστησαν L.O.P. τὰ μὲν T. 7. μάλιστα δὴ] δὴ μάλιστα f. 9. τοῦτο  
T.g. Parm. 10. πράξει g. Haack. ἅμα τῆς L.O.P. Parm. 11. παρα-  
λόγον F.K. παράλογον N. 12. ἔδεδίδεσαν] Poppo. "Imo ἐδέδισαν. Vid.  
Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 181." ἐδέδισαν Goell. αὐτοῖς] om. B.h. 13. οἷα  
F.T.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἷα. ἀτολμώτεροι Q.T. 15. διὰ  
τὴν K. 16. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. C.E.F.H.K.V.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. τοῖς δ' ἀθην.

4. πολέμου ταχέος] Compare II. 11, 5, where Archidamus says, ἀδῆλα γὰρ τὰ τῶν πολέμων, καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου τὰ πολλὰ καὶ δι' ὀργῆς αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις γίνονται.

9. οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρούμενον κ. τ. λ.] The substance of these words occurs again, with a very slight variation, in c. 63, 1. τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς γνώμης, ὧν ἕκαστός τις ἀήθημεν πράξειν: "Whatever they did not attempt seemed so much lost out of their estimate of their intended enterprises."

15. ἀνεχέγγυνον] "Giving no security." See Wasse's note on the word ἐχεγγύω, III. 46, 1.

16. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κ. τ. λ.] Poppo and Götter refer the dative τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις to γίγνοιτο. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. c. 10. p. 125.) I should rather

imagine that an expression such as οὐκ ἀντέστησαν was intended to follow, and that ἡσύχασαν, being equivalent to it in sense, is made to retain the same construction. Compare Xenophon, Cyropæd. I. 5, 1. ὑπέπτησσαν οἱ ἡλικες αὐτῷ, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 381.

[I still think that if the words τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις had been meant to depend on the latter part of the sentence, the genitive would have been used rather than the dative; for τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὡς γίγνοιτό τις ἀπόβασις cannot certainly signify, "as any landing of the Athenians took place," but must rather mean, "as the Athenians effected or obtained a landing," as if it were a point of difficulty, the accomplishment of which was a thing acquired or



THYREA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

## THYREA.

Descents of the Athenians on various parts of the south and south-eastern coasts of Peloponnesus. They attack Thyrea, where the Æginetans had been settled by the Lacedæmonians since the occupation of Ægina by the Athenians.

(II. 27.)

τὴν παραθαλάσσιον δηροῦσι τὰ μὲν πολλὰ ἡσύχασαν, ὥς καθ' ἐκάστην φρουρὰν γίγνοιτό τις ἀπόβασις, πλήθει τε ἐλάσσους ἕκαστοι ἡγούμενοι εἶναι καὶ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ· μία δὲ φρουρὰ, ἥπερ καὶ ἡμύνατο περὶ Κοτύρταν καὶ Ἀφροδισίαν, τὸν μὲν ὄχλον τῶν ψιλῶν ἐσκεδασμένον ἐφόβησεν ἐπιδρομῇ, τῶν δὲ ὀπλιτῶν δεξαμένων ὑπεχώρησε πάλιν, καὶ ἄνδρες τέτινες ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν ὀλίγοι καὶ ὄπλα ἐλήφθη, τροπαῖόν τε στήσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Κύθηρα. ἐκ δὲ αὐτῶν 2 περιέπλευσαν ἐς Ἐπίδauρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν, καὶ δηώσαντες μέρος τι τῆς γῆς ἀφικνουῦνται ἐπὶ Θυρέαν, ἥ ἐστι μὲν τῆς Κυνουρίας γῆς καλουμένης, μεθορία δὲ τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακωνικῆς. νεμόμενοι δὲ αὐτὴν ἔδοσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι Αἰγινήταις ἐκπεσοῦσιν 4 ἐνοικεῖν, διὰ τε τὰς ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμὸν σφίσι γενομένας καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τὴν ἐπανάστασιν εὐεργεσίας, καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναίων ὑπακούοντες ὁμῶς πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων γνῶμην αἰεὶ ἔστασαν. LVII. προσπλέοντων οὖν ἔτι τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ Αἰγινήται τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ὃ ἔτυχον οἰκοδομοῦντες τείχος ἐκλείπουσιν, 2 ἐς δὲ τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, ἐν ἣ ὥκουν, ἀπεχώρησαν, ἀπέχουσιν σταδίους μάλιστα δέκα τῆς θαλάσσης. καὶ αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων φρουρὰ 2

20 Thyrea is taken, and its inhabitants put to death. A tribute is imposed on Cythera.

1. παραθαλασσίαν I.L.O.d.e.i. 5. ἥπερ E. κοτύρταν A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.g.h. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. κοτύρταν f. κοττύρταν T.e. κότυραν E. κο τυταν G. vulgo κορτύταν. 6. δαφιλῶν P. ἐσκεδασμένον ἐφόβησεν] ἡμύνατο καὶ ἐσκεδασμένον ἢ ἐφόβησεν T.f. 8. τε] om. N.V.e. 10. ἐπέπλευσαν f. κύθηραν e. ἐς κύθηρα—περιέπλευσαν] om. T. 12. ἀφικνουῦντο d.i. ἐπὶ ἐς G.h.i. θυραίαν B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.T.V.f.g.h. κυνοσουρίας A.B.N.V.h. Bekk. κυνουρίας E.G. κυνουργίας P. Infra V. 14, 3. A.B. κυνοσουρίαν et V. 41, 2. A.B.h. κυνοσουρίας, d.i. κυνουργίας. [Vid. Herodot. VIII. 73, 4.] 13. μεθόρια B. 15. τῶν σεισμῶν g. 17. ὑπακούσαντες Q. ὁμῶς om. G. ἔστασι L.O. ἐστᾶσι A.B.C. F.G.H.N.Q.V.e.f.g.h. et g. quidem ante αἰεὶ; ἐστῶσι K. ἐστάσαν I. ἔστασαν E. 18. εἵπερ E. 21. δέκα μάλιστα R.

gained. But Thucydides seems to speak merely of the simple occurrence of the descent, and this, together with the order of the words, determines my belief that τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις was meant to depend on ἡσύχασαν, and not on γίγνοιτο.]

4. ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] "In their actual "state of mind, distrusting themselves "in every thing." Compare VIII. 51, 2. ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτείχισθη.

12. Θυρέαν] De Thyrea Æginetis a Lacedæmoniis concessa idem, quod hic,

μία τῶν περὶ τὴν χώραν, ἥπερ καὶ ξυνετείχιζε, ξυνεσελθεῖν  
 μὲν ἐς τὸ τεῖχος οὐκ ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν Αἰγινητῶν,  
 ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς κίνδυνος ἐφαίνετο ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατακλῆσθαι,  
 ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα, ὥς οὐκ ἐνόμιζον ἀξιο-  
 3 μαχοι εἶναι, ἡσύχαζον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατασχόντες 5  
 καὶ χωρήσαντες εὐθὺς πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ αἰροῦσι τὴν Θυρέαν.  
 καὶ τὴν τε πόλιν κατέκαισαν καὶ τὰ ἐνόντα ἐξεπόρθησαν,  
 τοὺς τε Αἰγινήτας, ὅσοι μὴ ἐν χερσὶ διεφθάρησαν, ἄγοντες  
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ τὸν ἄρχοντα ὃς παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦν  
 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, Τάνταλον τὸν Πατροκλέους· ἐξωγρήθη 10  
 4 γὰρ τετρωμένος. ἦγον δέ τινας καὶ ἐκ τῶν Κυθήρων ἄνδρας  
 ὀλίγους, οὓς ἐδόκει ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα μεταστῆσαι. καὶ τού-  
 τους μὲν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβουλεύσαντο καταθῆσθαι ἐς τὰς  
 νήσους, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κυθηρίους οἰκοῦντας τὴν ἐαυτῶν  
 φόρον τέσσαρα τάλαντα φέρειν, Αἰγινήτας δὲ ἀποκτείνειν 15  
 πάντας ὅσοι ἐάλωσαν διὰ τὴν προτέραν αἰεῖ ποτε ἔχθραν,  
 Τάνταλον δὲ παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λακεδαι-  
 μονίους καταδῆσαι.

LVIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρου ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καμαριναίοις καὶ

1. ξυνελθεῖν G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm. 2. ἐς τὸ τεῖχος—ἐφαίνετο] om. T.  
 ἠθέλησαν A. B. C. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. P. V. b. c. d. e. g. h. i. Parm. vulgo ἠθέλησεν.  
 δεομένων δὲ τῶν K. 3. αὐτοῖς A. B. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. N. O. V. c. d. f. g. h. i. Parm.  
 vulgo αὐτοὺς. κατακλῆσθαι E. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo κατακλείεσθαι. 4.  
 ἀξιομάχον g. 6. θυραῖαν N. T. V. 7. τε] om. P. Parm. 10. τὸν] om. T.  
 παντοκλέους B. G. I. L. N. O. P. d. e. h. i. Parm. πατοκλέους C. E. K. g. 11. γὰρ ὁ E.  
 τινας ἐκ i. 15. δέ] τε O. 17. παρὰ] περὶ b. τοὺς ἄλλους ἐν A. κατα-  
 δῆσαι λακεδαιμονίους f. 19. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ T. καὶ καμαριναίοις L. P.  
 Parm.

etiam II. 27, 3. scripserat Thucydides.  
 DUKER.

5. ἐν τούτῳ—Ἀθήνας] Dionys. Hali-  
 carn. tom. II. pag. 142. DUKER.

17. παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους—καταδῆσαι]  
 These words afford two instances of  
 that condensed expression which has  
 been already noticed in Thucydides.  
 Παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους καταδῆσαι would, if  
 put at length, be παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους  
 ἀπαγαγόντας καταδῆσαι: and in like  
 manner, τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ must mean

τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀλόντας, from the  
 preceding verb ἐάλωσαν, or τοὺς ἐν  
 τῇ νήσῳ δεθέντας from the following  
 verb καταδῆσαι. It is curious that in  
 V. 34, 2. we have an instance of an  
 exactly opposite kind with regard to  
 these very same prisoners. They are  
 there called, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέν-  
 τας, that is, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἦκοντας  
 αὐτοῖς (from ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς in the  
 beginning of the chapter) ληφθέντας ἐν  
 αὐτῇ.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Γελώοις ἐκεχειρία γίνεται πρῶτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους· εἶτα καὶ

SICILY.

General congress of  
the Sicilian Greeks  
at Gela to put an  
end to their internal  
quarrels.

οἱ ἄλλοι Σικελιώται ξυνελθόντες ἐς Γέλαν,  
ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων πρέσβεις, ἐς λόγους  
κατέστησαν ἀλλήλοις, εἴ πως ξυναλλαγεῖν.

καὶ ἄλλαι τε πολλαὶ γνώμαι ἐλέγοντο ἐπ' 2

ἀμφότερα, διαφερομένων καὶ ἀξιούντων, ὥς ἕκαστοί τι ἐλασ-  
σοῦσθαι ἐνόμιζον· καὶ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμωνος Συρακόσιος,  
ὅσπερ καὶ ἔπεισε μάλιστα αὐτοὺς, ἐς τὸ κοινὸν τοιούτους δὴ  
λόγους εἶπεν.

10 LIX. “ΟΥΤΕ πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης, ὦ Σικελιώται,

“ τοὺς λόγους ποιήσομαι, οὔτε πονουμένης μάλιστα τῇ

SPEECH OF “ πολέμῳ, ἐς κοινὸν δὲ τὴν δοκοῦσάν μοι  
HERMOCRATES “ βελτίστην γνώμην εἶναι ἀποφαινόμενος τῇ  
OF SYRACUSE.

It is from no view of “ Σικελία πάσῃ. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν, 2

1. γελώοις E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γελώοις. πρῶτον] om. R. 2. ἐξελ-  
θόντες Q. συνελθόντες i. 4. ἀλλήλους c. 5. ἐλέγοντο δὴ ἐπ' e. ἐλέγοντο  
ὑπ' g. 6. ἀμφοτέροις i. ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων g. τι] om. c. g. 7. καὶ ὁ ἔρμωκράτης  
ὁ B.h. 8. μᾶλλον d.i. Parm. τοιούτοις T.f. δὲ K. 9. λόγοις T.f.  
14. τοῦ μὲν L.

I. ἐκεχειρία γίνν.] Vox ἐκεχειρία pro-  
prie significat *cessationem ab opere*, at-  
que etiam *festum diem*; sive *inducias*,  
*quae fiebant ob celebrationem festi*. Sic  
Polybius ἐκεχειρίαν τῶν Ὀλυμπίων dicit.  
Vide Casauboni notas ad Strabon. p.  
343. HUDS. Add. Gell. I. Noct. Attic.  
25. DUKER.

10. Οὔτε πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης] Δημη-  
γορία Ἑρμοκράτους Συρακουσίου. τὸ  
προοίμιον ἐκ συστάσεως τοῦ ἰδίου προσ-  
ώπου. τέμνεται ἡ δημηγορία αὕτη τῷ  
δικαίῳ καὶ τῷ συμφέροντι καὶ τῷ δυνατῷ,  
οὕτω. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ (φησί) πρὸς τοὺς  
ὁμοφύλους συμβῆναι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθη-  
ναίους αἰρεῖσθαι πόλεμον, εἶτα δὲ καὶ  
συμφέρον μὴ εἶναι καταδουλωθῆναι Σικε-  
λίαν. τὸ δὲ δυνατόν, ὅτι, εἰν ὁμοιοῦσω-  
μεν, ῥᾶδιως τῶν ἐναντίων περιεσώμεθα.  
SCHOL.

Οὔτε πόλεως ὦν ἐλαχίστης, ὦ Σικελι-  
ώται] Οἱ περὶ καταλύσεως πολέμου πα-  
ρανοῦντες, αἱ ἐποπτεύονται, διὰ φόβον  
καὶ μαλακίαν τὸν πόλεμον φεῖγοντες  
ταῦτα παραινέειν. διὸ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης

τοῦτο ποιεῖ. ἅμα δὲ καὶ αὖξει τὸ ὄνομα  
τῆς ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδος, ἵνα συγγνώμην ἔχω-  
σιν αὐτῷ οἱ λόγοι μετὰ παρρησίας καὶ  
φρονήματος προερχόμενοι. τὸ δὲ οὐ πο-  
νουμένης προσέθηκεν, ἵνα μή τις εἴπῃ ὡς  
ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἐρᾷ τῆς εἰρήνης, ὅτι ἡ πόλις  
αὐτῶν καταπονέεται. SCHOL.

II. οὔτε πονουμένης] Κατ' ἀμφότερα  
συνιστᾷ ἑαυτὸν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης, καὶ κατὰ  
τὸ εἶναι ἐνδόξου πόλεως, καὶ κατὰ τὸ μὴ  
πονεῖν τῷ πολέμῳ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ. δι' αὐ-  
τὰ μάλιστα εἰώθαμεν ἀπιστεῖν πρὸς τοὺς λέ-  
γοντας. Διὰ δύο αἰτίας εἰώθαμεν ἀπιστεῖν  
τοῖς συμβουλευουσιν· ἢ διὰ τὸ εἶναι ἄδο-  
ξον τὸ πρόσωπον, ἢ διὰ τὸ οἰκειῶν ἔνεκα  
χρεῖων λέγειν. τοῦ πρώτου παραδείγμα  
Ὅμηρος· Δαιμόνι' ἀτρέμας ἦσεν, καὶ ἄλλων  
μῦθον ἄκουε, Οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι (Il. II.  
200.) τοῦ δευτέρου· Σὺ οἶκόν δῶρον ποτι-  
δέγμενος αἶκε πύρρην, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς (Od.  
II. 186.): ἅπερ ἀμφότερα μαρτυρεῖ ἑαυ-  
τῷ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης μὴ ὑπάρχειν. SCHOL.

14. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν] Συμπέ-  
ρασμα. τὸ γὰρ προοίμιον ὁμολογούμενον.  
SCHOL.



SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

the particular interest of Syracuse, nor from any consideration of the evils of war in the abstract, that I am now an advocate for our concluding a general peace; but at this time we have found that war has not answered our expectations, and perhaps negotiation may, after all, better enable us to obtain those objects which we sought to gain by arms.

(59—64.)

“ὥς χαλεπὸν, τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων  
 “ἐν εἰδόσι μακρηγοροίη; οὐδείς γὰρ οὔτε  
 “ἀμαθία ἀναγκάζεται αὐτὸ δρᾶν, οὔτε φόβω,  
 “ἣν οἷηται τι πλεόν σχήσειν, ἀποτρέπεται  
 “ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν τὰ κέρδη μείζω  
 “φαίνεσθαι τῶν δεινῶν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους  
 “ἐθέλουσιν ὑφίστασθαι πρὸ τοῦ αὐτίκα τι  
 “ἐλασσοῦσθαι· αὐτὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰ μὴ καιρῷ  
 “τύχοιεν ἐκότεροι πράσσοντες, αἱ παραινέσεις  
 “τῶν ξυναλλαγῶν ὠφέλιμοι. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν ἐν  
 “τῷ παρόντι πειθομένοις πλείστου ἂν ἄξιον  
 “γένοιτο. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια ἕκαστοι εὖ βουλευόμενοι δὴ θέσθαι  
 “τό τε πρῶτον ἐπολεμήσαμεν καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους δι’  
 “ἀντιλογιῶν πειρώμεθα καταλλαγῆναι, καὶ ἣν ἄρα μὴ προ-

4. τις B. 5. συμβαίνει B. δὲ] om. G. 7. τι] om. R.f. 8. καιρῷ A.B. C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.g.h. Goell. Bekk. [ἐν] καιρῷ Poppo. vulgō ἐν καιρῷ. 12. βουλόμενοι b.c.d. 13. πρότερον L.O.P. 14. ἀντιλογίαν K. διαλλαγῆναι K.

1. τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν] Τὸ μὲν “πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων” πάντα ὅσα ἔνεστι πολέμῳ κακὰ, φησὶν, ἐπιλεγόμενος. ἡ δὲ διάνοια. περιττὸν ἐν εἰδόσι διηγέσθαι ὥς χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ πόλεμος. οὔτε γὰρ ἐφίεται τις αὐτοῦ δι’ ἄνοιαν οὔτε ἀποτρέπεται διὰ φόβον, ἂν γε δὴ σχήσειν πλεόν ἐλπίσιν. SCHOL.

5. ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν] Συμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἐρώσι τῶν χρημάτων, τὰ κέρδη ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς καταφρονεῖν τῶν δεινῶν τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ· τοῖς δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πλεονεκτεῖσθαι παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ δουλεύσαι τι. SCHOL.

6. οἱ δὲ] Οἱ πολεμῆσιόντες. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ] εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ ἐκότεροι πολεμῆν ἐθέλοιν, οἱ τε τῶν ἐξ αὐτῶν κερδῶν δηλονότι ἐφίεσθαι καὶ οἱ ἀγωνιζόμενοι μὴ ἐλασσοῦσθαι, ὠφελιμώτατα ἂν διαλλαγῆναι. συνίστησι δὲ διὰ τούτων, ὅτι οὐ δεῖ τὸν περὶ εἰρήνης συμβουλευόντα πολέμου κατηγορεῖν (ἔωλον γάρ) ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τῆς κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀκαιρίας. SCHOL.

εἰ μὴ καιρῷ τύχοιεν—πράσσοντες] For the omission of ἐν before καιρῷ compare II. 40, 2. ἔργου μᾶλλον καιρῷ, and the note there.

9. ἐκότεροι πράσσοντες] Οἱ τε διὰ

κέρδος ἴδιον πολεμοῦντες δηλονότι, καὶ οἱ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

10. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν—γένοιτο] “Which thing, namely recommendations of peace, would be of most important service to us also, &c.” For this use of the neuter pronoun, when a feminine substantive has preceded it, see Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 105.

12. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια] Τὸ ἐξῆς, τὰ ἴδια εὖ θέσθαι. SCHOL.

ἕκαστοι] Τῶν Σικελιωτῶν. SCHOL.

θέσθαι] Οἰκονομῆσαι. SCHOL.

13. καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους] Τὸ μὲν “δι’ ἀντιλογιῶν” τὸ δι’ ἀντιρρήσεων καὶ λόγων δηλοῖ, τὸ δὲ “καταλλαγῆναι” τὸ διαλλαγῆναι. “ἴσον” δὲ φησι τὸ προσῆκον ἕκαστῳ καὶ δίκαιον. τὸ δ’ “ὥς ἐγὼ κρίνω,” ὥς ἐγὼ νομίζω. ἡ δὲ διάνοια νῦν (φησὶν) ἐάν μὴ προχωρήσῃ ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ταύτης τὸ νομίζειν ἕκαστον ἔχοντα τὸ ἴδιον ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τούναντίον ἀδικεῖσθαι, ὕστερον πάλιν πολεμήσομεν, ἂν δόξῃ, μετὰ τὸ ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· τῶς δὲ νῦν βέλτιόν ἐστι τὸ διαλλαγῆναι, ἐν ὅσῳ ἐπείκενται ἡμῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“χωρήσῃ ἴσον ἐκάστῳ ἔχοντι ἀπελθεῖν, πάλιν πολεμήσομεν.  
 “LX. καίτοι γινῶναι χρὴ ὅτι οὐ περὶ τῶν ἰδίων μόνον, εἰ  
 “σωφρονοῦμεν, ἢ ξυνόδοις ἔσται, ἀλλ’ εἰ ἐπιβουλευομένην

Above all, the common interest of all Sicily calls upon us to lay aside our internal quarrels; for the Athenians are here only to watch their opportunity of conquering us all, when they have weakened us sufficiently by our own mutual hostilities.

“τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν, ὥς ἐγὼ κρίνω, ὑπ’  
 “Ἀθηναίων δυνησόμεθα ἔτι διασῶσαι· καὶ  
 “διαλλακτὰς πολὺ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων ἀναγκαί-  
 “οτέρους περὶ τῶνδε Ἀθηναίους νομίσαι, οἱ  
 “δύναμιν ἔχοντες μεγίστην τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰς  
 “τε ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ  
 “παρόντες, καὶ ὀνόματι ἐννόμῳ ξυμμαχίας

“τὸ φύσει πολέμιον εὐπρεπῶς ἐς τὸ ξυμφέρον καθίστανται.  
 “πόλεμον γὰρ αἰρομένων ἡμῶν καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοῦς,  
 “ἄνδρας οἱ καὶ τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους αὐτοὶ ἐπιστρατεύ-  
 “ουσι, κακῶς τε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ποιούντων τέλεσι τοῖς οἰκείοις,  
 “καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, εἰκὸς, ὅταν

10

15

2. περὶ τὴν τῶν K. μόνων ε. 4. τὴν] om. c. 5. δεησόμεθα i.  
 9. τηροῦσιν ἡμῶν R. 12. πόλεμον μὲν γὰρ Parm. αἰρουμένων E.i. αὐ-  
 τοὺς E.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.g.m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐ τοὺς. 13. τοὺς  
 μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους A.B.E.F.H.K.N.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοῖς μὴ ἐπικαλου-  
 μένοις. 14. ποιούντων τέλεσι] τελοῦσι P. ποιούντων om. G. οἰκείοις]  
 ἰδίοις d.i. Parm. 15. προσκοπτόντων L.O. Vide Coraën Isocrat. II. p. 121.  
 ἐκείνοι L.O.P. ἐκείνων d.

12. αἰρομένων] Αἰρεσθαι πόλεμον est etiam I. 80, 3. III. 39, 3. et apud alios. DUKER.

13. τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις] Cass. τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους. Sic infra cap. 92, 5. Εἰώθασιν—τὸν μὲν ἡσυχάζοντα—ἀδεέστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν. Et Stephanus alique ex Euripide adferunt οἱ τὴνδ’ ἐπεστράτευσαν πόλιν. DUKER. Conf. Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phœn. vs. 292. et ad Hippol. vs. 526. p. 224. GOTTL.

τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους] Vulgo dativus exhibetur. Vid. Valcken. ad Eurip. Phœniss. 292. Hippol. 526. p. 224. Conf. infra cap. 92, 5. τὸν ἡσυχάζοντα ἐπιστρατεύειν. Adde quos laudat Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 132. Fischer, Comment. ad Xenoph. Cyrop. p. 580. Porson. ad Eurip. Phœn. p. 267. et Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 532. Not. [§. 394. a. obs. i. Engl. Transl.] GÖLLER. Dr. Bloomfield objects to this, that “the Syntax with the “accusative must necessarily imply hos-

tility, which is not here meant.” But surely hostility *is* meant: for Hermocrates always represents the Athenians as meditating to enslave alike their enemies and their allies; and he blames the latter for inviting over a power to enslave them, who would have been ready enough to come and do this, without any invitation.

[Poppo thinks that ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους merely signifies, “ad illos qui ipsos non accersunt expeditionem faciunt,” and that the words are not meant to convey any notion of hostility.]

15. τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις] “Paving the way for their dominion,” literally, “clearing a road for “them with respect to dominion.” προκόπτειν is a metaphorical term, borrowed from the cutting one’s way through a forest, or in a mine. The word is used both actively and in a middle sense,

“ γνῶσιν ἡμᾶς τετρυχωμένους, καὶ πλεονί ποτε στόλῳ ἐλ-  
 “ θόντας αὐτοὺς τάδε πάντα πειράσασθαι ὑπὸ σφᾶς ποι-  
 “ εῖσθαι. LXI. καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους, εἰ σωφρονούμεν,

Peace amongst our-  
 selves is thus the com-  
 mon interest of us all;  
 and not least of those  
 who flatter themselves  
 that as Ionians they  
 have nothing to fear  
 from Athens. Whereas  
 in fact Athens cares  
 nothing for distinctions  
 2 of race amongst us,  
 but is ambitious of con-  
 quering us all equally.  
 If then we make peace  
 with one another, the  
 Athenians, having no  
 longer any pretence

“ χρῆ τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα ἐπικτωμένους μᾶλλον  
 “ ἢ τὰ ἐτοῖμα βλάπτοντας ξυμμάχους τε ἐπά- 5  
 “ γεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους προσλαμβάνειν,  
 “ νομίσαι τε στάσιν μάλιστα φθείρειν τὰς  
 “ πόλεις καὶ τὴν Σικελίαν, ἧς γε οἱ ἔνοικοι  
 “ ξύμπαντες μὲν ἐπιβουλευόμεθα, κατὰ πόλεις  
 “ δὲ διεσταμεν. ἂ χρῆ γνόντας καὶ ιδιώτην 10  
 “ ιδιώτῃ καταλλαγῇ καὶ πόλιν πόλει, καὶ  
 “ πειρᾶσθαι κοινῇ σώζειν τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν,  
 “ παρεστάναι δὲ μηδενὶ ὥς οἱ μὲν Δωρῆς  
 “ ἡμῶν πολέμοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τὸ δὲ Χαλ-

1. ἐπελθόντας Q. 2. πειράσασθαι A.B.F.H.N.T.V.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo πειράσασθαι. 6. προλαμβάνειν L.O. et corr. F. 7. φθεί-  
 ραι R. 8. ἧς] οἷς d. 9. γε] om. d.i. 13. μὲν] om. Q.

according to the context: ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν  
 would be simpler than τῆς ἀρχῆς, (Com-  
 pare Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 1, 6. Magist.  
 Equit. VI. 5.) yet the genitive may be  
 defended, as the object to which the  
 action of the verb relates is so fre-  
 quently put in that case. See Matthiæ  
 Gr. Gr. §. 316. and the note on Thu-  
 cyd. IV. 47, 3.

ἐκείνοις] τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. τὸ δὲ “προ-  
 “ κοπτόντων,” προοδοποιούντων καὶ εὐ-  
 τρεπίζόντων, ἡγουν προκοπὴν καὶ ἐπίδο-  
 σιν ποιούντων ἡμῶν τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνων.  
 SCHOL.

3. καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν] Ὁ νοὺς τῶν λεγο-  
 μένων τοιούτος· χρῆ, εἰ σωφρονούμεν,  
 ἐκάστους ἡμῶν τῶν Σικελιώτῶν, τὰ ἀλλό-  
 τρια ἐπικτῶμεν καὶ ἀρπάζοντας, μάλ-  
 λον τοὺς συμμάχους ἐπάγεσθαι, ἢ περὶ τὰ  
 ἔτοιμα βλάπτοντας. τούτέστιν, ὅταν τῶν  
 ἰδίων ἡμῶν καλῶς ἐχόντων καὶ ἀδεῶς δι-  
 ακειμένων, βουλῶμεθα κατὰ πλεονεξίαν ἀλ-  
 λότρια ἐπικτήσασθαι, τότε δεῖ τοὺς συμ-  
 μάχους ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους ὑφί-  
 σταςθαι, καὶ μὴ ὅταν ὁ κίνδυνος περὶ τῶν  
 οἰκείων ἡμῶν γίγνηται. SCHOL.

καίτοι τῇ ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους κ. τ. λ.] The  
 sense seems to be, “If we must call in  
 “ allies and incur the dangers of war,

“ let us at least do it when it may rather  
 “ lead to our acquiring an increase of  
 “ dominion, than when, as now, it is  
 “ ruining what we possess already.”  
 προσλαμβάνειν κινδύνους, “to incur dan-  
 “ gers in addition to such as might  
 “ come unavoidably.” The meaning of  
 ἧς γε, a little below, is exactly “quippe  
 “cujus. “Internal quarrels are the  
 “ ruin of Sicily, for its inhabitants are  
 “ collectively the object of foreign am-  
 “ bition while they are severally fight-  
 “ ing with one another.”

5. τὰ ἐτοῖμα βλάπτοντας] Τὰ ἔτοιμα,  
 sua, opponit τοῖς μὴ προσήκονσι, alienis.  
 I. 70, 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν (οἶσθε) καὶ  
 τὰ ἐτοῖμα ἂν βλάψαι. Vide ibi Scholia-  
 sten. DUKER.

11. καὶ πειρᾶσθαι] μὴ νομίζεωσαν διὰ  
 τὸ συγγενεῖς (φησὶν) εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις  
 οἱ Χαλκιδεῖς, ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ καθεστάναι. οὐ  
 γὰρ διότι πολέμιόν ἐστι τὸ Δωρικὸν γένος  
 τῷ Ἰωνικῷ, διὰ τοῦτο ἐχθροὶ ὄντες οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἐπίαςιν, ἀλλ’  
 ἐφίεμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν. τὸ  
 δὲ αὐτοὶ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνηθείας πα-  
 ρέσχοντο, ἀντὶ τοῦ, προθυμότερον ἢ περ  
 ἐχρῆν κατὰ συμμαχίαν, ἐβόηθησαν.  
 SCHOL.



SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89.1.

or footing in Sicily,  
will of necessity abandon  
their designs.

“κιδικὸν τῇ Ἰάδι ξυγγενείᾳ ἀσφαλές. οὐ γὰρ 3

“τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ὅτι δίχα πέφυκε, τοῦ ἑτέρου

“ἔχθει ἐπίαςιν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ

“ἀγαθῶν ἐφίεμενοι, ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. ἐδήλωσαν δὲ νῦν 4

5 “ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει· τοῖς γὰρ οὐδε-

“πώποτε σφίσι κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν προσβοηθήσασιν αὐτοὶ

“τὸ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνθήκης προθύμως παρέσχοντο.

“καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀθηναίους ταῦτα πλεονεκτεῖν τε καὶ προ- 5

1. ἰάδι] ἰδία I.K.O.

2. τοῖς] om. g.

3. ἀπίαςιν P.

τῇ] om. V.d.i.

4. ἀγαθῶν] καλῶν i. et Parm.

5. τοῖς] τοῖσδε f.

οὐδέπωποτε B.C.E.

F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐδέποτε.

6. κατὰ ξυμμαχικόν Q.

8. τε] om. d.i. et Parm.

2. τοῦ ἑτέρου ἔχθει κ. τ. λ.] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Göller in placing the comma after πέφυκε, and omitting it after ἑτέρου: τοῦ ἑτέρου ἔχθει seems opposed to τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐφίεμενοι ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. “It is not a national quarrel on account of a distinction of races, which makes them invade us because one of our races is their natural enemy.” τοῦ ἑτέρου ἔχθει is, “from their hatred of one of our two races,” i. e. of the Dorian.

[Poppo and Göller however strike out the comma before ὅτι πέφυκε, and translate, “quod Sicilia in duas gentes, (propr. gentibus eam habitantibus in duas partes) divisa est;” thus making ἡ Σικελία the nominative case to πέφυκε. This makes the construction of τοῖς ἔθνεσιν apparently easier, inasmuch as it may be called an incorrectness to make it depend on ἐπίαςιν, for the Athenians did not attack both of the nations of Sicily, but one only. Yet I believe that this is, notwithstanding, the true construction, and that τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ὅτι δίχα πέφυκεν ἐπίαςιν means the same thing as ὅτι τὰ ἔθνη δίχα πέφυκεν, ἐπίαςιν τῷ ἑτέρῳ δι᾽ ἕχθος.]

5. ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει] “Upon the invitation of the Chalcidian race.” Compare III. 86. where the Chalcidian states of Sicily and Italy are represented as calling in the Athenians to their aid. For the following clause, compare the speech of Nicias, VI. 13. ξυμμάχους—οἷς κακῶς

μὲν πράξασιν ἀμυνοῦμεν, ἀφελείας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεηθέντες οὐ τεύξόμεθα. The words τὸ δίκαιον—παρέσχοντο, are understood by Dobree (Adversar. vol. I. p. 66.) to mean, that the Athenians offered to the Chalcidians all that they had a right to claim, “rather in the spirit of an ally, than according to the letter of a treaty.” He should have rather said, “the treaty;” for τῆς ξυνθήκης, according to Dobree’s interpretation, refers to the παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν, on the strength of which the Chalcidian states appealed to Athens for assistance, III. 86. 4. μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνθήκης, for μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ξυνθήκην, is something like I. 85. 2. ἔξοστι δ’ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἑτέρων, that is, μᾶλλον ἢ ἑτέροις. Compare also Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 454. But I am by no means certain that the interpretation of Portus is not after all mainly the true one. “Ipsi fœderis jus libentius præstiterunt.” Not, however, that μᾶλλον is to be taken with προθύμως, but applies to the whole sentence. “Instead of receiving or requiring aid from the Chalcidians, they themselves rather were forward to offer to them the full benefit of the treaty.” τὸ δίκαιον τῆς ξυνθήκης is, that to which the treaty of alliance entitled them, namely, “assistance in time of need:” and this he says they were rather forward in offering, than anxious themselves to receive their due share of it. Compare, for the construction and order, ch. 68. 5. ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐρίγνετο τῆς ἀνοίξεως.

- “νοεῖσθαι πολλὴ ξυγγνώμη, καὶ οὐ τοῖς ἄρχειν βουλομένοις  
 “μέμφομαι ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὑπακούειν ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσι· πέφυκε  
 “γὰρ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον διὰ παντὸς ἄρχειν μὲν τοῦ εἰκόντος,  
 6 “φυλάσσεσθαι δὲ τὸ ἐπιόν. ὅσοι δὲ γιγνώσκοντες αὐτὰ μὴ  
 “ὀρθῶς προσκοποῦμεν, μηδὲ τοῦτό τις πρεσβύτατον ἤκει  
 “κρίνας τὸ κοινῶς φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι, ἀμαρτά-  
 7 “νομεν. τάχιστα δ’ ἂν ἀπαλλαγῇ αὐτοῦ γένοιτο, εἰ πρὸς  
 “ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν· οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῶν ὁρμῶνται  
 8 “Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλ’ ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ οὕτως οὐ  
 “πόλεμος πολέμῳ, εἰρήνη δὲ διαφοραὶ ἀπραγμόνως παύ-  
 10 “ονται, οἳ τ’ ἐπὶ κλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς ἄδικοι ἐλθόντες εὐλόγως

Ι. συγγνώμη K.Q. ἄρχοις c. 3. διαπαντὸς V. εἰκότος K.P. 5. σκο-  
 ποῦμεν h. μηδὲ] μήτε K. μὴ δὲ L.O.V.m. πρεσβύτερον c.f.g. 6. κοινῶν f.  
 ἅπαντες Parm. 7. αὐτοῦ ἀπαλλαγῇ c.g. 8. αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.R.V.m.  
 Poppo. 9. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. οὐ] ὁ I.O.P.T.d.e. οὐχ ὁ L. 10. πολέμῳ] οὐ  
 πολέμῳ I. διαφοραὶ A.B.F.G.L.N.O.T.V.d.f.h.i. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ  
 διαφοραὶ I. διαφορᾶ g. vulgo διαφορὰ.

2. ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσιν] Bauer under-  
 stands the comparative here as if it  
 were equivalent to ἀλλὰ μέμφομαι μάλ-  
 λον τοῖς ἐτοιμοῖς οὖσιν ὑπακούειν, and he  
 refers to II. 40, 2. where μὴ διαφεύγειν  
 αἰσχίον is to be resolved into μᾶλλον δὲ  
 τὸ μὴ διαφεύγειν αἰσχρόν. The cases,  
 however, do not seem to me exactly  
 parallel: and I should rather resolve  
 ἐτοιμοτέροις ὑπακούειν into ἐτοιμοῖς ὑπα-  
 κούειν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀντιστῆναι, or under-  
 stand it simply as ἐτοιμοτέροις τοῦ δέον-  
 τος; “too ready to obey.” Compare  
 Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 457. 2. Jelf, §. 784.

6. φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι] Κοινῶς  
 φοβερὸν ἢ δούλωσις ἢ παρὰ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων ἐπιβουλευομένη πᾶσιν ὁμοίως. ὥς  
 καὶ Ἱπποκράτης· δύο πόνων ἅμα γινομέ-  
 νων ὁ σφοδρότερος ἀμαυροῖ τὸν ἕτερον  
 (Aphor. II. 46.). τὸ δὲ ἐξῆς, πρεσβύτα-  
 τον εὖ θέσθαι. τουτέστιν, ἐν πρώτοις  
 τοῦτο φυλάξασθαι καὶ εὖ διαθέσθαι. του-  
 τέστι τὴν δούλωσιν. SCHOL.

7. τάχιστα δ’ ἂν ἀπαλλαγῇ] Εἰ πρὸς  
 ἀλλήλους (φησὶν) εἰρηνεύσαιμεν, τάχιστα  
 ἂν ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβουλὴ ἀδεεστέρα  
 ἔσται. καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρει, διότι οὐχὶ  
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδίας γῆς ὁρμῶνται πρὸς ἡμᾶς  
 (οὐ γὰρ εἰσιν ἀστυγείτονες) ἀλλ’ ἐκ τῆς  
 τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ εἰ τοῦτο ποιή-  
 σομεν οὕτως, οὐκέτι πόλεμος πόλεμον δι-

αδέξεται, ἀλλ’ εἰρήνη τὴν διαφορὰν. σκό-  
 πει δὲ πῶς τὸν πόλεμον εὐφίμως διαφο-  
 ρὰν καλεῖ. SCHOL.

αὐτοῦ] Τοῦ κοινῶς φοβεροῦ δηλαδῇ.  
 SCHOL.

9. τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων] Ἦγουν τῶν  
 Χαλκιδέων. SCHOL.

οὕτως] Οὕτω δηλαδῇ, ὥς εἶπεν. ἤτοι εἰ  
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν. SCHOL.

II. οἳ τ’ ἐπὶ κλητοὶ] Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δη-  
 λονότι. SCHOL.

οἳ τ’ ἐπὶ κλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς κ. τ. λ.] Ge-  
 nerally in Thucydides, as here, εὐπρε-  
 πῶς signifies “speciously, with a fair  
 “show;” and εὐλόγως, “justly, with  
 “good reason.” See IV. 86, 4. 87, 1.  
 VI. 76, 2. 79, 2. The future sense of  
 the present tense of εἶμι in Attic writers  
 is well known; (see Matthiae, Gr. Gr.  
 §. 504. 3. Poppo, Prolegom. tom. I.  
 p. 153.) but here παύονται as well as  
 ἀπίασι takes a future signification, be-  
 cause the future time is assumed as  
 present in the word οὕτως.

εὐπρεπῶς ἄδικοι ἐλθόντες] Οἱ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι μετὰ προφάσεως εὐπρεποῦς ἐλθόν-  
 τες, ὥς δῆθεν συμμαχοῦντες τοῖς ἐνθάδε  
 Χαλκιδεῦσιν, εὐλόγως ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπελεύ-  
 σονται, διαλαγέονται ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

εὐλόγως] Εὐλόγως φησὶ διὰ τὸ ξυμ-  
 βῆναι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. I.

“ ἄπρακτοι ἀπίασι. LXII. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

Besides, independently “ τοσοῦτον ἀγαθὸν εὖ βουλευομένοις εὐρίσκε-

of the danger from the “ ται· τὴν δὲ ὑπὸ πάντων ὁμολογουμένην

Athenians, war is al- “ ἄριστον εἶναι εἰρήνην πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ ἐν

ways an uncertain 5 “ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ποιήσασθαι; ἢ δοκεῖτε, εἴ τῷ τι

game; and it is wiser “ ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν ἢ εἴ τῷ τὰ ἐναντία, οὐχ ἡσυχία

than to trust to its “ μᾶλλον ἢ πόλεμος τὸ μὲν παύσαι ἂν ἕκα-

deceitful prospects of “ τέρῳ, τὸ δὲ ξυνδιασώσαι, καὶ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ λαμπρότητας

success. “ ἀκινδυνότερας ἔχειν τὴν εἰρήνην, ἅλλα τε ὅσα ἐν μήκει

10 “ λόγων ἂν τις διέλθοι ὥσπερ περὶ τοῦ πολεμεῖν; ἂ χρὴ

“ σκεψαμένους μὴ τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους ὑπεριδεῖν, τὴν δὲ αὐτοῦ

“ τινὰ σωτηρίαν μᾶλλον ἀπ’ αὐτῶν προῖδεῖν. καὶ εἴ τις 2

“ βεβαίως τι ἢ τῷ δικαίῳ ἢ βία πράξειν οἶεται, τῷ παρ’

“ βεβαίως τι ἢ τῷ δικαίῳ ἢ βία πράξειν οἶεται, τῷ παρ’

1. ἐπίασι T. εὐλόγως deest in textu, N. sed in margine additur. πρὸς ἀθη-

ναίους T. 5. ἢ δοκεῖται C. ἢ εἴ τῷ] ἢ τῷ K. 7. παύσαι ἂν—ξυνδιασώσαι

Heilm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παύσαι—ξυνδιασώσαι. 8. καὶ τὰς λαμπρό-

τητας K. 9. ἀκινδύνως d.i. ἀκινδυνότερας F.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

vulgo ἀκινδυνότερας. 10. λέγων B. qui mox cum h. διεξέλθοι. 11. αὐτοῦ

E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. 12. εἴ τι βεβαίως τις L.O.P.

5. ἢ δοκεῖτε κ. τ. λ.] Ut hic, ita I. 3, 2.

post verbum δοκεῖ oratio ex verbo finito

in verbum infinitum transit: δοκεῖ δέ

μοι, οὐδὲ—εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ—οὐδὲ εἶναι ἢ ἐπί-

κλησις αὐτῇ. GÖLLER. That is to say,

δοκεῖτε is first taken as wholly paren-

thetical, and then is made to affect the

construction: “Would not peace ra-

“ther than war, *think ye*, abate the

“one, and continue the other; and

“*think ye not* that the honours and

“glories which peace gives are freer

“from danger?” Another confusion

arises from the absence of the negative

before ἔχειν, as if the preceding οὐ had

been joined with δοκεῖτε instead of with

μᾶλλον. Göller rightly compares I. 71,

I. οἴεσθε τὴν ἡσυχίαν οὐ τούτοις—ἀρκεῖν,

οἱ ἂν—πράσσωσι—ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ λυπεῖν

—τὸ ἴσον νέμετε, where ἀλλὰ νέμετε is

put for ἀλλ’ οἱ ἂν νέμωσι; just as if he

had written before οὐκ οἴεσθε—τούτοις

—ἀρκεῖν, instead of οἴεσθε—οὐ τούτοις—

ἀρκεῖν. The optative παύσαι—ξυνδιασώ-

σαι has been properly restored by the

recent editors instead of the infinitive

παύσαι—ξυνδιασώσαι.

12. καὶ εἴ τις βεβαίως] ‘Ἡ διάνοια’

εἴ τις βεβαίως τι καὶ πάντῃ πάντως οἶεται

πράξειν καὶ κρατήσῃν τῶν ἐναντίων, ἦτοι

διὰ τὸ δικαίως αὐτοῖς. ἐπιέναι νομίζειν, ἢ

διὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸς οἶεσθαι τυγχάνειν, μὴ χα-

λεπαινέτω, εἰ παρὰ τὴν οἰκίαν οἴσῃν τε

καὶ ἐλπίδα σφαλλόμενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’

ἐμοῦ, ἐνθυμηθεῖς ὅτι πολλοὶ δικαίως τι-

μωρήσασθαι τοὺς ἀδικήσαντας διανοηθέν-

τες, οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἡμύναντο αὐτοὺς, ἀλλὰ

καὶ αὐτοὶ προσεπώλοντο. καὶ ἕτεροι δι’

ἰσχὺν ἐλπίσαντες πλεονεκτήσῃν τῶν πέ-

λας, πρὸς τῷ μὴ σχέιν πλείον, καὶ τὰ ἐαν-

τῶν ἀπώλεσαν. διὰ τούτων δὲ τὸ μὴ δεῖν

αὐτοὺς ἐλεγχόμενους χαλεπαίνειν συναγέ-

ται. SCHOL.

13. βία] Ἰσχύϊ. SCHOL.

τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλ-

λέσθω] Göller supposes from the Scho-

liast’s interpretation of this passage that

his copy contained a different reading

from that of our present MSS. But I

believe that μὴ χαλεπαίνεω εἰ σφαλλό-

μενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ is merely his

paraphrase of μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω,

“Let him not be disappointed, taking

“it ill;” i. e. “let him not take it ill if



“ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω, γνούς ὅτι πλείους ἤδη  
 “καὶ τιμωρίαις μετιόντες τοὺς ἀδικούντας, καὶ ἐλπίσαντες  
 “ἕτεροι δυνάμει τινὶ πλεονεκτήσιν, οἱ μὲν οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ  
 “ἡμύναντο ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ἐσώθησαν, τοῖς δ’ ἀντὶ τοῦ πλέον ἔχειν  
 3 “προσκαταλιπεῖν τὰ αὐτῶν ξυνέβη. τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖς  
 “δικαίως, ὅτι καὶ ἀδικεῖται· οὐδὲ ἰσχύς βέβαιον, διότι καὶ  
 “εὐελπι. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος ὥς ἐπὶ πλείστον  
 “κρατεῖ, πάντων τε σφαλερώτατον ὃν ὅμως καὶ χρησιμώ-  
 “τατον φαίνεται· ἐξ ἴσου γὰρ δεδιότες προμηθεῖα μάλλον  
 “ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ἐρχόμεθα. LXIII. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε 10

For every reason “τούτου διὰ τὸ ἀτέκμαρτον δέος καὶ διὰ τὸ  
 therefore let us make “ἤδη φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους, κατ’  
 peace amongst our-

4. ἐσώσθησαν g. τοὺς C.G.I.L.O.d.e.i. Parm. 5. προκαταλιπεῖν K.V.  
 αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V. Porpo. 6. δικαίῳ βία T. ὅτι N. (prima manu) g.  
 7. εὐελπις E.F.H.Q. ὥς om. Q. 8. τε] δὲ O. καὶ ὅμως καὶ K. 9. προ-  
 μηθεῖα A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.h. Bekk. προμηθεῖα G. 10. τε] om. d.i.  
 12. κατὰ ἀμφοτέρα C.

“he be disappointed.” Compare οὐ χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, I. 2, 2. “They did “not care about leaving their homes.” Τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα is like τῷ παραλόγῳ, and is used completely as a single substantive, “unlooked-for evil.” Compare VII. 66, 3.

3. οἱ μὲν] Οἱ μετιόντες σὺν δίκῃ τοὺς ἀδικούντας. SCHOL.

οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ ἡμύναντο] Ἦγουν οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἡμύναντο. SCHOL.

5. προσκαταλιπεῖν] Προσζημιωθῆναι. SCHOL.

τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] Οὐχ ὅτι ἀδικεῖται, εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως. οὐ γὰρ ἐπειδὴ ὁ τιμωρούμενος προηδίκηται, διὰ τοῦτο ἐπεξὶν εὐτυχήσει. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ τὸν ἀδικηθέντα εὐτυχῆσαι κατὰ τὴν εἰσπραξίν τῃς τιμωρίας, οὐ μὴν καὶ ἀποβαῖνον οὕτως. οὐδὲ ὁ ἰσχυρὸς (φησὶ) διὰ τὸ ἐλπίζειν ἐκ τῆς δυνάμεως κρατήσιν, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὸ βέβαιον ἔχει. SCHOL.

οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] “Does not succeed as of right it should.”

7. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον] Τὸ δὲ ἄστατον τῆς τύχης καὶ τὸ ἀθλον ὡς ἐπιτοπλείστον πέφυκε κρατεῖν. ἔστι γὰρ πολλάκις νικῆσαι καὶ ἀπὸ ἰδίας ἀρετῆς, ἐκτὸς τύχης. SCHOL.

τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον κ. τ. λ.] “The “uncertainty of the future has mostly “the greatest control over events.” Τὸ

ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος is equivalent nearly to ἡ τύχη. Compare I. 140, 3. τὴν τύχην ὅσα ἂν παρὰ λόγον ξυμβῇ εἰώθαι· “Capricious fortune is “generally the mistress” seems to be the exact meaning of Thucydides’ words. [Compare Sophocl. Œd. Tyr. 977. Dindorf.

τί δ’ ἂν φοβοίτ’ ἄνθρωπος ὃ τὰ τῆς τύχης κρατεῖ, προνοία δ’ ἐστὶν οὐδενὸς σαφής;]

8. κρατεῖ] Τὴν ἰσχὴν ἔχει. SCHOL.

9. προμηθεῖα] Προγνώσει, σκέψει. SCHOL.

10. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε τούτου] Ἡ διάνοια. καὶ νῦν τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαφορᾶς ἐπιλαθόμεθα δι’ ἀμφοτέρα, διὰ τε δηλαδὴ τὸ ἀθλον τυγχάνειν, εἰ πεισόμεθ’ ἂν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλων, καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤδη φοβεροὺς ἡμῖν εἶναι παρόντας, ἱκανὰ νομίσαντες αἰτία τῆς ἀποτροπῆς ταῦτα. SCHOL.

11. διὰ τὸ φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους] A confusion between two modes of expression, διὰ Ἀθηναίους φοβεροὺς παρόντας καὶ διὰ τὸ—παρεῖναι Ἀθηναίους. Compare V. 7, 2, 9, 4. Immediately after, τὸ ἐλλειπὲς τῆς γνώμης εἰρχθῆναι is a condensed expression for τὴν γνώμην εἰρχθῆναι ὥστε ἐλλιπῇ γίνεσθαι; for it is not properly “the deficiencies” of their designs that were restrained, but

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89.1.

selves for the longest possible period; shunning that continuance of hostilities in which victory over our neighbours would only throw us more surely into the power of our worst and common enemy.

“ἀμφοτέρα ἐκπλαγύντες, καὶ τὸ ἐλλίπες τῆς γνῶμης, ὧν ἕκαστός τι τιμωρήθημεν πράξειν, ταῖς κωλύμασι ταύταις ἱκανῶς νομίσαντες εἰρχθῆναι, τοὺς ἐφεστῶτας πολεμίους ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀποπέμπωμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ μάλιστα μὲν ἐς αἰδίου ξυμβῶμεν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, χρόνον ὡς πλείστον σπεισάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας διαφορὰς ἐς αὐθις ἀναβαλώμεθα. τὸ ξύμπαν τε δὴ γινώμεν πειθόμενοι μὲν ἐμοὶ πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος ἐλευθέραν, ἀφ’ ἧς αὐτοὶ κράτορες ὄντες τὸν εὖ καὶ κακῶς δρῶντα ἐξ ἴσου ἀρετῇ ἀμννούμεθα· ἣν δὲ ἀπιστήσαντες ἄλλοις ὑπακούσωμεν, οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι τινα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν,

2. ὧν] ὡς h. τι B.C.E.F.H.M.O.d.h.i. Goell. Bekk. τι[s] Poppo. vulgo τις. ὠήθη μὲν A.F.H. πράξαι G.P.e. Parm. om. d.i. 3. ταύταις] om. Q. νομίζοντες Q. 5. χώρας πλείστον σπεισάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας T. ἀποπέμπωμεν A.B.E.F.H.T.d.f. καὶ—ξυμβῶμεν om. pr. G. 7. πλείστον—ἰδίας] om. T. 8. ἀναβαλλόμεθα T.e. ἀναβαλώμεθα d. Parm. 10. καὶ] ἡ L.O.P.Q.e. κακῶς] καλῶς h. 11. ἀμννόμεθα Q. ἣν δ’ ἀπισ. C. Bekk. διαπιστήσαντες E. ἀποστήσαντες L.d.e.i. ἀποστάντες O.P. ἀλλήλοις F.L. ἀλλήλων P. ἀλλήλοις ἄλλους g. ἀλλήλων ἄλλους O.

rather their designs were checked and restrained, so as to be rendered defective; that is, to fall short of what they were originally.’ Ὡν ἕκαστός τι ὠήθημεν πράξειν: “In those thoughts which we “severally entertained of great achievements.” Τι πράξειν (compare τι πράξαι, III. 45, 7. and τι πράξειν, IV. 55, 1.) seems to contain the notion of enterprise or achievement, of doing something that should deserve the name of a deed. Compare the Latin word “facinus.” With regard to the reading, τι has been adopted by Bekker and Göller, and has the best MSS. in its favour. But we should rather expect ὠήθημέν τι πράξειν than τι ὠήθημεν πράξειν. And as ἕκαστός τις makes a very good sense, and is supported by several good MSS., I have marked τι as of doubtful authority, although I have still retained it in the text.

1. καὶ τὸ ἐλλίπες τῆς γνῶμης] Καὶ τοῦτο (φησὶν) ἐνθυμηθέντες, ὅτι ἂ προσεδοκήσαμεν πράξαι (τόν τεστι κρατῆσαι κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον) ἐλλίπως ἐγένετο καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὰς ἡμετέρας γνώμας ἀπέβη.

ταῦτα οὖν αὐτὰ μὴ κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν γνῶμην γενόμενα, ἱκανὰ κωλύματα ἡμῖν καὶ ἐμπόδια γεγενῆσθαι νομίσωμεν· καὶ τοῦτοσι εἰρχθέντες εἰς τὸ μὴ προβῆναι ἡμῖν τὰ πράγματα ὡς ἡβουλόμεθα, τοὺς ἐπικειμένους ἡμῖν πολεμίους ἀπράκτους ἀποπεμφώμεθα. SCHOL.

8. τὸ ξύμπαν τε δὴ γινώμεν] Τὸ σύνολον δὲ εἰδέναι (φησὶ) χρῆ, ὅτι πεισθέντες μὲν ἐμοὶ τὰς πατρίδας ἐλευθέρας οἰκῆσομεν. SCHOL.

9. πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος] Τὴν ἰδίαν. SCHOL.

11. οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The old reading in this passage was γινώμεθα, which Bekker has altered, on the authority of all the best MSS. to γιγνώμεθα. But Poppo and Göller, considering that the indicative mood with ἂν cannot be tolerated under such circumstances, read γιγνώμεθα. Hermann, in his Dissertation on the particle ἂν, book I. sect. 9. defends the indicative γινώμεθα, by supposing the sentence to be altogether condensed, and that if fully expanded it would run in this manner, οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρή-

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’  
 “ ἀνάγκην † γιγνόμεθα.† LXIV. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν, ἅπερ καὶ  
 In urging peace, let “ ἀρχόμενος εἶπον, πόλιν τε μεγίστην παρε-  
 me repeat that I am “ χόμενος καὶ ἐπιὼν τῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀμυνόμενος  
 not speaking for the “ ἀξιῶ προειδόμενος αὐτῶν ξυγχωρεῖν καὶ μὴ 5  
 peculiar interest of “ τοὺς ἐναντιοῦς οὕτω κακῶς δρᾶν ὥστε αὐτὸς  
 Syracuse, but for the  
 common interest of

1. καὶ διάφοροι L.O.P. 2. γιγνόμεθα A.B.F.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.f.g. Bekk.  
 γινόμεθα Parm. γιγνοίμεθα Poppo. Goell. vulgo γινώμεθα. 3. εἶπον] om. Q.  
 4. ἡ] om. R. ἀμυνόμενος A.B.C.F.H.K.M.N.T.V.b.e.f.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀμυνόμενος. 5. προειδόμενος—αὐτὸς Reisk. Bekk. Goell.  
 Dobree. probante Poppon. Libri omnes προειδομένους αὐτοῦς.

σασθαι ἀλλήλοις φίλοι γενησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγαν, εἰ τύχοιμεν, φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις γιγνόμεθα, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ γιγνόμεθα. It will be seen, by his manner of stopping the sentence, that Hermann understands it throughout differently from the common interpreters. But καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν may well signify, “even if we were to succeed to the uttermost;” “succeed,” that is, “in obtaining the revenge that we wish for,” as the Scholiast explains it. On the other hand, the expression ἄγαν φίλοι γιγνοίμεθ’ ἂν, “we should become much too close friends to those who are our worst enemies,” seems exactly in the tone of Thucydides, and to be supported by a passage in another speech of Hermocrates, (VI. 78. 1.) where he says that the object of the Athenians in attacking Syracuse is τὴν ἐκείνου (scilic. of the Athenian allies of Athens) φιλίαν οὐχ ἡσσαν βεβαιώσασθαι. The words εἰ τύχοιμεν would, however, on this arrangement be rather difficult to interpret. On the whole I prefer the common pointing, and am inclined to follow Poppo and Göller in preferring the optative γιγνοίμεθα to the indicative, because φίλοι μὲν and διάφοροι δὲ must be opposed to one another, and there can be no reason why the latter clause should be asserted more positively than the former; why γιγνοίμεθα should be understood with φίλοι μὲν ἂν, and γιγνόμεθα expressed with διάφοροι. In the words οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι τινα Thucydides was going probably to add ὁ ἄγων ἔσται, and then altered the subsequent

part of the sentence, so that the construction of the first part is incomplete.

[Poppo in his notes on this passage, pars. III. volum. III. p. 205, 206. accedes to Hermann’s opinion, and defends γιγνόμεθα. But it is quite clear that the stress of the sentence does not lie in the last clause merely, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’ ἀνάγκην γιγνόμεθα, and still clearer that the clause, φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, is not meant to contain a possible alleviation of the Sicilians’ condition, (as Poppo supposes, paraphrasing it thus, “forsitan ‘Atheniensibus inimicissimis amici finis, quamquam ne id quidem certum et exploratum est,”) but one of its inevitable and worst evils. The contingent success, ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν, relates, as I have said in my original note, to revenge obtained by any one state through the Athenians’ help upon its particular enemies. If the text therefore be in other respects sound, I should still prefer γιγνοίμεθα. But if here, as in some other places, our present MSS. exhibit only a patched reading, intended to hide a gap in the older MSS. from which they were copied, then various conjectures might be made as to its restoration, but till older and better MSS. come to light, we must be contented to leave it in uncertainty.]

5. προειδόμενος—αὐτὸς] This correction of Reiske’s and Bekker’s, instead of the common reading προειδομένους—αὐτοῦς, is so certainly right, that I have not hesitated to adopt it with Göller. Ἐγὼ μὲν—ἀξιῶ is clearly opposed to τοὺς ἄλλους δικαίῳ ταῦτό μοι ποιῆσαι,



SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

us all. I advise mutual concessions to one another, lest we have all alike to yield to Athens. Let us, by restoring peace at home, secure also our national independence.

“ τὰ πλείω βλάπτεσθαι, μηδὲ μωρία φιλονει-  
 “ κῶν ἡγείσθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως  
 “ αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης,  
 “ ἀλλ’ ὅσον εἰκὸς ἡσσᾶσθαι. καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους 2  
 “ δικαίῳ ταυτό μοι ποιῆσαι ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν,  
 “ καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων τοῦτο παθεῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ 3  
 “ αἰσχρὸν οἰκείους οἰκείων ἡσσᾶσθαι, ἢ Δωριέα τινὰ Δω-  
 “ ριέως ἢ Χαλκιδέα τῶν ξυγγενῶν, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν γείτονας  
 “ ὄντας καὶ ξυνοίκους μιᾶς χώρας καὶ περιρρύτου, καὶ ὄνομα  
 10 “ ἐν κεκλημένους Σικελιώτας· οἱ πολεμήσομέν τε, οἶμαι, ὅταν  
 “ ξυμβῇ, καὶ ξυγχωρησόμεθά γε πάλιν καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς  
 “ λόγοις κοινοῖς χρώμενοι, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλοφύλους ἐπελθόντας  
 “ ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ, ἣν σωφρονῶμεν, ἀμυνούμεθα, εἴπερ καὶ καθ’

4. ἡτᾶσθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Sic et infra F.K.L.O.Q.e. 5. παντά g. αὐτῶν] om. H. 6. οὐδέ e.g. 7. οἰκείων οἰκείους K. τινος N.Q.V. 8. συγγενῶν K. 11. ξυγχωρησόμεθα I. correct. C. συγχωρησ. V. πάλιν] μάλλον L. 13. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν B.C.E.F.G.H.L. N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν b.c.h. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ εἰ K. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ Parm. vulgo omittunt αἰεὶ. σωφρονούμεν E.F.H.K.

and distinguishes what Hermocrates thinks should be done by others, from what he was prepared to do himself. The accusative προειδομένους could only therefore be justified by referring it to ἡμᾶς understood, rather than ὑμᾶς; but in this case αὐτοί, rather than αὐτοὺς, would seem to be required, and ἀξίῳ, besides, would be differently placed twice in the same sentence, once with a new subject intervening between it and the verb, ἀξίῳ (ἡμᾶς) προειδομένους, ξυγχωρεῖν, and ἀξίῳ—ἡγείσθαι. For the sentiment μωρία φιλονεικῶν—καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης, compare VI. 78, 2. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γένεσθαι.

5. ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν] I prefer Dobree’s correction, ἀφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, to the stopping adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, who connect the words with what follows, ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν—τοῦτο παθεῖν. One of the two methods of correction, however, appears necessary, for a man cannot be said to do a thing ὑφ’ ἑαυτοῦ, in the sense of “in obedience to himself,” as I formerly interpreted it: at least I

know no instances of such an expression.

8. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν κ. τ. λ.] “For it is “no shame for men to give way to “their own blood, whether Dorians to “Dorians, or Chalcidians to their own “kinsmen; and, in short, it is no “shame for us to give way, for the “mere reason of our being locally connected with each other, living all together in one land, and that too an “island, and all called by one common “name, Sicilians.” Hermocrates introduces the latter clause, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν—Σικελιώτας, because he was not only urging Dorians to give way to Dorians, but Dorians to Chalcidians, and Chalcidians to Dorians: so that the local connexion afforded the only argument that was universally applicable to every part of his case.

13. ἀμυνούμεθα—ἐπαξόμεθα] These words both refer to the relative οἱ in οἱ πολεμήσομεν: “And, being Sicilians, “we will fight, make peace, repel “foreign invaders unanimously, and “never call in any allies or mediators “in our quarrels.”

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. I.

“ἐκάστους βλαπτόμενοι ξύμπαντες κινδυνεύομεν· ξυμμάχους  
 4 “δὲ οὐδέποτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπαξόμεθα οὐδὲ διαλλακτάς. τάδε  
 “γὰρ ποιῶντες ἐν τε τῷ παρόντι δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν οὐ στερή-  
 “σομεν τὴν Σικελίαν, Ἀθηναίων τε ἀπαλλαγῆναι καὶ οἰκείου  
 “πολέμου, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέραν  
 5 “νεμούμεθα καὶ ὑπὸ ἄλλων ἡσσον ἐπιβουλευομένην.”

LXV. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους εἰπόντος πειθόμενοι οἱ  
 Σικελιώται αὐτοὶ μὲν κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνηνέχθησαν  
 γνώμη, ὥστε ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου  
 ἔχοντες ἂ ἕκαστοι ἔχουσι, τοῖς δὲ Καμαριναίοις 10  
 Μοργαντίνην εἶναι ἀργύριον τακτὸν τοῖς Συ-  
 ρακοσίοις ἀποδοῦσιν· οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 ξύμμαχοι παρακαλέσαντες αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐν τέλει  
 ὄντας εἶπον ὅτι ξυμβήσονται καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ  
 2 ἔσονται κακέinois κοιναί. ἐπαινεσάντων δὲ αὐ- 15  
 τῶν ἐποιοῦντο τὴν ὁμολογίαν, καὶ αἱ νῆες τῶν  
 3 Ἀθηναίων ἀπέπλευσαν μετὰ ταῦτα ἐκ Σικελίας. ἐλθόντας  
 δὲ τοὺς στρατηγούς οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν φυγῇ  
 ἐξημίωσαν, Πυθόδωρον καὶ Σοφοκλέα, τὸν δὲ τρίτον Εὐρυ-  
 μέδοντα χρήματα ἐπράξαντο, ὡς ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐν Σικελίᾳ 20  
 4 καταστρέφασθαι δώροις πεισθέντες ἀποχωρήσειαν. οὕτω  
 τῇ [τε] παρούσῃ εὐτυχίᾳ χρώμενοι ἡξίουσιν σφίσι μηδὲν

1. κινδυνεύομεν O. 2. οὐδέπω τε H. 3. γὰρ] om. Q. ποθοῦντες P.  
 ἐν τῷ d. δυεῖν L.O.P. στερησόμεθα e. 7. πυθόμενοι R.f. 8. κατὰ τὸ  
 σφᾶς Q. ξυνηχθησαν d.i. 9. ἀπαλλάξσεσθαι Q. 10. ἔχοντες ἕκαστοι ἂ  
 ἔχουσι Parm. 11. μοργαντίνην B. 17. μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπῆλθον N.V. 19. εὐθυ-  
 μέδοντα d.i. 20. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ L.P. 21. ἀπεχώρησαν d. 22. τῇ τε παρούσῃ  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. sed hic uncis  
 inclusum. τῇ παρούσῃ Bekk. Goell. [an τῇ τότε? Bekk. in ed. 1832.]

II. Μοργαντίνην] Vide Cluverii Sici-  
 liam, lib. II. p. 335. et Casauboni notas  
 ad Polybium, p. 127. ed. Amst. Huds.  
 Quum oppidum inter Syracusas et Cata-  
 nanen situm Camarinæi tenere non po-  
 tuerint, aut in nomine vel Morgantines  
 vel Camarinæorum, pro quibus Cata-  
 næos expectaveris, necesse est erratum  
 sit, aut præter notissimam illam Mor-  
 gantinen alius obscurior ejusdem no-

minis locus inter Syracusas et Camari-  
 nam fuerit oportet. POPPO, Prolegom.  
 II. p. 508. The latter is the more pro-  
 bable supposition, as the Morgetes were  
 a tribe who once occupied a consider-  
 able tract of country in the interior of  
 Sicily; so that more than one place  
 may very naturally have been called  
 after their name.

22. τῇ παρούσῃ εὐτυχίᾳ] Almost all

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ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ δυνατὰ ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ τὰ ἀπορώτερα  
μεγάλη τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐνδεεστέρα παρασκευῇ κατεργάζεσθαι.  
αἰτία δ' ἦν ἡ παρὰ λόγον τῶν πλείονων εὐπραγία αὐτοῖς  
ὑποτιθεῖσα ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος.

5 LXVI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Μεγαρήs οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει  
πιεζόμενοι ὑπὸ τε Ἀθηναίων τῷ πολέμῳ, αἰὲ κατὰ ἔτος

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Revolution of Megara.  
The distress of the  
whole city, owing to  
the war and the plun-  
dering hostility of some  
aristocratical exiles,  
encourages the friends  
of these exiles to press  
for their recall. The  
popular leaders, in  
fear for themselves,

ἕκαστον δις ἐσβαλλόντων πανστρατιᾷ ἐς τὴν  
χώραν, καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων τῶν  
ἐκ Πηγῶν, οἱ στασιασάντων ἐκπεσόντες ὑπὸ  
τοῦ πλήθους χαλεποὶ ἦσαν ληστεύοντες, ἐποι-  
οῦντο λόγους ἐν ἀλλήλοις ὥς χρη δεξαμένους  
τοὺς φεύγοντας μὴ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τὴν πόλιν  
φθεῖρειν. οἱ δὲ φίλοι τῶν ἔξω τὸν θροῦν  
αἰσθόμενοι φανερώs μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καὶ

1. ἀπορώτα L.O.P. 3. παραλόγον F.H.K. παραλόγως L.O.P.e.i. τῶν  
πλειόν. πα. λόγ. R. τῶν πλειόνων om. e. 6. πιεζόμενοι post αἰὲ ponunt N.V.  
ἔτος om. G. 7. ἐμβαλλόντων L. ἐμβαλόντων b. ἐκβαλόντων f. ἐμβάντων O.  
II. λόγον g. 13. φέρειν Parm. θροῦν] ροῦν I. 14. μάλιστα Q.

the best MSS. read τῇ τε παρούσῃ ἐν-  
τυχία, which Haack has adopted, and  
translates it, "Ita, et praesenti felicitate  
"usi, postulabant." It seems almost  
ridiculous to make such a distinction;  
but the particle τε so often occurs in  
Thucydides in places where it is equally  
unnecessary, according to our present  
notions of language, that I cannot but  
follow the MSS. in inserting it, al-  
though unquestionably it would be  
much better away.

[Bekker's conjecture, τῇ τότε, seems  
probable as well as plausible.]

4. ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος] Compare II. 62,  
5. ἐλπίδι—ἦs ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἡ ἰσχὺς. "A  
"strength of hope" appears to mean,  
a strength not arising from reality, or  
from resources now in existence, but  
from the hope of gaining such. Com-  
pare also III. 45, 5. ἡ ἐλπίς—τὴν εὐπο-  
ρίαν τῆς τύχης ὑποτιθεῖσα.

6. αἰὲ κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον κ. τ. λ.] Com-  
pare Aristophanes, Acharn. 761. where a  
citizen of Megara complains that these  
annual invasions had left him not so  
much as a single plant of garlick stand-  
ing in his garden:

ποία σκόροδ' ; ἡμεῖς τῶν αἰὲ,  
ὄκκ' ἐσβάλῃτε, τὼs ἀρωαῖοι μῦες,  
πάσσαι τὰς ἀγλίθας ἐξορῶσσετε.

The play of the Acharnians was first  
acted about eighteen months before the  
period at which we are now arrived,  
that is, in February, 425. See Clinton's  
Fasti Hellenici.

7. Erat decreto publico cautum, ut  
στρατηγοὶ Atheniensium, patrium jus-  
jurandum jurantes, insuper jurarent, ὅτι  
καὶ δις ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος εἰς τὴν Μεγαρικὴν  
ἐμβαλοῦσι. Plutarch. in Pericle, p. 306.  
DUKER. Compare II. 31, 5.

13. τὸν θροῦν αἰσθόμενοι] Lexicon  
MS. Bibl. Coisl. Montfauconii, p. 483.  
(Lex. Seg. p. 99, 7.) Θροῦς, Θουκυδίδης  
δ'. sine interpretatione. Scholiastes edi-  
tus hic exponit ἄλογον; corrupte, sine  
dubio. Cass. melius σύλλογον; quæ  
vox ut plurimum quidem circulos et  
cætus sermones inter se serentium, sed  
nonnumquam etiam ipsos sermones no-  
tat. Vid. Græv. ad Lucian. Revivisc.  
p. 391. Rursus ita Thucyd. V. 7, 2. et  
30, 1. DUKER.



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3 communicate with the Athenians, offering to give up the city to them, and first to put them in possession of the long walls connecting Megara with its port of Nisæa. αὐτοὶ ἡξίουσαν τοῦτου τοῦ λόγου ἔχειν. γνόν-  
τες δὲ οἱ τοῦ δήμου προστάται οὐ δυνατόν τὸν  
δήμον ἐσόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν μετὰ σφῶν  
καρτερεῖν, ποιοῦνται λόγους δέισαντες πρὸς  
τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγούς, Ἴπποκράτην 5  
τε τὸν Ἀρίφρονος καὶ Δημοσθένην τὸν Ἀλκι-  
σθένους, βουλόμενοι ἐνδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίζοντες  
ἐλάσσω σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον ἢ τοὺς ἐκπεσόντας ὑπὸ σφῶν  
4 κατελθεῖν. ξυνέβησάν τε πρῶτα μὲν τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐλεῖν  
Ἀθηναίους (ἦν δὲ σταδίων μάλιστα ὀκτὼ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως 10  
ἐπὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν τὸν λιμένα αὐτῶν), ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν  
ἐκ τῆς Νισαίας οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐν ᾗ αὐτοὶ μόνοι ἐφρούρου  
βεβαιότητος ἕνεκα τῶν Μεγάρων, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὴν ἄνω  
πόλιν πειρᾶσθαι ἐνδοῦναι· ῥᾶον δ' ἤδη ἐμελλον προσχωρή-  
σειν τοῦτου γεγενημένου. LXVII. οἱ οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ 15  
Accordingly an expedition is sent from Athens, under Hip-  
ocrates and Demosthe-  
nes, and the long walls  
are delivered up to the  
Athenians by their  
friends in Megara. ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν λόγων παρεσκευ-  
αστο ἀμφοτέροις, ὑπὸ νύκτα πλεύσαντες ἐς  
Μινώαν τὴν Μεγαρέων νῆσον ὀπλίταις ἐξακο-  
σίοις ὧν Ἴπποκράτης ἦρχεν, ἐν ὀρύγματι ἐκα-  
θέζοντο, ὅθεν ἐπλίνθενον τὰ τείχη καὶ ἀπείχεν 20  
οὐ πολὺ· οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους τοῦ  
ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ Πλαταιῆς τε ψιλοὶ καὶ ἕτεροι περίπολοι

2. δήμου] μῆδον g. 9. πρῶτον i. Parm. 11. ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν Parm.  
12. μόνοι αὐτοὶ c.g. 13. μεγάρων d.i. 14. ῥάδιον Q. παραφωρήσειν c.g.  
προχωρήσ. V. 15. ἐπὶ Parm. 16. καὶ τῶν λόγων] om. P. 18. μι-  
νωϊαν E. μεγάρων K. τῶν μεγαρέων V. 20. ἐπλινθέντο H.I.L.O.P.R.T.f.  
Parm. et prima manu N. ἐπλινθενον <sup>το</sup> (i ex h. facto, v a correctore in litura  
posito F.) 12. τοῦ] om. K. 22. πλαταιεῖς V. περίπολοι] πολλοὶ K.

3. μετὰ σφῶν καρτερεῖν] "To continue to hold with them;" that is, distress was likely so to irritate, and at the same time to depress, the minds of the poorer citizens, that they would be anxious at all events to purchase quiet, even by recalling the aristocratical exiles, and thus abandoning their own leaders to certain ruin.

22. περίπολοι] Τῶν φυλάκων οἱ μὲν ἰδρυμένοι καλοῦνται, οἱ δὲ περίπολοι· ἰδρυμένοι μὲν οὖν εἰσιν οἱ αἰεὶ παρακαθεζόμενοι

καὶ πολιορκοῦντες, περίπολοι δὲ οἱ περιερχόμενοι καὶ περιπολοῦντες τὰ φρούρια ἐν τῷ φυλάττειν. SCHOL. Suidas h. v. Vid. Petition ad leges Atticas, p. 547. Nostrum p. 519. Dionys. Halicarn. p. 618. Hesychium, Schol. Sophoclis, p. 261. et Xenophontem, p. 929. WASS. Agunt de περίπολοις Atheniensium etiam Maussacus ad Harpocration, h. v. et Valesius ad Notas Maussaci. Adnotant h. ex Ulpiano ad Demosth. Olynth. III. et Artemidoro I. Oneiro-

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ἐνὶ ὁρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐννάλιον,† ὃ ἐστὶν ἔλασσον ἄποθεν.  
καὶ ἦσθετο οὐδείς εἰ μὴ οἱ ἄνδρες οἷς ἐπιμελὲς ἦν εἰδέναι τὴν

1. τὴν f. ἐνάλιον P.Q. ἔλασσον] om. N. 2. οἱ] om. Parm. εἰδέ-  
ναι] om. R.T.f.

crit. 56. περιπόλους non fuisse eductos ad bella ὑπερόρια, id est, externa, quæ extra fines Atticæ gerebantur. Si de his agit Thucydides, quid ergo est, quod cum cetero exercitu in Megaridem profecti fuerunt? Nimirum quia Minoa jam ante ab Atheniensibus occupata, in eaque præsidium positum erat, ut est III. 51, 4. ibi quoque περιπόλους videntur habuisse. DUKER. The περιπόλοι of Athens formed a part of the force employed for the defence of the country, and which at the beginning of the war had amounted to sixteen thousand men. Of this number the περιπόλοι were employed as a moveable force, and confined exclusively within the walls of fortified places, but disposable for the defence of any point that might be particularly threatened. If we could safely assume that the institutions recommended by Plato in his Dialogue on Laws were borrowed from those actually existing in Attica, (as those propounded by Cicero in his Dialogue de Legibus, are little more than a transcript of the actual laws of Rome,) we should conclude that the περιπόλοι of each tribe were stationed in the several parts of Attica in rotation, in order to make every citizen familiar with every part of his country. See Plato, de Legibus, VI. p. 760. (185. Tauchnitz.) The service of the περιπόλοι commenced at eighteen years of age, and lasted till twenty. (Pollux, VIII. 105. Æschines, de falsa Legat. p. 50. Compare also Plato, as quoted above, and Harpocration in περιπόλος.) But it would seem from a passage of Aristotle quoted by Harpocration, and from the words of Artemidorus, quoted by Valois in his notes on Maussac's Commentary on Harpocration, p. 318. (p. 491. ed. Leipzig, 1824.) that during the first of these years the περιπόλοι were employed only in Athens itself; and it was not till the second that they commenced their actual service all over Attica; a service too, which, as appears from the present passage of Thu-

cydides, was extended occasionally to posts occupied by the Athenians, even beyond the frontier of Attica. Although employed as a moveable force, the περιπόλοι carried the regular arms of the phalanx, the round shield and the long spear. See Harpocration, as above quoted; and compare Xenophon, Memorab. III. 5, 27. where he recommends the use of lighter arms for such duty. They had stations or barracks in different parts of the country, called περιπόλια. See Thucyd. VI. 45, 2. VII. 48, 5; and Dionys. Halicarn. Antiq. Rom. IX. 56. Göller refers his readers to a work of Platner, Beitragen zur Kenntniss des Attischen Rechts, p. 173, &c. for the best information about the περιπόλοι; but with this work I have no acquaintance. The περιπόλαρχος, spoken of in VIII. 92, 2. may have been the commander of those περιπόλοι who were in their first year of service, and thus employed only in Athens: or there may have been one or two περιπόλαρχοι as there were two ἵππαρχοι, and the commanders of the περιπόλοι of each tribe may have been distinct and subordinate officers, like the φύλαρχοι of the cavalry.

1. ἐς τὸν Ἐννάλιον†] Notus veterum usus est, Deum pro Dei templo ponere. Letronne, Topographie de Syracuse, p. 40. "Τύχη, Génie de la ville, se dit "sait pour τύχη, temple du Génie "publie. Par une métonymie semblable, le fameux temple de Diane à Ephèse était appelé tout simplement "ἡ Ἀρτεμις: celui de Jupiter Ammon, "ὁ Ἀμμων, métonymie qui a passé "dans plusieurs langues modernes." GÖLLER. (on Thucyd. I. 128, 3.) Compare IV. 118, 3. τῶν πλῶν τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου, where some editors would needlessly read τοῦ Νισαίου. But the difficulty of the present passage consists in the preposition ἐς, because it is not true that the name of the God is used as absolutely synonymous with his temple: nor do either of the passages quoted by Letronne and Göller [Ar-

2 νύκτα ταύτην. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἕως ἔμελλε γίγνεσθαι, οἱ προδι-  
 δόντες τῶν Μεγαρέων οὗτοι τοιόνδε ἐποίησαν· ἀκάτιον  
 ἀμφηρικὸν ὡς ληστὰι, ἐκ πολλοῦ τεθεραπευκότες τὴν ἀνοιξιν  
 τῶν πυλῶν, εἰώθεσαν ἐπὶ ἀμάξῃ, πείθοντες τὸν ἄρχοντα, διὰ  
 τῆς τάφρου κατακομίζειν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ 5  
 ἐκπλεῖν· καὶ πρὶν ἡμέραν εἶναι, πάλιν αὐτὸ τῇ ἀμάξῃ  
 κομίσαντες ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατὰ τὰς πύλας ἐσῆγον, ὅπως τοῖς  
 ἐκ τῆς Μινώας Ἀθηναίοις ἀφανῆς δὴ εἶη ἡ φυλακὴ, μὴ  
 3 ὄντος ἐν τῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ μηδενός. καὶ τότε πρὸς  
 ταῖς πύλαις ἤδη ἦν ἡ ἄμαξα, καὶ ἀνοιχθεῖσων κατὰ τὸ 10  
 εἰωθὸς ὡς τῷ ἀκατίῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐγίγνετο γὰρ ἀπὸ ξυνθή-  
 ματος τὸ τοιοῦτον) ἰδόντες ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας,  
 βουλόμενοι φθάσαι πρὶν ξυγκληθῆναι πάλιν τὰς πύλας καὶ

2. οὗτοι τῶν μεγαρέων Q. 3. ἀφηρικὸν V. ληστὰι] om. Parm. 4. εἰ-  
 ὠθεσαν] ἐνέθεσαν L.O. ἀνέθεσαν P. 4. ἀμάξῃ Q. 5. κομίζειν d.i. τὴν]  
 om. g. 7. τὰς] om. C.K.c.g. 8. ἀθηναίους] om. d. εἶη ἡ] ᾗδῃ K.  
 10. ᾗδῃ ἦν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.Ö.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν ᾗδῃ. 11. εἰκὸς prima manu T. τὸ ἀκάτιον I. 13. ξυγ-  
 κληθῆναι Bekk. ed. 1832. ξυγκλησθῆναι E. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυγκλεισθῆναι.  
 ξυγκληθῆναι H.

rian. Exped. Alexand. III. 3. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 2, 6.] bear them out in attaching such a meaning to expressions of that kind. In speaking of religious worship paid to the God, or of visits to his temple to obtain from him an oracular answer, he is naturally spoken of as a person; but then the language is framed accordingly, and the preposition *παρὰ* is used instead of *ἐς*, to denote the approach to the actual presence of the God. See Herodot. I. 46, 2. οἱ δέ τινες ἐπέμποντο παρὰ τε Ἀμφιάρεω καὶ παρὰ Τροφώϊον. Until therefore it can be shewn that the name of the God is applied to denote the mere locality of the temple, I shall believe, with Poppo, that ἐνῆδρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐνυάλιον is wrong: and that it should be either ἐς τὸ Ἐνυαλεῖον (Comp. Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 370.) or παρὰ τὸν Ἐνυάλιον.

1. οἱ προδιδόντες] Οἱ προδιδόντες δηλαδὴ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ Μέγαρα, πλοῖον κατέφερον ἐκάστης νυκτὸς ἐπὶ θάλατταν,

τεθεραπευκότες τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν πυλῶν ἄρχοντα ὅπως αὐτοὺς μὴ κωλύη, ὡς δὴ θεν ἐπὶ ληστείας ἐκπλέοντας τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῶν ἐν τῇ Μινῳά φυλαττόντων, καὶ αὐθις πρὸ ἡμέρας ἀνέφερον αὐτὸ εἰς τὸ τεῖχος, ὅπως ἀφανὲς δὴθεν ἦ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τί χρὴ φυλάττεσθαι. οὐ γὰρ ὄντος οὐδενός ἐν τῷ Μεγαρικῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ, διὰ τὸ ἐντὸς τευχῶν μεθ' ἡμέραν κρύπτεσθαι τὸ ἀκάτιον, ἄπορον ἦν γινώσκειν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ὑφ' ὧν τινῶν ληστεύονται. SCHOL.

2. ἀκάτιον ἀμφηρικόν] Πλοιάριον ἐκ-  
 τέρωθεν ἐρεσσόμενον, ἐν ᾧ ἕκαστος τῶν ἐλαυνόντων δικωπίας ἐρέττει. SCHOL.  
 The vessel was carried down in the trench that it might be more concealed than if carried on the open plain. And it was launched from the open shore on the outside of the harbour of Nisæa, because otherwise it might have been intercepted by the Athenians, whose position at Minoa enabled them to command the entrance of the harbour.



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ἕως ἔτι ἡ ἄμαξα ἐν αὐταῖς ἦν κώλυμα οὐσα προσθεῖναι· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἅμα καὶ οἱ ξυμπράσσοντες Μεγαρήs τοὺς κατὰ πύλας φύλακας κτείνουσι. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην 4 Πλαταιῆs τε καὶ περίπολοι ἐσέδραμον οὐ νῦν τὸ τροπαῖον 5 ἐστι, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐντὸς τῶν πυλῶν (ἦσθοντο γὰρ οἱ ἐγγύτατα Πελοποννήσιοι) μαχόμενοι τοὺς προσβοηθοῦντας οἱ Πλαταιῆs ἐκράτησαν, καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλίταις ἐπιφερομένοις βεβαίους τὰς πύλας παρέσχον. LXVIII. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἤδη ὁ αἰὲς ἐντὸς γιγνόμενος χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος. καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι 2 φρουροὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντισχόντες ἡμύνοντο ὀλίγοι, καὶ ἀπέθανόν τινες αὐτῶν, οἱ δὲ πλείους ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν φοβηθέντες, ἐν νυκτί τε πολεμίων προσπεπτωκότων καὶ τῶν προδιδόντων Μεγαρέων ἀντιμαχο- 15 μένων νομίσαντες τοὺς ἅπαντας σφᾶs Μεγαρέας προδεδω- κέναι. ξυνέπεσε γὰρ καὶ τὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκα ἀφ' 3 ἑαυτοῦ γνώμης κηρύξαι, τὸν βουλόμενον ἰέναι Μεγαρέων μετὰ Ἀθηναίων θησόμενον τὰ ὅπλα. οἱ δ' ὥs ἤκουσαν, οὐκέτι ἀνέμενον, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι νομίσαντες κοινῇ πολεμῆσθαι 20 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν. ἅμα δὲ ἔφ, ἐαλωκότων ἤδη τῶν 4 τευχῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρέων θορυβουμένων, οἱ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πράξαντες καὶ ἄλλοι μετ' αὐτῶν, πλῆθος ὃ ξυνήδει, ἔφασαν χρῆναι ἀνοίγειν τὰς πύλας καὶ

1. ἔτι] om. B. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.h.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haaek. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοὶ. κατὰ τὰς πύλας G.H.L.N.O.P.R. T.V.f. Parm. Haaek. Poppo. κατὰ πύλας Bekk. 3. ἀποκτείνουσι O. 4. πλα-  
ταιεῖς καὶ V. 5. ἦσθοντο καὶ γὰρ T. 7. ὀπλίταις] om. g. 8. βεβαίους c.g.G.  
δε] om. g. 9. ὁ] om. P. 10. ἐχώρει I.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.d.f.i. Parm. 11. ἡμύ-  
ναντο A.B.E.F.R.T.f.h. ἡμύνοντο Bekk. 16. τὸν] om. F. 17. καὶ μεγαρέων T.  
19. ἀνέμειναν R. 22. ἄλλο Q. 23. ἔφθασαν P.

1. προσθεῖναι] Locus Herodoti est lib. III. cap. 78, 5. in quo Suidas προσ-  
θεῖναι interpretatur ἀποκλείσαι. Pollux.  
X. 25, προσθεῖναι τὴν θύραν. DUKER.  
5. ἦσθοντο γὰρ] The conjunction γὰρ  
is intended to explain the word μαχό-  
μενοι. "Notwithstanding the surprise,  
"the Athenians did not win the gates

"without fighting, for the Peloponne-  
sian garrison discovered the attempt  
"in time to offer some resistance to  
"it."  
10. χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος] Confer Dio-  
dorum XII. 320. WASS.  
18. θησόμενον τὰ ὅπλα] See the note  
on II. 2, 5.

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ἐπεξίεναι ἐς μάχην. ξυνέκειτο δὲ αὐτοῖς, τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοι-  
 χθεισῶν ἐσπίπτειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι  
 ἔμελλον ἔσσεσθαι· λίπα γὰρ ἀλείφεισθαι, ὅπως μὴ ἀδικῶνται.  
 ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐγίγνετο τῆς ἀνοιξέως· καὶ γὰρ  
 οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλευσίνος κατὰ τὸ ξυγκείμενον τετρακισχίλιοι 5  
 ὀπλῖται τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἱππῆς ἑξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα  
 6 πορευόμενοι παρήσαν. ἀηλημιμένων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ὄντων  
 ἤδη περὶ τὰς πύλας καταγορεύει τις ξυνειδὼς τοῖς ἐτέροις  
 τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα. καὶ οἱ ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι ἦλθον καὶ οὐκ  
 ἔφασαν χρῆναι οὔτε ἐπεξίεναι (οὐδὲ γὰρ πρότερόν· πω τοῦτο 10  
 ἰσχύοντες μᾶλλον τολμῆσαι) οὔτε ἐς κίνδυνον φανερόν τὴν  
 πόλιν καταγαγεῖν· εἴ τε μὴ πείσεται τις, αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην  
 ἔσσεσθαι. ἐδήλουν δὲ οὐδὲν ὅτι ἴσασι τὰ πρασσόμενα, ἀλλ’  
 ὥς τὰ βέλτιστα βουλευόντες ἰσχυρίζοντο, καὶ ἅμα περὶ τὰς  
 πύλας παρέμενον φυλάσσοντες, ὥστε οὐκ ἐγένετο τοῖς ἐπι- 15  
 βουλευούσι πράξαι ὃ ἔμελλον. LXIX. γνόντες δὲ οἱ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ὅτι ἐναντίωμά τι ἐγένετο  
 καὶ τὴν πόλιν βία οὐχ οἰοί τε ἔσονται λαβεῖν,  
 τὴν Νίσαιαν εὐθὺς περιετείχιζον, νομίζοντες, εἰ  
 πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαί τινας ἐξέλοιεν, θάσσον ἂν 20  
 καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα προσχωρήσαι, (παρεγένετο δὲ

Upon this the Athe-  
 nians attack Nisæa  
 where the Pelopon-  
 nesian garrison of the  
 long walls had taken  
 refuge, and after two  
 days take it.

2

1. ξυνέκειντο Parm. 3. ἀλείφασθαι P. 4. μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς R. 6. οἱ]  
 om. L.N.O.P.V.d.i. Uncis inclusit Poppo. οἱ T. 7. παρήσαν] ἦσαν R.T. ἤδη  
 ὄντων O.c.g. 8. περὶ] ἐπὶ O. 9. καὶ οἱ N. Haack.  
 Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ οἱ. καὶ οὐκ] καὶ om. R.T. 10. οὔτε] οὐκέτι  
 K. 11. φανεράν L.O. 12. πείθεται d.i. Parm. ἦν πείσεται R. 13. ἐδήλου  
 T. οὐδὲ E.K.c.g. 14. ἐπὶ] παρὰ g. 15. ἔμενον T. 18. οὐχ οἰοί τε ἔσονται  
 ἀλλ’ ὥς Bekk. 19. νομίσαντες g. 21. τὰ] κατὰ O.P.

2. αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι κ. τ. λ.] The rubbing themselves over with oil was so common, as preparatory to any great bodily exertion, that it would excite no suspicion.

6. [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορευόμενοι] The article here seems quite indefensible. "The goes by night," cannot be a term applied to any portion of the Athenian cavalry, and the sense required by the passage being merely,

"that six hundred cavalry marched all night to reinforce the Athenians," I have followed several MSS. and the authority of Reiske, Poppo, and Dobree, in enclosing the word οἱ in brackets.

12. αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην ἔσσεσθαι] They should fight it out first on the spot, there, in Megara, before they came to any fighting with or against the Athenians.

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σίδηρός τε ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ταχὺ καὶ λιθουργοὶ καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιτήδεια,) ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὃ εἶχον, καὶ διοικοδομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐκατέρωθεν ἐς θάλασσαν τῆς Νισαίας, τάφρον τε καὶ τείχη διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ, ἕκ τε τοῦ προαστείου λίθοις καὶ πλίνθοις χρώμενοι, καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην ἀπεσταύρουν εἴ πη δέοιτό τι· καὶ αἱ οἰκίαι τοῦ προαστείου ἐπάλξεις λαμβάνουσai αὐταὶ

2. οἰκοδομήσαντες K. 4. τε] om. T. 5. τε] om. L.O. 6. εἴποι c.g. εἶπον R.T.e.f. δέοιτό τοι T. 7. προαστίον F.H. αὐταὶ A.B.C.F.H.L.N. O.T.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐται.

2. ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους κ.τ.λ.] Poppo and others make ἀπεσταύρουν the principal verb, which cannot be, I think, because "the fortifying with "stakes or palisades such points as "might need it" can in no sense be considered the principal idea of the whole sentence, to which the preceding clauses are subordinate, but is in fact coordinate with them, expressing one part only, as they express other parts, of the general notion contained in περιετείχιζον. And the amended stopping, in which I have followed Bekker's edit. of 1832, makes the whole construction clear, which is as follows:—περιετείχιζον—νομίζοντες—ἀρξάμενοι δέ, —καὶ διοικοδομήσαντες, —τάφρον τε διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ, —ἕκ τε τοῦ προαστείου χρώμενοι. With regard to the last clause, καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα—ἀπεσταύρουν, I am not sure whether we should regard the finite verb ἀπεσταύρουν as used by confusion instead of the participle; or whether it would not be better to make the former sentence end at χρώμενοι, and to make what follows from καὶ κόπτοντες τοῦ ὑπάρχον ἔρμα another sentence by itself. ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὃ εἶχον, i.e. "the long walls," here spoken of as one, because they were so close together, that with a view to the operations here described, they were but as a single wall, from each side of which the circumvallation branched off. And probably the space between them was filled up by a cross wall and rampart, so that in fact they would be only one wall at the point where the circum-

vallation walls joined them. Compare the note on II. 13, 9. διοικοδομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, building a cross wall or countervallation on the side towards Megara, to prevent succour from thence being thrown into Nisæa. τῆς Νισαίας depends upon ἐκατέρωθεν, according to most of the editors; and it may be taken I suppose as explaining the term ἐκατέρωθεν; but is it not possible that it may depend on τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας? "Having built a cross wall on "both sides from the long walls to the "sea on the side of Nisæa looking to-wards Megara." According to any construction the words τῆς Νισαίας are out of their proper place. τάφρον τε καὶ τείχη διελομένη ἡ στρατιὰ, "the army "having divided amongst themselves "the several parts of the trench and "walls that were to be made." Compare II. 78, 1. διελόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις τὸ χωρίον.—τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην, that is, "the fruit trees which they would naturally find in the gardens of the "προαστείου, and timber from forest "trees wherever they could meet with "them." Compare II. 75, 1. and the note there. The προαστείου of a Greek city was not what we call a suburb, but rather an open space like the parks in London, partly planted with trees, and containing public walks, colonnades, temples, and the houses of some of the principal citizens. It was used as a ground for reviews of the army, and for public games. At Rome the Campus Martius was exactly what the Greeks call προαστείου.



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ὑπῆρχον ἔρυμα. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ὅλην εἰργάζοντο.  
 3 τῇ δ' ὑστεραία περὶ δείλῃν τὸ τεῖχος ὅσον οὐκ ἀπετετέλεστο,  
 καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ δέισαντες, σίτου τε ἀπορία (ἐφ' ἡμέραν  
 γὰρ ἐκ τῆς ἄνω πόλεως ἐχρῶντο) καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους  
 οὐ νομίζοντες ταχὺ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, τοὺς τε Μεγαρέας πολε- 5  
 μίους ἡγούμενοι, ξυνέβησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ῥήτοῦ μὲν ἕκα-  
 στον ἀργυρίου ἀπολυθῆναι ὅπλα παραδόντας, τοῖς δὲ Λακε-  
 δαιμονίοις, τῷ τε ἄρχοντι καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος ἐνὴν, χρήσθαι  
 4 Ἀθηναίους ὃ τι ἂν βούλωνται. ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁμολογήσαντες  
 ἐξῆλθον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἀπορρήξαντες 10  
 ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως καὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν παραλα-  
 βόντες τὰλλα παρεσκευάζοντο.

LXX. Βρασίδης δὲ ὁ Τέλλιδος Λακεδαιμόνιος κατὰ τοῦ-  
 του τὸν χρόνον ἐτύγχανε περὶ Σικυνῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον ὦν, ἐπὶ  
 Meantime Brasidas, who was then near  
 Corinth preparing for  
 his march into Thrace,  
 assembles a large force  
 of the allies of Lace-  
 dæmon, in order to  
 save Megara, and calls  
 upon the Megareans  
 to receive him within  
 their city. Θράκης στρατιὰν παρασκευαζόμενος. καὶ ὡς 15  
 ἦσθετο τῶν τειχῶν τὴν ἄλωσιν, δέισας περὶ  
 τε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ Πελοποννησίοις καὶ μὴ  
 τὰ Μέγαρα ληφθῇ, πέμπει ἔς τε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς  
 κελεύων κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι ἐπὶ  
 Τριποδίσκον, (ἔστι δὲ κώμη τῆς Μεγαρίδος 20  
 ὄνομα τοῦτο ἔχουσα ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῇ Γερανίᾳ),  
 καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων ἦλθεν ἑπτακοσίους μὲν καὶ δισχιλίους Κοριν-

2. δ'] τε d. τῇ δὲ ὑστερ. C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.i. Poppo. παρὰ O.P. τὸ  
 τεῖχος] τοῦ τεύχους τοσοῦτον b.E. οὐκ] οὐπω e. ἀποτετέλεστο F.L.O.Q.  
 Bekker. ed. 1832. ἀπετετέλεστο A.B.E.G. τετέλεστο e. 3. ἐφ' ἡμερίαν C.  
 4. Deest ἐκ Parm. 5. ἐπιβοηθεῖν K. 7. ἀργύριον P. παραδόντες T.g.  
 παραδιδόντες d. τοῖς δὲ A.B.F. Bekk. Goell. Dobree. ceteri τοῖς τε. 9. ἂν]  
 om. g. 11. τῶν] om. N.V. 12. παρεσκευάζοντο F. 13. τε i. 6] om. c.  
 τέλλιος d.i. 14. ἐτύγχανε γὰρ περὶ i. καὶ ἐπὶ θράκης L.O. 15. στρα-  
 τείαν Haack. Poppo. 17. λακεδαιμονίους R. 20. τριποδίσκον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.  
 I.N.T.V.c.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ τριποδίσκον K. ceteri  
 τριποδίσκον. 21. γερανία E.F.H.Q.R.f. Poppo. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo γερα-  
 νεία. 22. ἦλθεν ἔχων f. χιλίους c. δισχιλίων T.

7. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις] It appears  
 now from Bekker's smaller edition that  
 three of the best MSS. support his  
 correction of δὲ instead of τε. There  
 can therefore be no longer any hesita-  
 tion as to admitting it into the text.

The ἄρχων here spoken of was the  
 Spartan commander of the Peloponne-  
 sian garrison, like Tantalus at Thyrea,  
 c. 57, 3. Pasitелidas at Torone, V. 3, 1.  
 Menedæus and his colleagues in Acar-  
 nania, III. 100, 3.

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θίων ὀπλίτας, Φλιασίων δὲ τετρακοσίους, Σικωνίων δὲ  
 ἑξακοσίους, καὶ τοὺς μεθ' αὐτοῦ ὅσοι ἤδη ξυνειλεγμένοι  
 ἦσαν, οἰόμενος τὴν Νίσαιαν ἔτι καταλήψεσθαι ἀνάλωτον.  
 ὥς δὲ ἐπύθετο, (ἔτυχε γὰρ νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὸν Τριποδίσκον<sup>1</sup>  
 5 ἑξελθὼν,) ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ, πρὶν ἔκπυστος  
 γενέσθαι, προσῆλθε τῇ τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλει λαθὼν τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους ὄντας περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, βουλόμενος μὲν τῷ  
 λόγῳ καὶ ἅμα, εἰ δύναιτο, ἔργῳ τῆς Νισαίας πειρᾶσαι, τὸ δὲ  
 μέγιστον, τὴν τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλιν εἰσελθὼν βεβαιώσασθαι.  
 10 καὶ ἡξίου δέξασθαι σφᾶς, λέγων ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶναι ἀναλαβεῖν  
 Νίσαιαν. LXXI. αἱ δὲ τῶν Μεγαρέων στάσεις φοβού-

They, however, μεναι, οἱ μὲν μὴ τοὺς φεύγοντας σφίσιν ἑσα-  
 thought it safest to γαγὼν αὐτοὺς ἐκβάλλη, οἱ δὲ μὴ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὁ  
 wait the event, and δῆμος δείσας ἐπιθῆται σφίσι καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐν  
 see whether he could 15 the Athenian army. μάχῃ καθ' αὐτὴν οὖσα ἐγγὺς ἐφεδρευόντων  
 cope successfully with Ἀθηναίων ἀπόληται, οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις ἐδόκει  
 the Athenian army. ἡσυχάσασι τὸ μέλλον περιδεῖν· ἡλπιζον γὰρ καὶ μάχην  
 Ἀθηναίων ἀπόληται, οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις ἐδόκει  
 ἡσυχάσασι τὸ μέλλον περιδεῖν· ἡλπιζον γὰρ καὶ μάχην  
 ἐκάτεροι ἔσεσθαι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν προσβοηθησάν-  
 των, καὶ οὕτω σφίσιν ἀσφαλεστέως ἔχειν, οἷς τις εἴη εὖνους,  
 20 κρατήσασι προσχωρήσαι. ὁ δὲ Βρασίδης ὥς οὐκ ἔπειθεν,<sup>2</sup>  
 ἀνεχώρησε πάλιν ἐς τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα.

LXXII. Ἄμα δὲ τῇ ἑφ' οἱ Βοιωτοὶ παρήσαν, διανενοημέ-  
 νοι μὲν καὶ πρὶν Βρασίδαν πέμψαι βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ Μέγαρα  
 The Boeotians come ὥς οὐκ ἀλλοτρίου ὄντος τοῦ κινδύνου, καὶ ἡδῃ  
 up to aid Brasidas,

1. σικωνίων δέ] καὶ σικωνίων L. om. C.G.I.O.P.d.e.i. cum ipso ἑξακοσίους.  
 2. καὶ] om. L. ἐαυτοῦ G.H.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.m. Porpo. αὐτοῦ Bekk.  
 4. ἐτύγχανε N.V. 5. ἑξελθεῖν Q. ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ] om.c.g.  
 6. μεγάρων K. 8. πειρᾶσθαι e. cum Prisciano 18. p. 1198, 30. πειρᾶσαι E.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πειράσαι. 12. ἐξαγαγὼν Parm. 13. εἰ δὲ f. τὸ  
 αὐτὸ τοῦτο i. Parm. 14. ἐπιθῆται E.F.H. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίθεται. 15. ἐαυτὴν  
 N.V. 16. ἀπολείται A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.h. ἀπόλληται e. ἀπόλλνται b. ἐπεδέξαντο c.  
 18. ἐκάτεροι] om. N. 19. οἷς C.d.e.i. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. corr. N. vulgo ὅς.  
 τις εἴη εὖνους] τι εἴη εὖνον d.i. 20. προσχωρήσαι L.O.P.

17. περιδεῖν] Thomas Mag. in περιο- et adfert ex hoc loco, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις—  
 ρῳ, περιδεῖν καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ περισκοπῆσαι, περιδεῖν. DUKER.

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and their cavalry skirmishes with the Athenians, without any decisive result.

ὄντες πανστρατιᾷ Πλαταιᾶσιν, ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἦλθεν ὁ ἄγγελος, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐρρώσθησαν, καὶ ἀποστείλαντες διακοσίους καὶ δισχιλίους ὀπλίτας καὶ ἱππέας ἑξακοσίους τοῖς πλείοσιν ἀπῆλθον πάλιν. 2 παρόντος δὲ ἤδη ξύμπαντος τοῦ στρατεύματος, ὀπλιτῶν οὐκ 5 ἔλασσον ἑξακισχιλίων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῶν μὲν ὀπλιτῶν περὶ [τε] τὴν Νίσαιαν ὄντων καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐν τάξει, τῶν δὲ ψιλῶν ἀνὰ τὸ πεδῖον ἐσκεδασμένων, οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀπροσδοκῆτοis ἐπιπεσόντες τοῖς ψιλοῖς ἔτρεψαν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν· ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ οὐδεμῖα βοήθειά πω 10 3 τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσιν οὐδαμόθεν ἐπῆλθεν. ἀντεπεξελάσαντες δὲ καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς χεῖρας ἦσαν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἵππομαχία 4 ἐπὶ πολὺ, ἐν ᾗ ἀξιούσιν ἑκάτεροι οὐχ ἦσσους γενέσθαι. τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἵππαρχον τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς οὐ πολλοὺς πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ προσελάσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 15 καὶ ἀποκτείναντες ἐσκύλευσαν, καὶ τῶν τε νεκρῶν τούτων κρατήσαντες ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωκαν καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν·

1. πλαταιᾶσιν A. πλαταιᾶσιν B. πλαταιεύσιν G.L.Q. om. O.P. πλατιεύσι C. ἐπεὶ c. καὶ ἡδὴ ἦλθεν d. 3. διακοσίους δὲ καὶ K. χιλίους N. (prima manu) Q.d.i. 6. ἔλαττον A.B.C.E.F.G.N.T.V.b.d.e.f.h.i. 7. περὶ τε E.G. περὶ τὴν A.B.F.c. Bekk. Goell. τὴν om. Parm. 8. παιδ' οὐ ἐσκεδασμένον E. 2. ἀπροσδοκῆτως Q.V. 10. ἐν δὲ c. ἐν τῷ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ T. μῆδεμῖα K. πω] om. C.G.L.O.e. 11. οὐδαμόθεν] om. N. prima manu. ἀπῆλθεν Q. ἐπῆλθον Parm. ἀντεπεξελάσαντες h. Parm. 14. ὑπαρχον Parm. 15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ. Libri omnes et edd. αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν.

6. ἔλασσον] Etsi autem hoc tantum unius Cod. MS. auctoritate nitiur, tamen vel sine ea in contextum admitti potuisset; quum Grammatici veteres testentur, Thucydidem numquam in talibus gemino τ usum fuisse, quod supra plus semel monitum est. Duk.

10. ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ κ. τ. λ.] Hæc verba rationem reddunt cur in ἀπροσδοκῆτους inciderint. HAACK.

15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ] The sense requires the dative, "close under the "walls of Nisæa." Portus's conjecture, προσελάσαντας, although approved by Dobree, is inconsistent, as Poppo rightly observes, with the conjunction καὶ immediately following. Nor can

πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν προσελάσαντες be taken to signify, as Poppo seems to understand it, "Athenienses prope Nisæam consulto se recepisse;" for προσελάσαντες, when expressing the movements of cavalry, can only mean, "charging the enemy." The Bæotians had chased the Athenians down to Nisæa; then the Athenians faced about, charged them in return, and cut some of them off. In c. 92, 4. where all the MSS. read τούτοις, the later editors have restored the accusative τούτους, as the sense required; and here, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in substituting, for the same reason, the dative for the accusative.



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οὐ μέντοι ἐν γε τῷ παντὶ ἔργῳ βεβαίως οὐδέτεροι τελευτήσαντες ἀπεκρίθησαν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐαυτῶν, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Νίσαιαν.

LXXIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Βρασίδης καὶ τὸ στράτευμα ἐχώρου ἐγγυτέρω τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως, καὶ καταλαμβάνοντες χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον παραταξάμενοι ἡσύχαζον, οἰόμενοι σφίσιν ἐπίνειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐπισταμένοι περιορωμένους ὁποτέρων ἡ νίκη ἔσται. καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ἀμφοτέρα ἔχειν, ἅμα δὲ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν προτέρους μηδὲ μάχης καὶ κινδύνου ἐκόντας ἄρξαι, ἐπειδὴ γε ἐν φανερῷ ἔδειξαν ἐτοῖμοι ὄντες ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοῖς ὥσπερ ἀκοντιτὴν τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἂν τίθεσθαι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς ἔξυμβαίνειν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ ὥφθησαν ἐλθόντες, οὐκ ἂν ἐν 3 τύχῃ γίνεσθαι σφίσιν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς ἂν ὥσπερ ἡσσηθέντων στερηθῆναι εὐθὺς τῆς πόλεως· νῦν δὲ καὶ τυχεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ βουληθέντας ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ὥστε ἀμαχεῖ ἂν

1. ἐν] om. Parm. παντὶ] παρόντι e. 4. τοῦτο δὲ K. 6. ἐπιτήδειον καὶ παραταξάμενοι e. 7. ἡσύχαζον] om. L.O.P. 9. περιορωμένους] om. pr. man. N. 10. καλῶς] καὶ ὡς P. μὴ δὲ C.V. ἔχειν] om. E. 11. τὸ ἐπιχειρεῖν e. τῇ μὲν F. Parm. 12. ἄρξασθαι T.Q.f. ἐπειδὴ—ἔδειξαν] om. C.G.I.L.O.P.e. 13. ἀκοντιτὴ C.I.K. ἀκοντιτὴ E.F.f. ἀκοντι d. ἀκοντιτὴ e. τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἂν τίθεσθαι A.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντίθεσθαι C. ἀντιθέσθαι B.E.F. ἀντιτίθεσθαι Q. vulgo et Haack. δικ. ἂν τὴν νίκην τίθεσθαι. 15. οὐκ ἂν] om. O.P. 16. ἡσσηθέντες V. 17. ἀθηναίους αὐτοὺς G. 18. ἀμαχεῖ A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαχητί.

9. βεβαίως should be taken with τελευτήσαντες, "with a decided result."

10. καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] The word ἀμφοτέρα is explained by what follows, ἅμα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν—ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς ἔξυμβαίνειν. In the last clause, the words ὀρθῶς ἔξυμβαίνειν are a mere repetition of καλῶς ἔχειν, but added again to make the meaning more palpable. The words καὶ αὐτοῖς—τίθεσθαι seem to be parenthetical, and to depend upon ἐνόμιζον at the beginning of the chapter.

15. οὐκ ἂν ἐν τύχῃ κ. τ. λ.] "They would have had not a chance of suc-

cess, but would clearly have lost the city at once, being considered to have been as good as beaten." The genitive absolute ἡσσηθέντων is remarkable, referring as it does to the subject of the verb στερηθῆναι; so that ἡσσηθέντας or ἡσσηθέντες might seem more natural. But compare V. 33, 1. VI. 7, 2. VII. 57, 11. Herodotus, VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. c. x. p. 119. Jelf, 710.

17. καὶ τυχεῖν—μὴ βουληθέντας] "Might chance to be unwilling." For this use of τυγχάνειν with a participle, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 533. 4. Jelf, 694.

4 περιγενέσθαι αὐτοῖς ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήϊς—ὥς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτάξαντο μὲν παρὰ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐξελθόντες, ἡσύχαζον δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ μὴ ἐπιόντων, λογιζόμενοι καὶ οἱ ἐκείνων στρατηγοὶ μὴ ἀντίπαλον εἶναι σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω αὐτοῖς προεκεχωρήκει, 5 ἄρξασι μάχης πρὸς πλείονας αὐτῶν ἢ λαβεῖν νικήσαντας Μέγαρά ἢ σφαλέντας τῷ βελτίστῳ τοῦ ὀπλιτικοῦ βλαφθῆναι, τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῶν παρόντων μέρος ἕκαστον κινδυνεύειν εἰκότως ἐθέλειν τολμᾶν· χρόνον δὲ ἐπισχόντες, καὶ ὥς οὐδὲν ἀφ' ἑκατέρων ἐπεχειρεῖτο, ἀπῆλθον 10 πρότερον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν καὶ αὖθις οἱ Πελοπον-

1. ὥσπερ i.

κεχωρήκει P.

πλείστῳ c.f.g.

ἐκατὸν C.

ἐκάστων d.i.

2. περὶ L.O.P.

6. ἄρξασθαι d.i.

8. τῆς] om. prim. man. N.

ἐκάστων Porpo. Goell.

μικρὰ c.g.

αὐτῶν E.H.K.L.N.O.V.

τῆς δὲ ξυμπάσης d.i.

ἐκάστου κινδυνεύον Dobree.

4. καὶ ἐκείνων Q.

7. βελτίστῳ]

μέρος

10. οὐδένα ἐφ'

5. προ-

βελτίστῳ]

μέρος

10. οὐδένα ἐφ'

1. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήϊς κ. τ. λ.] The verb to this nominative case is to be found in what, according to the common division, is the following chapter; so little could the author of this division have understood the construction of the passage. The construction, if so it may be called, is as follows: οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρήϊς—τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἀκριβέστερον εἰπόντι, οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρήϊς, —ἀνοίγουσιν τε τὰς πύλας καὶ ἐς λόγους ἔρχονται. The subject, which was at first stated to be οἱ Μεγαρήϊς, is, after a long parenthesis of twelve lines, stated again more accurately to be οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρήϊς. Compare a somewhat similar passage in Herodotus, VI. 137. where the nominative case Πελασγοὶ at the beginning of the chapter is separated by an interval of half a page from its verb ἐλόχησαν, which occurs, according to our present division, in the following chapter. So that Aristotle had good reason to notice this sort of carelessness, Rhet. III. 5, 2. where he says, δεῖ δὲ, ὥς μέμνηται, ἀνταποδιδόναι ἀλλήλοις, καὶ μὴτε μακρὰν ἀπαρτᾶν, μήτε σύνδεσμον πρὸ συνδέσμου ἀποδιδόναι τοῦ ἀναγκαίου.

5. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω κ. τ. λ.] "Since in more than half of their object they

"had succeeded; having taken Nisæa, "and thus completely shut out the "Megareans from all communication "with the sea."

8. τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης κ. τ. λ.] That something here is corrupt, seems evident. Various corrections are proposed, of which Dobree's first seems to me one of the neatest, οἷς δὲ—ἐκάστου κινδυνεῖ. One might correct also ἐκάστῳ simply, and insert either γὰρ after ξυμπάσης, or οὖν after εἰκότως. For the sense is clear, namely, that the enemy might naturally be willing to risk a battle, seeing that each general among them staked only a part of his whole national force, ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως, and also a part only of the force actually engaged, τῶν παρόντων. So that if the whole army were cut off, still the loss of each state would be but small: and still farther, the army might be defeated without being destroyed, and the loss might fall wholly or chiefly on one wing, so that as the soldiers of each state occupied only a part of the line of battle, the loss to any one state might possibly, even in the event of a defeat, be next to nothing. The expression ἐθέλειν τολμᾶν resembles I. 71, 7. βουλομένων ὑμῶν προθύμων εἶναι.

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νήσιοι ὅθεν περ ὠρμήθησαν—οὕτω δὴ τῷ μὲν Βρασίδα αὐτῷ  
καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἄρχουσιν οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι  
Μεγαρήs, ὡς ἐπικρατήσαντι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκέτι ἐθε-  
λησάντων μάχεσθαι, θαρσοῦντες μᾶλλον ἀνοίγουσί τε τὰς  
5 πύλας καὶ δεξάμενοι καταπεπληγμένων ἤδη τῶν πρὸς [τοὺς]  
Ἀθηναίους πραξάντων, ἐς λόγους ἔρχονται. LXXIV. καὶ  
ὑστερον ὁ μὲν, διαλυθέντων τῶν συμμαχῶν  
κατὰ πόλεις, ἐπανελθὼν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὴν  
Κόρινθον τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατείαν παρε-  
σκεύαζεν, ἵνα περ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ὠρμητο· οἱ δὲ  
ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρήs, ἀποχωρησάντων καὶ τῶν  
Ἀθηναίων ἐπ' οἴκου, ὅσοι μὲν τῶν πραγμάτων  
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μάλιστα μετέσχον, εἰδό-  
τες ὅτι ὥφθησαν εὐθὺς ὑπεξῆλθον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι  
15 κοινολογησάμενοι τοῖς τῶν φευγόντων φίλοις  
κατάγουσι τοὺς ἐκ Πηγῶν, ὀρκώσαντες πίστεσι  
μεγάλαις μηδὲν μνησικακήσειν, βουλεύσειν δὲ  
τῇ πόλει τὰ ἄριστα. οἱ δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ἐγένοντο<sup>2</sup>  
καὶ ἐξέτασιν ὅπλων ἐποίησαντο, διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους  
20 ἐξελέξαντο τῶν τε ἐχθρῶν καὶ οἱ ἐδόκουν μάλιστα ξυμπράξαι

1. περ ὠρμήθησαν] περιορμήθησαν P. περ om. e. 3. οὐκ, omisso ἔτι, A.  
4. τε] om. prim. man. N. 5. τοὺς] om. H.K.L.N.O.V.g. 7. συμμαχῶν  
B.C.F.Q.V.c.d.e.g. 8. κατὰ deest Parm. 10. ὠρμητο d.e.m. Parm.  
13. ἐσχον C. ex ras. 14. ἐξῆλθον N.V. 16. κατάγουσι τοὺς] κατὰ τοῦ σίτου E.  
ἐκ τῶν πηγῶν T. ὀρκίαντες L.O.P.Q. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 361.  
17. μεγάλοις c.g. 18. τὰ] om. Parm. 19. ἔχλους d. λόγους Parm.  
20. τῶν] om. Q.

19. ἐξέτασιν ὅπλων] A similar proceeding, with a similar object, is described by Xenophon, *Hellen.* II. 4, 8, 9, 10. when the thirty tyrants of Athens wanted to arrest some suspected persons at Eleusis. The review first of all brought the whole population, from whom the victims were to be selected, into one place; and then, as the Greek soldiers always piled their arms before their generals addressed them, an opportunity was thus afforded of seizing the arms, and of securing

any obnoxious individual without resistance, as he must appear before his commander without his spear and shield. A small body either of mercenary troops, or of the aristocracy themselves or their dependents, were the instruments employed in this service; and the citizens themselves were reviewed in different parts of the town, διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους, that they might be the more easily overpowered, and deprived of the means of cooperating with each other.



τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἄνδρας ὡς ἑκατὸν, καὶ τούτων περί  
ἀναγκάσαντες τὸν δῆμον ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν, ὡς  
κατεγνώσθησαν, ἔκτειναν, καὶ ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν τὰ μάλιστα  
3 κατέστησαν τὴν πόλιν. καὶ πλείστον δὴ χρόνον αὕτη ὑπ'  
ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετὰστασις ξυνέμεινεν. 5

LXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, τῆς Ἀντάνδρου ὑπὸ τῶν  
Μυτιληναίων, ὥσπερ διανοοῦντο, μελλούσης κατασκευάζε-  
COAST OF ASIA. σθαι, οἱ τῶν ἀργυρολόγων Ἀθηναίων στρα-  
The settlement of the τηγοὶ Δημόδοκος καὶ Ἀριστείδης, ὄντες περὶ  
Lesbian exiles at An- τῆς Ἑλλάσποντον (ὁ γὰρ τρίτος αὐτῶν Λάμαχος 10  
tandrus, (see ch. 52.) is δέκα ναυσὶν ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσεπεπλεύκει), ὡς ἠσθάνοντο τὴν  
taken by the Athenians. παρασκευὴν τοῦ χωρίου καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς δεινὸν εἶναι, μὴ  
ὥσπερ τὰ Ἄναια ἐπὶ τῇ Σάμῳ γένηται, ἔνθα οἱ φεύγοντες  
τῶν Σαμίων καταστάντες τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους ὠφέλουν  
ἐς τὰ ναυτικὰ κυβερνήτας πέμποντες καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει 15  
Σαμίους ἐς ταραχὴν καθίστασαν καὶ τοὺς ἐξιόντας ἐδέχοντο,  
οὕτω δὴ ξυναγείραντες ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων στρατιὰν καὶ

1. τοὺς] om. g. 2. φανεράν ψῆφον c. 5. γενομένη A.E.F.G.H.K.N.c.f.g.h.  
Haack. Poppo. Bekk. Goell. νεμομένη B.C.T.V. (vulgo νεομένη.) συνέμεινεν  
H.K. 8. ἀθηναῖοι νεῶν E. 9. δημόδης L. δημοδόκος καὶ ἀριστείδης E.  
10. λαμάχας c.g. 11. ἐπεπεπλεύκει d. ἐσεπεπλεύκει R. 12. δεινὸν] δίκαιον e.  
13. τὰ ἀναία] ἄνω Q. 14. τε] om. d.i. 17. ἀπὸ—πλεύσαντες] om. B.E.F.h.  
et prima manu N. στρατίας C.e.

2. ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν] Compare Lysias against Agoratus, p. 467. Reiske: οἱ μὲν γὰρ τριάκοντα ἐκάθητο ἐπὶ τῶν βάθρων· δύο δὲ τραπεζαὶ ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν τῶν τριάκοντα ἐκέλεθον· τὴν δὲ ψῆφον οὐκ εἰς καθίστους, ἀλλὰ φανεράν ἐπὶ τὰς τραπέζας ταύτας ἔδει τίθεσθαι· τὴν μὲν καθαιροῦσαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑστέραν, τὴν δὲ σώζουσαν, ἐπὶ τὴν προτέραν.

5. ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη.] Because probably not all of the restored exiles, and still less of their friends who had been left in Megara, were concerned in the perfidy of this revolution, any more than the whole aristocratical party at Athens approved of the crimes of Critias. But a few daring men effected the revolution, tacitly countenanced probably by the aristocratical party in general, who thought the worst oli-

garchy better than the ascendancy of the popular party. What Thucydides notices as remarkable is the long duration of a government which owed its existence to a violent revolution, and that too a revolution effected by a very small number of active instruments: ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετὰστασις. I have therefore followed Duker and the later editors in adopting the reading γενομένη instead of νεομένη.

6. τῆς Ἀντάνδρου] Confer Diodorum, lib. XII. p. 322. ubi pro Ἀριστείδην καὶ Σύμμαχον lege omnino Ἀριστείδην καὶ Δημόδοκον. WASS. De hoc consilio exsulum Mitylenæorum et aliorum Lesbiorum est supr. cap. 52, 4. DUKER.

13. τὰ ἀναία] Vid. ad lib. III. cap. 19, 2. et 32, 2. DUKER.

πλεύσαντες, μάχη τε νικήσαντες τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἀντάνδρου  
ἐπεξελθόντας, ἀναλαμβάνουσι τὸ χωρίον πάλιν. καὶ οὐ πολὺ<sup>2</sup>  
ὕστερον ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσπλεύσας Λάμαχος, ἐν τῇ Ἡρακλε-  
ώτιδι ὁρμήσας† ἐς τὸν Κάληκα ποταμὸν, ἀπόλλυσι τὰς  
5 ναῦς ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου καὶ κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ  
ρεύματος. αὐτὸς τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ περὶ διὰ Βιθυνῶν Θρα-<sup>3</sup>  
κῶν, οἳ εἰσι πέραν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ, ἀφικνέεται ἐς Χαλκηδὸνα τὴν  
ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Πόντου Μεγαρέων ἀποικίαν.

2. ὑπεξελθόντας B.h. ἐπελθόντας d. καὶ ἐκ f. 3. τὸν] om. d. καὶ ἐν  
τῇ e. 4. ὁρμήσας A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.d.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ὁρμίσας. [Quod ad N. attinet, hodie in textu habet ὁρμίσας: videtur autem  
rasuram in charta factam esse, et ubi nunc est i, aliam olim literam extitisse.]  
κάλικα d. κάλυκα L.O. ἀπόλλυσι V. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.P.Q. αἰφνιδίου F.  
7. χαλκιδόνα g. καλκεδόνα d. τὴν] om. d.

2. οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον—ἐσπλεύσας Λά-  
μαχος—ἀπόλλυσι. The words οὐ πολὺ  
ὕστερον refer to the loss of the ships,  
and not to their entrance into the Eu-  
xine, for that had taken place before  
Antandrus was recovered. Λάμαχος—  
ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσεππλεύκει.

4. ὁρμήσας† This is undoubtedly  
the reading of the best MSS. and Poppo  
objects to the use of the active ὁρμίσας  
instead of the middle ὁρμισάμενος. Yet  
the words ὁρμεῖν and ὁρμίζειν are so  
frequently confounded in the MSS.  
that their authority is of little weight;  
as, for instance, in VIII. 34. the best  
MSS. read ὁρμισάσαι, where ὁρμήσας  
is certainly the true reading; and again  
in VIII. 43, 1. there is a similar mistake.  
And with the accusative τὰς ναῦς fol-  
lowing so immediately afterwards, ὁρμί-  
σας for ὁρμισάμενος seems sufficiently  
excusable. On the other hand, ὁρμίζειν  
ἐς τὸν Κάληκα is more correct than ὁρ-  
μεῖν ἐς τὸν Κάληκα. I have accordingly  
marked the word as doubtful.

Κάληκα] Hujus fluvii nomen apud  
Auctores multum variat. Arrianus in  
Periplo Κάλητα vocat, Diodorus Κά-  
χητα. Sed Memnon cui magis cre-  
dendum, utpote Heracleotæ et Bithyniæ  
vicino, Κάλλητα nominat. Hodie etiam  
Chelit dicitur, ut ait Belonius in suis  
Observationibus. Palmerius in Exer-  
ciat. p. 51. HUDS. Κάλητα vocat Eu-  
stathius ad Dionys. Perieg. v. 793.  
Thracæ Bithyniæ incolæ memorat ibid.

ex Herodot. VII. 75, 2. Add. Strab. XII.  
p. 541. DUKER. The river Calex, or  
Cales, is hardly more than a mountain  
torrent; or at least has its source in  
the mountains at so short a distance  
from the sea, that its floods must be  
exceedingly sudden and violent; and,  
like the *fiumare* in Sicily, they would  
come down with such a body of water,  
sweeping trees and rocks along with  
them in their course, that vessels drawn  
up on the shore, just at the mouth of  
the river, might very easily have been  
swamped or dashed to pieces.

5. ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου] Poppo  
understands ἄνωθεν to mean “cœlitus,”  
but is there any instance in the early  
Greek writers in which ὕδωρ ἄνωθεν  
γενομένου is used as synonymous with  
ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ γενομένου? Thucydides  
uses the word ἄνωθεν often, but never  
in the sense of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ. I believe  
that the words mean, “Rain having  
“fallen in the interior,” “in the upper  
“country.” It is well known that  
ἄνωθεν does not always strictly signify  
“from above,” but also “above” sim-  
ply, as in III. 68, 4. IV. 108, 1. VII.  
63, 2. That ὕδωρ ἐγένετο will signify  
“there was rain,” without any addition  
of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ or ἄνωθεν, may be seen  
from Herodotus VIII. 12, 1. ἐγένετο δὲ  
ὕδωρ ἄπλετον διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτός.

7. Χαλκηδὸνα] The true name of this  
city, as given universally on its coins,  
is Καλχίδονα. See Eckhel, de Doctr.

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LXXVI. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει καὶ Δημοσθένης Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ναυπακτον, εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Μεγαρίδος ἀναχώρησιν. τῷ γὰρ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ ἐκείνῳ τὰ Βοιωτία πράγματα ἀπὸ τινων ἀνδρῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐπράσσετο, βουλομένων μεταστῆσαι τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἐς δημοκρατίαν ὥσπερ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρέψαι· καὶ Πτοιοδώρου μάλιστ' ἀνδρὸς φυγάδος ἐκ Θηβῶν ἐσηγουμένου τάδε αὐτοῖς παρεσκευάσθη. Σίφας μὲν ἔμελλοντι τινες 10  
προδώσειν· αἱ δὲ Σίφαι εἰσὶ τῆς Θεσπικῆς γῆς ἐν τῷ Κρισαίῳ κόλπῳ ἐπιθαλασσίδιοι· Χαιρώνειαν δὲ, ἥ ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Μινύειον πρότερον καλούμενον νῦν δὲ Βοιωτίον ξυντελεῖ, ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐν-

5. βοιώτεια h. 7. τὸν κόσμον] τὴν πολιτείαν K. 8. ποιοδώρου G.I.K.  
πτιοδώρου P. 10. παρεσκευάσθη τι σίφας P. 11. προδώσειν B.E.F.H.N.T.  
V.d.f.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παραδώσειν. Σίφαι Bekk. τῆς] om. i.  
12. κρισαίῳ T. κρισσαίῳ N.V. ἐπιθαλάσσιοι T. χερώνεια T. χερώνειαν F.  
13. τὸν] om. b. μινύιον H. μινύιον A.E.F.Q.T. 14. βοιώτιον A.B.E.F.H.K.  
N.Q.T.V.e.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βοιώτειον.

Numor. vol. II. p. 411. And so it is written in Herodotus, IV. 144, 2. But the Attic writers, or at least the existing MSS. of them, have adopted the form Χαλκηδῶν, and the Romans followed them in writing "Chalcedon," and not "Calchedon."

13. ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν—ξυντελεῖ] The Bæotian confederacy consisted of a number of free and sovereign states, each of which elected its Bæotarch, or member of the supreme executive government of Bæotia, with the exception of Thebes, which, on account of its preeminence in rank and power, elected two Bæotarchs. In the Peloponnesian war these states appear to have been either ten or twelve in number, as the Bæotarchs are said to have been either eleven or thirteen, according to the various interpretations of IV. 91. and two of these were Thebans. Their names were, Thebes, Orchomenus, Coronea, Copæ, Tanagra, Thespiæ, Haliartus, and, according to Müller's con-

jecture, Lebadea, Onchestus, and Oka-lea; but this last place seems hardly entitled to rank amongst the sovereign states, as Strabo classes it among the dependencies of Haliartus. However this may have been, the sovereign states, whichever they were, had each a number of smaller states subject to their authority; as, Chæronea was dependent upon Orchomenus; Leuctra and Siphæ upon Thespiæ; Acræphia, Glisas, Therapne, and others, on Thebes. These smaller states were called ἐξυμοροι, or ξυντελεῖς, to the larger ones; and were obliged to furnish troops and money, to make up the contingent of the state to which they belonged, to the general confederacy of Bæotia.

[All the existing information respecting the constitution and magistrates of Bæotia may be found in Böckh's Introduction to the Bæotian Inscriptions, in his Corpus Inscription. Græcar. p. 726—732. or in a shorter compass, in Hermann's Politic. Antiquit. of Greece,



ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. Α. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐδίδουσαν, καὶ οἱ Ὀρχομενίων φυγάδες ξυνέπρασσον τὰ μά-  
 λιστα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἐμισθοῦντο ἐκ Πελοποννήσου· ἔστι δὲ  
 ἡ Χαιρώνεια ἔσχατον τῆς Βοιωτίας πρὸς τῇ Φανότιδι τῆς  
 Φωκίδος· καὶ Φωκῶν μετείχον τινες· τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους 4  
 5 ἔδει Δήλιον καταλαβεῖν τὸ ἐν τῇ Ταναγραίᾳ πρὸς Εὐβοίαν  
 τετραμμένον Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν, ἅμα δὲ ταῦτα ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥήτῃ  
 γίνεσθαι, ὅπως μὴ ξυμβοηθήσωσιν ἐπὶ τὸ Δήλιον οἱ Βοιω-  
 τοὶ ἄθροοι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι κινούμενα.  
 καὶ εἰ κατορθοῖτο ἡ πείρα καὶ τὸ Δήλιον τειχισθείη, ῥαδίως 5  
 10 ἥλπίζον, εἰ καὶ μὴ παραντίκα †νεωτερίζοι† τι τῶν κατὰ τὰς  
 πολιτείας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς, ἐχομένων τούτων τῶν χωρίων καὶ  
 ληστευομένης τῆς γῆς καὶ οὔσης ἐκάστοις διὰ βραχέος ἀπο-  
 στροφῆς οὐ μενεῖν κατὰ χώραν τὰ πράγματα, ἀλλὰ χρόνῳ,  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων μὲν προσιόντων τοῖς ἀφεστηκόσι, τοῖς δὲ  
 15 οὐκ οὔσης ἀθρόας τῆς δυνάμεως, καταστήσειν αὐτὰ ἐς τὸ  
 ἐπιτήδειον. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐπιβουλὴ τοιαύτη παρεσκευάζετο.

3. χερώνεια V. φανώτιδι H.g. ἀφανώτιδι b. φότιδι I. 4. φωκίων V.  
 5. τῷ τῶν A.B. τῷ E. παναγραία I. 7. γενέσθαι c. 8. ἕκαστος K.  
 κινούμενα A.B.F.H. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινούμενοι. 9. καὶ] om. A.B.F.  
 εἴ τι κατορθοῖτο c.f.g. εἰ δὲ N. 10. νεωτερίζοιτο F.Q.T. Haack. Porpo. Goell.  
 νεωτερίζοι Bekk. νεωτερίζειν d.i. 11. τούτων] om. b. 12. διὰ βραχέως E.F.  
 βαί  
 13. μένειν A.E.F.K.N.P.T.V.g. μενεῖν G. βαίνειν d.i. 16. ἐπιβολὴ H. παρε-  
 σκευάζετο] om. d.i.

§. 179. Böckh supposes that Lebadea, Anthedon, and Chalia, were the three sovereign states of the league in the Peloponnesian war which Thucydides has not mentioned. The statement of Strabo, referred to in my original note respecting Okalea, is represented by Porpo to be a mistake; but it will be found IX. p. 410. or IX. 2, 26. of Siebenkee's and Tzschucke's edition, Πετρεὼν δὲ τῆς Ἀλιαρτίας, καὶ Μεδεῶν, καὶ Ὠκαλέα.]

3. Φανότιδι] Vide de hac Palmerium Græc. Antiq. VI. 15. DUKER.

4. Φωκῶν μετείχον τινες] Amongst whom perhaps was that Nicomachus, who afterwards betrayed the whole intrigue to the Lacedæmonians.

10. †νεωτερίζοι†] Duker, Haack, Porpo, and Gölner, all agree in pre-

ferring νεωτερίζοιτο, which doubtless would be the best Greek, and which is the reading of three MSS. But is it impossible that the nominative case to νεωτερίζοι should be ἡ πείρα? "even if" "the attempt should not effect any" "immediate alterations in the govern-ment of Bæotia." Or if τι be the nominative, may not νεωτερίζοι be used in a neutral sense, like our own verb "change?" "should nothing change" "immediately in the constitution of" "Bæotia."

12. καὶ οὔσης ἐκάστοις κ.τ.λ.] "The several partisans of democracy having a refuge ready at hand within a short distance, in case of failure, if Siphæ, Chæronea, and Delium, on three several sides of Bæotia, were all occupied by Athenian garrisons."

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LXXVII. ὁ δὲ Ἴπποκράτης αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δύναμιν ἔχων, ὅποτε καιρὸς εἴη, ἔμελλε στρατεύειν ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προαπέστειλε ταῖς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, ὅπως ἐξ ἐκείνων τῶν χωρίων στρατὸν ξυλ- 5 λέξας Ἀκαρνάνων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων πλείοι ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας ὡς προδοθησόμενας· ἡμέρα δ' αὐτοῖς εἶρητο ἥ ἔδει ἅμα ταῦτα πράσσειν.

2 καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἀφικόμενος, Οἰνιάδας δὲ ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνάνων πάντων κατήναγκασμένους καταλαβὼν ἐς τὴν 10 Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν τὸ ἐκείνῃ πᾶν ἐπὶ Σαλύνθιον καὶ Ἀγραίους στρατεύσας πρῶτον καὶ προσποιησάμενος, τᾶλλα ἡτοιμάζετο ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας, ὅταν δέη, ἀπαντησόμενος.

LXXVIII. Βρασίδης δὲ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦ 15 θέρους πορευόμενος ἑπτακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐπειδὴ ἐγένετο ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ τῇ ἐν Τραχίνι, καὶ προπέμψαντος αὐτοῦ ἄγγελον ἐς Φάρσαλον παρὰ τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους, ἀξιούντος 20 διάγειν ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν, ἦλθον ἐς τὴν Μελιτίαν τῆς Ἀχαΐας Πάναιρός τε καὶ Δῶρος

THESSALY.  
BRASIDAS sets out on his famous expedition to the north of Greece. By the aid of some of the Thessalian chiefs, and the rapidity

2. στρατεύσειν G. 3. δημοσθένη e. 4. ταῖς] om. d.e. τὴν] τὸ d.i.  
5. συλλέξας V. b.c.d.e.g. 6. συμμάχων c.g. 7. Omnia a Σίφας usque ad ὅταν δέη om. N. sed prima manu in marg. adscripta sunt: om. etiam E.F.h. habent autem E.F. man. recent. ad marg. script. προθησομένης G. 8. ταῦτα ἅμα g.  
9. δέ] om. Q. τε e. 10. ἡναγκασμένους E. 12. ἐκείνου L.P. ἐκείνων O. σαλύνθειον g. ἀγραὺς C.K.c.g. 13. τᾶλλα] πολλὰ A.B. et marg. F. ὡς] om. B.c.g. 18. τραχίνῃ E.i. τραχίνῃ F. 19. καὶ ἀξιούντος L.O.P. 48.  
20. ἦλθον V. 21. μελητέαν i. πάριρος c.g.

9. ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνάνων—καὶ αὐτὸς—προσποιησάμενος] The meaning is, that Demosthenes was enabled to prepare for his Boeotian expedition with every advantage, as all the enemies of the Athenians in the west of Greece were already put down before he commenced it: Οἰνιάδης he found had been reduced by the combined forces of the Acarnanians; and he had himself attacked and subdued the only remaining ene-

my of Athens, Salynthius, king of the Agraeans. How Dr. Bloomfield can translate προσποιησάμενος “by way of pretence” it is difficult to understand. The word occurs in the sense of “re-” ducing to a state of dependent alliance” several times in Thucydides, I. 8, 4. 38. 4. 55, 1. III. 79, 1.  
21. Μελιτίαν τῆς Ἀχαΐας] Achaia Phthiotis, which is the country here spoken of, was believed to be the earli-

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of his marches, he is enabled to pass through Thessaly without interruption, although the bulk of the Thessalian people was friendly to Athens.

καὶ Ἰππολοχίδας καὶ Τορύλαος καὶ Στρόφακος πρόξενος ὧν Χαλκιδέων, τότε δὴ ἐπορεύετο. ἦγον δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Θεσσαλῶν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκ<sup>2</sup> Λαρίσης Νικονίδας Περδίκκα ἐπιτήδειος ὧν.

5 τὴν γὰρ Θεσσαλίαν ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὔπορον ἦν διέναι ἄνευ ἀγωγοῦ, καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ καὶ τοῖς πᾶσί γε ὁμοίως Ἑλλήσιν ὑποπτον καθεστήκει τὴν τῶν πέλας μὴ πείσαντας διέναι τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις αἰεὶ ποτε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εὖνουν ὑπῆρχεν. ὥστε εἰ μὴ δυναστείᾳ μᾶλλον ἢ<sup>3</sup> 10 ἰοισονομίᾳ ἐχρῶντο τὸ ἐγχώριον οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ, οὐκ ἂν ποτε

1. στρώφακος 48. 3. θεσσαλοὶ d. 4. Λαρίσης E.F.H. Bekk. ed. 1832. Poppo. Goell. vulgo, Haack. Λαρίσης. Λικονίδας K. περδίκκας V. 6. τοῖς] om. Q. πᾶσιν ὁμοίως T. 7. καθεστήκει Q.c.g. καθεστήκειν T. 8. ἀθηναίοις οἷς αἰεὶ d. 9. ὑπῆρχον 47. 10. ἐγχώριον] χωρίον B.h.

est seat of the Hellenian race, (Thucyd. I. 3, 2. Herodot. I. 56, 4.) and extended originally from the Asopus (a small river running into the Malian bay, near Thermopylæ, Herodot. VII. 199. 200.) to the Enipeus. (Kruse, Hellas, vol. I. p. 475.) In the time of Herodotus and Thucydides, however, the Sperchius seems to have been considered as the southern boundary, (Herodot. VII. 198.) and the country to the south of the Sperchius was reckoned to belong to the Meliensians, or Maliensians. (Thucyd. III. 91. Herod. VII. 198.) But both the Achæians and Maliensians, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, were subject to the Thessalians. (Thucyd. VIII. 3, 1. III. 93.)

4. Λαρίσης] "On all the coins of "Larissa the name of the town is "written with one s only." Dodwell, Class. Tour, vol. II. p. 103. Compare Eckhel, Doctr. Numm. Vet. vol. II. p. 140.

6. καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ κ. τ. λ.] I have retained the stopping of this passage as given by Bekker, as I do not think that καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ can properly terminate a sentence. Had it been καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ οὐχ ἤκιστα, the case would have been different; but as the words now stand, they are as abrupt a close to a sentence as it would

be in English to say, "For Thessaly, "generally speaking, is not easy to "pass through without a conductor, "and with arms at any rate;" or, "and with arms certainly." It appears to me that the words καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων—διέναι are all meant to correspond to the preceding clause, ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὔπορον κ. τ. λ. "Brasidas required an "escort through Thessaly for three "reasons: 1. Thessaly could not easily "be passed through without one under "any circumstances: 2. Under the actual circumstances, as Brasidas was "at the head of an armed force, his "passage, without previous permission "asked and obtained, would have been "objected to not only by the Thessalians, but by any nation in Greece "whatsoever: 3. The commons of "Thessaly were well disposed towards "Athens." "And when it was with "an armed force especially, it was a "thing ill looked upon among all the "Greeks without distinction, to pass "through a neighbour's country, without first having obtained his consent."

[Göller in his second edition has restored the common stopping. I am still inclined to follow Bekker in connecting the words καὶ μετὰ ὅπλων γε δὴ with what follows. But see, on the other hand, Poppo's note p. 254.]



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προῆλθεν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τότε πορευομένων αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσαντες  
 ἄλλοι τῶν τάναντία τούτοις βουλομένων ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεῖ  
 ποταμῷ ἐκόλουν, καὶ ἀδικεῖν ἔφασαν ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού  
 4 πορευόμενον. οἱ δὲ ἄγοντες οὔτε ἀκόντων ἔφασαν διάξειν,  
 αἰφνιδίον τε παραγενόμενον ξένοι ὄντες κομίζειν. ἔλεγε δὲ 5  
 καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Βρασιδάς τῇ Θεσσαλῶν γῇ καὶ αὐτοῖς φίλος ὢν  
 ἰέναι, καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πολεμίοις οὔσι καὶ οὐκ ἐκείνοις ὄπλα

1. προῆλθον Q. ἀπαντήσαντες] om. c.g. 2. τούτοις] om. i. 4. διώξειν c.  
 5. παραγενόμενοι A.h. 6. αὐτοῖς] αὐτὸς d.

2. ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεῖ ποταμῷ] The geography of Thessaly is even yet far from accurately known. The situation of Melitæa itself is uncertain, but I should think it plain from this passage of Thucydides that it did not stand in the valley of the Enipeus, but rather on the same ridge of hills on which Thaumacia stands, and some distance to the east of that town, probably near to Lamia, or Zeitoun. There is nothing said of Brasidas *crossing* the Enipeus; nor was it a stream capable of affording any obstacle to his progress in the middle of summer: but it seems that the valley of the Enipeus was the first point at which he entered Thessaly; the hills above, on which I suppose Melitæa to have stood, being in Achaia Phthiotis. On his first descent into the valley, therefore, the Thessalians were going to stop him; and after their departure he seems to have marched down it as far as Pharsalus, and a little beyond, to its junction with the valley of the Apidanus. From thence he descended the valley of the Apidanus as far as Phacium, which was situated at its lower extremity, where it joins the valley of the Peneus. From Phacium, instead of following the Peneus to Larissa, he seems to have crossed immediately into Peræbia, and to have marched diagonally across that country in a straight line towards Dium, where he would rejoin the ordinary coast road which led from Macedonia to Larissa, through Tempe. Brasidas possibly avoided Tempe, and crossed the Pærian mountains into lower Macedonia, by nearly the same route which the army of Xerxes had followed, when

moving in the opposite direction, and with the same object, of avoiding the pass of Tempe. (Herodot. VII. 128, 1. 131, 1.) It appears from Strabo (IX. 5, 6.) that Melitæa was not on the side of the river, but rather on the high ground above it; for he speaks of the people of Hellas leaving their own town on account of its low situation, and removing to Melitæa. Possibly its territory may have extended some way down the valley; and then the words of Thucydides, ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεῖ, would merely mean that Brasidas was still in the valley of the Enipeus when the Thessalians stopped him; that is, that he was stopped at his first entrance into their country.

3. ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού πορευόμενον] Id est: *sine voluntate et consensu τοῦ κοινού Thessalorum*; ut recte Pet. Faber II. Semestr. 18. qua significatione ἄνευ etiam apud Demosthenem in Oratione de Corona, in Epistola Philippi, p. 148. poni, alii ostenderunt: Καὶ ταῦτα συνετάχθη τῷ ναυάρχῳ ἄνευ μὲν τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὑπὸ δὲ τινῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ ἐτέρων ἰδιωτῶν. Sic jam ante Homerus loquutus fuerat, Iliad. ὁ. v. 213. ἄνευ ἐμέθεν καὶ Ἀθηναίης. Et Od. ὁ. 530. οὐ τοι ἄνευ θεοῦ ἔπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις. Poterat hoc quoque, ut Faber e Xenoph. 4. Ἀπομν. in fin. adnotat, dici ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ πάντων κοινού γνώμης: quomodo etiam Plutarch. in Vita Lycurgi Rhetoris, ἄνευ τῆς τοῦ προτέρου δεσπότης γνώμης. Quid τὸ κοινόν, Commune alicujus gentis sit, nemo ignorat. Τὸ κοινόν Θεσσαλῶν memorat etiam Callistratus in l. XXXVII. D. de Judic. DUKER.

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ἐπιφέρειν, Θεσσαλοῖς τε οὐκ εἰδέναι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις  
 ἔχθραν οὖσαν ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων γῇ μὴ χρῆσθαι, νῦν τε  
 ἀκόντων ἐκείνων οὐκ ἂν προελθεῖν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν δύνασθαι),  
 οὐ μέντοι ἀξιοῦν γε εἶργεσθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα 5  
 ἀπῆλθον, ὁ δὲ κελευόντων τῶν ἀγωγῶν, πρὶν τι πλέον  
 ξυστῆναι τὸ κωλύσον, ἐχώρει οὐδὲν ἐπισχὼν δρόμῳ. καὶ  
 ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ἣ ἐκ τῆς Μελιτίας ἀφώρμησεν, ἐς  
 Φάρσαλόν τε ἐτέλεσε καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀπιδανῶ  
 ποταμῶ, ἐκείθεν δὲ ἐς Φάκιον, καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐς Περαιβίαν.  
 10 ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου ἦδη οἱ μὲν τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἀγωγοὶ πάλιν 6  
 ἀπῆλθον, οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ αὐτὸν ὑπήκοοι ὄντες Θεσσαλῶν  
 κατέστησαν ἐς Δῖον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς, ὃ ὑπὸ τῷ  
 Ὀλύμπῳ Μακεδονίας πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς πόλισμα κεῖται.  
 LXXIX. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ Βρασίδης Θεσσαλίαν φθάσας  
 15 διέδραμε πρὶν τινα κωλύειν παρασκευάσασθαι, καὶ ἀφίκετο

2. οὖσαν ἔχθραν g. γῇ μὴ] γνώμῃ K. τε] δὲ B. 4. γε] om. T.  
 5. πρὶν] πλὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.K.P.h.i. 47, 48. 6. ξυστῆναι H. ξυστῆσαι R.  
 9. φάκιον G.I.L.O.Q. 47. περαιβίαν L.O.P. 47, 48. παραιβίαν e. et mox  
 παρεβοὶ P. 48. παραιβοὶ e. 10. ἦδη μὲν θεσσαλῶν V. ἦδη οἱ μὲν τῶν A.B.F.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἦδη οἱ μὲν C.E.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.b.c.d.e.f.g. 47, 48.  
 Haack. vulgo ἦδη μὲν τῶν. 11. περραιβοὶ E. αὐτὸν F.G.H.T. 47, 48. Parm.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν. 12. κατέστησαν ἐς A.B.C.E.F.G.  
 H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 κατέστησαν αὐτὸν ἐς. δῖον A.E.F.K.N.V. 47, 48. et A. infra quoque c. 109, 3.  
 præacute. 13. πόλις καλεῖται Q. 14. τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ R.f. τοιούτῳ μὲν  
 τρόπῳ T. 15. κωλύσειν d.i.

11. οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ] The Peræbians, or Perrhæbians, had in early times possessed a large part of the plain of Thessaly, including the valley of the Peneus in its whole length, to its junction with the sea. From thence they were driven by the Lapithæ, and retired to the mountains, some taking refuge in the chain of Pindus to the west, and others in that of Olympus and the other chains to the North of the Peneus. The remnant who stayed behind in the plains became as usual the slaves or rather the villains of the conquerors; and were one of the chief elements out of which the Penestæ of Thessaly, who

answered exactly to the Helots of Sparta, derived their origin. Those who retired to the mountains maintained perpetual hostilities for a long period with the Thessalians, but at length were rendered tributary to them, and followed their standard in war, yet without losing altogether their distinct existence as a people. This continued till the growth of the Macedonian power, when the Thessalians and their dependent states all fell alike under the dominion of the kings of Macedon. See Strabo, IX. 5, 19, 20, 22. Aristotle, Politics, II. 7. [II. 9, 2, 3. Oxford ed. 1837.] Müller, Dorier, II. p. 65.

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## 2 MACEDONIA.

He arrives in Macedonia, having been originally invited to undertake the expedition by Perdiccas and the revolted Chalcidians, who both dreaded the resentment of Athens.

ὡς Περδίκκαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Χαλκιδικήν. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ὡς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δέισαντες οἳ τε ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀφεστῶτες Ἀθηναίων καὶ Περδίκκας ἐξήγαγον τὸν στρατὸν, οἱ μὲν Χαλκιδῆς νομίζοντες ἐπὶ σφᾶς 5 πρῶτον ὀρμήσειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (καὶ ἅμα αἱ πλησιόχωροι πόλεις αὐτῶν αἱ οὐκ ἀφεστηκυῖαι ξυνεπήγουν κρύφα), Περδίκκας δὲ πολέμιος μὲν οὐκ ὦν ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ, φοβούμενος δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ παλαιὰ διάφορα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ μάλιστα βουλόμενος Ἀρριβαῖον τὸν Λυγκηστῶν βασιλέα 10 παραστήσασθαι. LXXX. ξυνέβη δὲ αὐτοῖς, ὥστε ῥᾶον ἐκ

## LACEDÆMON.

And the Lacedæmonians eagerly adopted the plan, as the means of effecting a diversion in their own favour, and at the same time of employing on foreign service some of their Helots, of whom they stood in such fear, that they about this time

τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατὸν ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἢ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακοπραγία. τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἐγκειμένων τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τῇ ἐκείνων γῇ ἥλπιζον 15 ἀποστρέφαι αὐτοὺς μάλιστα, εἰ ἀντιπαραλυποῖεν πέμψαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν στρατιὰν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοίμων ὄντων τρέφειν τε καὶ ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει σφᾶς ἐπικαλουμένων. καὶ ἅμα τῶν Εἰλώτων βουλομένοις ἦν ἐπὶ 20

## 2 treacherously mur-

1. ἐς] om. L.R.T. 3. ἡτύχει Q.c.g. 7. αἱ G. 8. περδίκκας μὲν T.  
10. ἀρρίβαιον A.F.G.H.L.N.O.V. τὸν] τῶν A.N.O.T.V. λυγκιστῶν H.Q.  
13. ἐν τῷ παρόντι] om. K. παρατίκα R. 16. ἀποτρέφαι C.G.H.T.b.d.e.f.i.  
ἀποτρέψειν L.O.P. 18. τρέφειν καὶ E.R.T. 19. ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει A.B.C.E.F.  
H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ ἀποστάσεις G.I.  
vulgo ἐπὶ τῇ ἀποστάσει.

4. ἐξήγαγον] Dobree, (*Adversaria*, p. 68.) wishes to read ἐπηγάγοντο, and understands τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους as the subject of the infinitive ἐξαγαγεῖν at the beginning of ch. 80. I believe that, however unusual, ἐξήγαγον is the true reading, and that ἐξαγαγεῖν also refers to Perdiccas and the Chalcidians. It is true that ἐπηγάγοντο would be more natural than the active voice; yet ἐπάγειν is used in Thucydides where ἐπάγεσθαι would be more usual, (I. 107, 6.) and in this very chapter we have ξυνε-

πήγον, applied to the Chalcidians, and not ξυνεπήγοντο. As to the use of ἐξάγειν instead of ἐπάγειν, it is applied with great propriety in the present case, for the getting the Peloponnesians to move out of Peloponnesus was the great difficulty.

20. βουλομένοις ἦν ἐκπέμψαι] i. e. ἐβούλοντο ἐκπέμψαι. Compare II. 3, 2. οὐ βουλομένῳ ἦν ἀφίστασθαι, and, as there referred to, Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e. Jelf 599. 3. See also Koen, on Gregor. Corinth. p. 376. ed. Schæfer. and



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dered two thousand of the bravest of them, to whom they had pretended to give their liberty.

προφάσει ἐκπέμψαι, μή τι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα τῆς Πύλου ἐχομένης νεωτερίσωσιν· ἐπεὶ καὶ τότε ἔπραξαν φοβούμενοι αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα καὶ τὸ πλήθος· (αἱ γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις πρὸς τοὺς 5 Εἰλωτας τῆς φυλακῆς πέρι μάλιστα καθεστήκει·) προείπον αὐτῶν ὅσοι ἀξιοῦσιν ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις γεγενῆσθαι σφίσιν ἄριστοι, κρίνεσθαι, ὥς ἐλευθερώσοντες, πείραν ποιούμενοι καὶ ἡγούμενοι τούτους σφίσιν ὑπὸ φρονήματος, οἵπερ καὶ ἡξίωσαν πρῶτος ἕκαστος ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάλιστα ἂν καὶ ἐπι- 10 θέσθαι. καὶ προκρίναντες ἐς δισχιλίους, οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώσαντό τε καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ περιῆλθον ὥς ἡλευθερωμένοι, οἱ δὲ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ἡφάνισάν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ οὐδεὶς ᾔσθετο ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστος διεφθάρη. καὶ τότε προθύμως τῷ Βρασιδᾷ 4 αὐτῶν ξυνέπεμψαν ἑπτακοσίους ὀπλίτας, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐκ 15 τῆς Πελοποννήσου μισθῷ πείσας ἐξήγαγεν. αὐτόν τε Βρα- 5 σίδαν βουλόμενον μάλιστα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπέστειλαν, LXXXI. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς, ἄνδρα ἓν τε

3. τὰδε N.V.c.f.g. αὐτῶν τὴν σκαιότητα B.h. Bekk. in ed. 1832, αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα A. σκαίο  
τὴν νεότητα αὐτῶν e. νεότητα E.F.G., F quidem post deletas tres quattuorve.  
4. τὰ] om. L.O. λακεδαιμονίου A.E.h. 5. καθειστήκει Q.R.c.g. 8. ἀξίωσαν b.  
10. χιλίους O. καὶ οἱ μὲν T. 11. παρήλθον h. 12. ᾔσθετο] ἔγνω d.  
13. Βρασιδᾷ αὐτῷ V. 15. τε τὸν Βρασιδᾷ N.Q.V. 17. προὔθυμησαν A.B.E.  
F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.h.

D'Orville on Chariton, p. 467. as referred to by Göller. τῶν Εἰλωτῶν ἐκπέμψαι, "to send out some of the "Helots." This is exactly what is called the partitive article in French: "des Helotes."

4. αἱ γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ κ. τ. λ.] "For at "all times most of the institutions of "Lacedæmon were framed specially "with a view to the Helots, to guard "against their insurrections." This sentence is a complete illustration of the view given of the constitution of Lacedæmon, vol. I. Appendix II. where the situation of the Spartans is compared to that of an army of occupation in a conquered country, perpetually on its guard to prevent the inhabitants from breaking out into insurrection.

10. καὶ προκρίναντες, οἱ μὲν κ. τ. λ.]

A similar construction occurs III. 34, 3. ὁ δὲ προκαλεσάμενος—ὁ μὲν ἐξῆλθε κ. τ. λ. The nominative case seems so appropriately to express the subject of a proposition, that it is used in every clause of the chapter, because the subject is continually the same; and the introduction of a new subject in the words οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώσαντο κ. τ. λ. is so subordinate to the general sense of the passage that it does not interrupt the construction. Otherwise, as Göller observes, the more natural construction would be, προκρίναντες—στεφανωθέντας—ἡφάνισαν.

17. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς] i. e. προὔθυμήθησαν ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν, or, ὥστε ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν. Compare VII. 86, 3. τοὺς ἄνδρας—προὔθυμήθη—ὥστε ἀφεθῆναι.

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τῇ Σπάρτῃ δοκοῦντα δραστήριον εἶναι ἐς τὰ πάντα καὶ

As for Brasidas, he obtained the command chiefly at his own desire, and the ability and liberality which he displayed in this expedition were of immense subsequent benefit to the Lacedæmonians, by conciliating to them public opinion throughout Greece.

ἐπειδὴ ἐξῆλθε πλείστου ἄξιον Λακεδαιμονίοις γενόμενον. τό τε γὰρ παραυτίκα ἑαυτὸν παρ-  
σχὼν δίκαιον καὶ μέτριον ἐς τὰς πόλεις ἀπέ-  
στησε τὰ πολλὰ, τὰ δὲ προδοσίᾳ εἶλε τῶν 5  
χωρίων, ὥστε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις γίγνεσθαι  
ξυμβαίνειν τε βουλομένους, ὅπερ ἐποίησαν,  
ἀνταπόδοσιν καὶ ἀποδοχὴν χωρίων, καὶ τοῦ  
πολέμου ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου λώφῃσιν· ἔς  
τε τὸν χρόνον ὕστερον μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας πόλεμον ἢ τότε 10  
Βρασίδου ἀρετὴ καὶ ξύνεσις, τῶν μὲν πείρα αἰσθημένων τῶν  
δὲ ἀκοῇ νομισάντων, μάλιστα ἐπιθυμίαν ἐνεποιεῖ τοῖς Ἀθη-  
3 ναίων ξυμμάχοις ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. πρῶτος γὰρ ἐξ-  
ελθὼν καὶ δόξας εἶναι κατὰ πάντα ἀγαθὸς ἐλπίδα ἐγκατέλιπε  
βέβαιον ὥς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν.

15

## MACEDONIA.

The Athenians declare war against Perdiccas, and bestow a stricter attention on their dependencies in the north of Greece.

LXXXII. Τότε δ' οὖν ἀφικομένου αὐτοῦ  
ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πυθόμενοι τὸν  
τε Περδίκκαν πολέμιον ποιοῦνται, νομίσαντες  
αἴτιον εἶναι τῆς παρόδου, καὶ τῶν ταύτῃ  
ξυμμάχων φυλακὴν πλέονα κατεστήσαντο. 20

LXXXIII. Περδίκκας δὲ Βρασίδαν καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν εὐθύς  
λαβὼν μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δυνάμεως στρατεύει ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαῖον  
τὸν Βρομεροῦ Λυγκηστῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα  
ὅμορον ὄντα, διαφορᾶς τε αὐτῷ οὔσης καὶ

2. ἐξῆλθον e. πλείστον A.F. 3. τότε H.K.L.O.V. 4. ἐς τὰς]  
καὶ τὰς d. 9. ἔς τε] ὥστε i. ὥστε περὶ d. 10. χρόνον B.C.E.F.G.H.K.R.  
(marg.) V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον. τὰ]  
τὸν A.B.F.H.N.T.V.e.h. 12. ἀθηναίους e. 15. οἱ] om. C.Q. 18. ποι-  
οῦντα C. 19. τῶν τότε V. 22. ἐπὶ] ἐς τὸν d.i. ἀρριβαῖον T. 23. λυγκι-  
στῶν Q.T.f. 24. αὐτῶν Q.

10. μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας] Dixit scriptor in mente habens μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Σικελίας ἀναχώρησιν. GÖLLER. Is it not rather, "after what befell them from Sicily;" the disasters which the Sicilian expedition brought upon them. See on this

use of ἐκ, the note on I. 64, 1. and III. 21, 1.

23. Λυγκηστῶν Μακεδόνων] Compare II. 99, 2. τῶν γὰρ Μακεδόνων εἰσι καὶ Λυγκησταί.

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enemy of his own ; but Brasidas listening to the proposals of Arrhibæus, and withdrawing his army, Perdicas is highly offended, and reduces the subsidy which he gave to the Peloponnesians, from one half to one third of the whole expense of their maintenance.

βουλόμενος καταστρέφασθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγένετο τῷ στρατῷ μετὰ τοῦ Βρασίδου ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου, Βρασίδας λόγοις ἔφη βούλεσθαι πρῶτον ἔλθων πρὸ πολέμου Ἀρριβαῖον ξύμμαχον Λακεδαιμονίων, ἣν δύνηται, ποιῆσαι. καὶ γάρ τι καὶ Ἀρριβαῖος ἐπεκηρυκεύετο, ἐτοῖμος ὢν Βρασίδα μέσῳ δικαστῇ ἐπιτρέπειν καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδέων πρέσβεις ξυμπαρόντες ἐδί-

1. καταστρέφαι Q. ἐπειδὴ A.F.e.  
L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g. ἔφη λόγοις T.c.g.

2. τοῦ] om. c. 3. τῆς] τοῦ C.I.K.  
5. ποιῆσειν d. 6. τοι V.e.g.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου] This pass into the country of the Lyncestæ from lower Macedonia, is the same with that described by Livy, XXXII. 39. as leading from the valley of the Erigonus into Eordæa. It was probably the line of the great Roman road, the *via Egnatia*; which, according to Strabo, passed through the country of the Lyncestæ and the Eordæi to Edessa and Pella, Strabo, VII. 7, 4. The pass was over the chain of mountains which divides the valley of the Æstræus from that of the Erigonus; and the narrow gorge spoken of by Thucydides, IV. 127, 2. as leading into the country of Arrhibæus, was probably a spot where the road having crossed the ridge followed the course of one of the streams that run down into the Erigonus. In crossing a mountain chain, the worst parts of the road are never where it goes over the summit of the ridge, but in the narrow torrent valleys or gorges, which it follows on both sides of it, in order to arrive at its foot. Such are the gorges of the *Via Mala* in the upper valley of the Rhine leading to the Splügen and Bernardin passages of the Alps; of the Devil's Bridge, in the valley of the Reuss, just under the S. Gothard; and of Primolano, in the valley of the Brenta, on the direct road from Venice to the upper valley of the Adige, by Monte Pergine. That the pass into Lyncus included the crossing of a mountain range, as well as the passage of a defile, is proved by the expression of Polybius, XVIII. 6. where he calls it *tὰς εἰς τὴν Ἑορδαίαν ὑπερ-*

*βολὰς*, and still more by Thucydides himself, who, when describing the retreat of Brasidas, IV. 128, 3. says, that after forcing the defile, "he gained the heights," i.e. the top of the ridge, and then proceeded safely. See Cramer's *Anc. Greece*, vol. I. p. 193. 202.

7. μέσῳ δικαστῇ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ μεσίτη καὶ διαιτητῇ. Ἡ τῶν προϋχόντων ἀρετὴ ἐν τε πόλεσι καὶ ἐν στρατείαις πανταχοῦ καθίσταται τὸ ὑπῆκοον καὶ τῶν ἐναντίων ποιεῖ μὴ καταφρονεῖν. ἐν μὲν τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὸν Βρασίδα καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ στρατιάν, ἐν τοῖς ἡμετέροις δὲ Βελισάριον εἰς παράστασιν τοῦ παρόντος λόγου παραβάλλομεν. SCHOL. μέσῳ δικαστῇ i.e. "an arbitrator," or "one to judge between them as a third party interposing to settle their quarrel." Compare Aristotle, *Ethics*, V. 4, 7. ζητοῦσι δικαστὴν μέσον καὶ καλοῦσιν ἔτι μισιδίους, ὥς ἐὰν τοῦ μέσου τύχῃσι τοῦ δικαίου τευξόμενοι. Thus Aristotle, accommodating his etymology to his doctrine about the μέσον. But it may be doubted whether the sense both in μέσος δικαστῆς and in μεσίδιος, be not as much that of *interposition* as of *impartiality*: expressing the *stepping in* between two parties to separate and pacify them, as well as the equal settlement of the dispute, or the judges standing equally aloof from the interest of either. This latter sense, however, is probably mixed up with that of interference; as ἄρχων μεσίδιος in Aristotle, *Politics*, V. 6, 13, seems to mean, "a commander who belonged to neither party."



δασκον αὐτὸν μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ, ἵνα  
 προθυμοτέρῳ ἔχοιεν καὶ ἐς τὰ ἑαυτῶν χρῆσθαι. ἅμα δέ τι  
 καὶ εἰρήκεσαν τοιοῦτον οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Περδίκκου ἐν τῇ Λακε-  
 δαίμονι, ὥς πολλὰ αὐτοῖς τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν χωρίων ξύμμαχα  
 ποιήσοι, ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου κοινῇ μᾶλλον ὁ Βρασίδης τὰ 5  
 5 τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἡξίου πράσσειν. Περδίκκας δὲ οὔτε δικαστὴν  
 ἔφη Βρασίδαν τῶν σφετέρων διαφορῶν ἀγαγεῖν, μᾶλλον δὲ  
 καθαιρέτην ὧν ἂν αὐτὸς ἀποφαίνῃ πολεμίων, ἀδικήσειν τε εἰ  
 αὐτοῦ τρέφοντος τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατοῦ ξυνέσται Ἀρριβαίῳ.  
 6 ὁ δὲ ἄκοντος καὶ ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται, καὶ πεισθεὶς τοῖς 10  
 λόγοις ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν χώραν.  
 Περδίκκας δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο τρίτον μέρος ἀνθ' ἡμίσεος τῆς  
 τροφῆς ἐδίδου, νομίζων ἀδικεῖσθαι.

1. αὐτῷ T. ὑπεξελεῖν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.c.f.g. Parm. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπεξελεθῆν. 2. αὐτῶν R. 4. περὶ c. αὐτὸν Bekk.  
 5. ποιῆσαι I.P.e. et correct. C. 7. διαφορῶν om. L.O.P. 10. συγγίγνεται  
 F.H.L.O.g. ξυγγίγνεται C.V. 11. ἐπήγαγε d. πρὶν] πλὴν c.g. 12. περὶ τι  
 μέρος T. ἡμίσεος A.B.G.Q.T.h. vulgo ἡμίσεως.

1. μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ]  
 "Not to remove from out of the way  
 "of Perdiccas every object of his ap-  
 "prehension." Compare Herodotus,  
 VII. 8, 3. οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ἔθνος ὑπο-  
 λείπεσθαι τούτων ὑπεξαιρεημένων.  
 Demosth. de falsa Legat. p. 365.  
 Reiske. τῶν ἰδίων τι κτημάτων ὑπεξαι-  
 ρούμενοι. Sophocles, Œdip. Tyr. 227.  
 τοῦπικλῆμ' ὑπεξελὼν αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ.

[Plato, Republic. VIII. p. 567. b.  
 ὑπεξαιρεῖν δὴ τούτους πάντας δεῖ τὸν  
 τύραννον, εἰ μέλλει ἄρξαι, ὥς ἂν μήτε  
 φίλων μήτ' ἐχθρῶν λίπη μηδένα.]

5. ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ—πράσσειν.] "So that  
 "on this ground Brasidas thought  
 "himself entitled to deal jointly with  
 "Perdiccas in the matters of Arrhi-  
 "bæus, rather than leave Perdiccas to  
 "manage them as he pleased." This  
 must surely be the meaning of κοινῇ τὰ  
 τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου πράσσειν. Perdiccas  
 had promised the Lacedæmonians that  
 he would procure them some new allies  
 in his neighbourhood: Brasidas there-  
 fore thought that now there was an op-  
 portunity to ensure the fulfilment of  
 this promise, by gaining the alliance of

Arrhibæus, and he accordingly claimed  
 the right of negotiating with him as a  
 principal party in conjunction with Per-  
 diccas; whereas Perdiccas insisted that  
 he was not a principal in the quarrel, but  
 merely engaged to act as his auxiliary.

[Dr. Bloomfield and Poppo under-  
 stand κοινῇ to signify "impartially,"  
 as if Brasidas professed to regard Ar-  
 rhibæus no less than Perdiccas as one  
 entitled to just and friendly treatment  
 on the part of Lacedæmon. This suits  
 the sense of the passage well, but it  
 appears to me a forced interpretation of  
 the word κοινῇ.]

10. ἐκ διαφορᾶς] "Post altercationem  
 "et dissensionem haud amicam cum  
 "Perdicca." Bauer, approved by Pop-  
 po. The expression appears to me  
 rather to resemble that of ἐκ βίας, or  
 ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐκ παρατάξεως, where  
 the sense is very nearly that of an ad-  
 verb. ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται seems to  
 mean, "Brasidas has an interview with  
 "Arrhibæus in decided opposition to  
 "Perdiccas," "in actual quarrel with  
 "him." See Kühner, Gr. Gr. §.  
 543, 3.

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LXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει εὐθὺς ὁ Βρασίδης, ἔχων καὶ Χαλκιδέας, ἐπὶ Ἀκανθον τὴν Ἀνδριῶν ἀποικίαν ὀλίγον

ACANTHUS. 2  
Brasidas attempts A-  
canthus, one of the A-  
thenian dependent al-  
lies. At his request,  
the Acanthians give  
him an audience with-  
in their city.

5  
πρὸ τρυγῆτου ἐστράτευσεν. οἱ δὲ περὶ τοῦ δέχεσθαι αὐτὸν κατ' ἀλλήλους ἐστασίαζον, οἱ τε μετὰ τῶν Χαλκιδέων ξυνεπάγοντες καὶ ὁ δῆμος. ὅμως δὲ, διὰ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δέος ἔτι ἔξω ὄντος πεισθὲν τὸ πλῆθος ὑπὸ τοῦ Βρα-  
σίδου δέξασθαι τε αὐτὸν μόνον καὶ ἀκούσαντας βουλευ-  
σασθαι δέχεται· καὶ καταστὰς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος, (ἦν δὲ οὐδὲ  
10 ἀδύνατος, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν) ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXXV. “ Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἔκπεμψίς μου καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς  
“ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ὧ Ἀκάνθιοι, γεγένηται τὴν αἰτίαν

SPEECH OF  
BRASIDAS.

(85-87.)

I am come hither as  
15 your deliverer, and  
marvel therefore that  
you do not at once  
receive me. Your  
hesitation implies a  
doubt either of my  
power or of my hon-  
our and integrity.  
20 Yet my power was  
shewn at Megara,  
when the whole force  
of Athens feared to  
give me battle;

“ ἐπαληθεύουσα ἦν ἀρχόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου  
“ προείπομεν, Ἀθηναῖοις ἐλευθεροῦντες τὴν  
“ Ἑλλάδα πολεμήσειν· εἰ δὲ χρόνῳ ἐπήλθο-  
“ μεν, σφαλέντες τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκεῖ πολέμου  
“ δόξης, ἥ διὰ τάχους αὐτοὶ ἄνευ τοῦ ὑμετέρου  
“ κινδύνου ἡλπίσαμεν Ἀθηναίους καθαιρήσειν,  
“ μηδεὶς μεμψθῆ· νῦν γὰρ ὅτε παρέσχεν ἀφι-  
“ γμένοι καὶ μετὰ ὑμῶν πειρασόμεθα κατερ-  
“ γάζεσθαι αὐτούς. θαυμάζω δὲ τῇ τε ἀπο- 2  
“ κλήσει μου τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἀσμένους

1. δέ] om. L.O. 2. καὶ] om. d. τὴν] τῶν K. ἀνδρίαν F. ὀλίγου h.  
ὀλίγου N.V. 3. πρὸ τοῦ τρυγῆτου Q. τρυγητοῦ E. 4. ἀλλήλων L.O. 6. ἔξω  
ὄντος ἔτι O.P. 8. καὶ ἀκούσαντας—καταστὰς om. T. ἀκούσαντες e. 9. ἐπὶ] ἐς c.g.  
11. ἐπίπεμψις c. 12. ὧ Ἀκάνθιοι] om. c.g. 16. τοῦ ἐκεῖ τοῦ πολέμου R.f.  
17. καὶ δόξης Q. 18. ἀθηναίους c. 19. μέμψη E. 21. ὑποκλήσει A.B.C.  
E.F.H.K.c.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσει.

2. τὴν Ἀνδριῶν ἀποικίαν] The article is apparently added to distinguish this Acanthus from other towns of the same name, of which there was one near Cnidus in Asia Minor, and another in Athamania. See Stephanus Byzant. in voce.

10. ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος] Vid. Ælianus, Var. Hist. XII. 50. Livius, XXXII. 33. “Vir, ut inter Ætolos, facundus,” et ad ea verba Gronovium. Wass. Dionys.

Halic. X. 36. de L. Siccio Dentato: εἰπεῖν τε, ὡς στρατιώτης, οὐκ ἀδύνατος. Cornel. Nep. Epamin. cap. V. “Satis “exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum “scilicet.” DUKER.

14. προείπομεν Ἀθηναίους] Τὸ ἐξῆς, Ἀθηναῖοις πολεμήσειν. SCHOL.

19. νῦν γὰρ, ὅτε παρέσχεν] Νῦν γὰρ ὅτε τὰ πράγματα παρουσίας ἡμῶν ἐξουσίαν παρέσχεν. SCHOL.

- 3 “ ὑμῖν ἀφίγμαι. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οἴομενοι τε  
 “ παρὰ ξυμμάχους καὶ πρὶν ἔργῳ ἀφικέσθαι τῇ γοῦν γνώμῃ  
 “ ἥξειν, καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσσεσθαι, κίνδυνόν τε τοσόνδε ἀνερ-  
 “ ρίψαμεν διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἰόντες  
 “ καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι· ὑμεῖς δὲ εἴ τι ἄλλο ἐν 5  
 “ νῶ ἔχετε, ἢ εἰ ἐναντιώσεσθε τῇ τε ὑμετέρα αὐτῶν ἐλευθερία  
 4 “ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων, δεινὸν ἂν εἴη. καὶ γὰρ οὐ μόνον

1. γὰρ] om. L.O.e. 2. ἀφικέσθαι Q. γνώμῃ μὴ ἥξειν B. 3. ἀπερρίψαμεν  
 C.E.F.K.L.M.R.b.c.e.f.g. ἀνερρ. Bekk. 6. εἴ] om. L.O.P.d. ἐναντιώ-  
 σασθαι T. τε] om. O. 7. ἂν] γάρ Q.

1. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
 Ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ εἰς κίνδυνον τηλικούτου  
 κατέστημεν, διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ὁδοιπορή-  
 σαντες, καὶ προθυμίαν ἄσασαν ἐνεδεξά-  
 μεθα, ἐλπίσαντες τὴν παρουσίαν ἡμῶν  
 ἀσμένους ὑμῖν ἔσσεσθαι, οὓς γε καὶ πρὶν  
 ἀφικέσθαι, τῇ γοῦν προαιρέσει φίλους  
 εἶναι ἔξεν τε ὅποτε βουλοίμεθα, ὥς παρὰ  
 φίλους ἀφικέσθαι. SCHOL.

οἴομενοι τε—δεινὸν ἂν εἴη.] The first  
 part of this sentence is thus explained  
 by Gölle. “Credideramus fore ut  
 “veniremus ad eos qui prius, quam  
 “reapse veniremus, voluntate certe so-  
 “ciū essent.” And he adds, “ad  
 “γνώμῃ supplendum ὄντας, prorsus  
 “ut, III. 70, 8. οἱ δὲ τινες τῆς αὐτῆς  
 “γνώμης τῷ Πειθίᾳ, et I. 122, 3. εἰ μὴ  
 “καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔξθαι καὶ ἕκαστον  
 “ἄστυ μὴ γνώμῃ ἀμυνούμεθα αὐτούς.”  
 [The latter quotation seems to me  
 inapplicable.] “We thought that we  
 “should find ourselves amongst men  
 “who were our allies in heart at least,  
 “even before our actual arrival.” The  
 conjunction τε after οἴομενοι might be  
 explained by supposing it to be mis-  
 placed, as if the sense were, οἴομενοι—  
 ἥξειν τε—καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσσεσθαι. But  
 the construction of the second τε after  
 κίνδυνον is more difficult. Poppo cuts  
 the knot by inclosing it in brackets.  
 Haack, and apparently the Scholiast,  
 suppose that παρεχόμενοι is a careless  
 manner of writing for παρειχόμεθα.  
 There is doubtless a confusion in the  
 sentence somewhere, but perhaps it  
 may pervade the whole of it, and may  
 be explained by repeating after ἡμεῖς οἱ  
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι either the verb ἀφίγμεθα  
 or παρέσμεν, or some similar word, and

then making the three several clauses  
 οἴομενοι τε,—κίνδυνόν τε—ἀνερρίψαμεν,  
 and καὶ—παρεχόμενοι, all dependent on  
 this principal statement; the finite verb  
 ἀνερρίψαμεν being introduced between  
 the two participles οἴομενοι and παρε-  
 χόμενοι; as in VIII. 45, 4. it follows  
 by a similar carelessness after the par-  
 ticiples ὥς οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἀναίσχυντοι εἶεν,  
 πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐπι-  
 κουρία δὲ ὅμως σωζόμενοι ἀξιούσι—ἀλ-  
 λους—κινδυνεύειν.

[The above explanation is disap-  
 proved of both by Poppo, vol. III. p.  
 272, and by Gölle in his second edi-  
 tion; but I do not see what they would  
 offer in place of it. Unless we decide  
 that the text is corrupt, and proceed at  
 once to correct it, there is no remedy  
 but that the explanations of this and  
 many other similar passages must be  
 harsh and open to objection, because  
 the text is not to be made out according  
 to the common rules of language. We  
 have therefore but a choice of anomalies,  
 and it is much easier to see what is  
 clearly wrong than to determine what  
 is right. It is possible that the con-  
 junction τε in the words κίνδυνόν τε  
 τοσόνδε ἀνερρίψαμεν was meant to have  
 its corresponding conjunction in the  
 following clause in some such way as  
 this, ὑμᾶς τε ἀξιούμεν μὴ ἐναντιώσασθαι  
 τῇ τε ὑμετέρα αὐτῶν ἐλευθερία κ. τ. λ.  
 and that the form of that subsequent  
 clause being altered, the preceding  
 clause became ungrammatical.]

5. καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι]  
 Ex hoc loco Ammonius ostendit dis-  
 crimē inter παρέχειν et παρέχεσθαι.  
 DUKER.



ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἀνθίστασθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἷς ἂν ἐπίω, ἡσόν τις  
 “ἐμοὶ πρόσσεισι, δυσχερές ποιούμενοι εἰ ἐπὶ οὖς πρῶτον  
 “ἦλθον ὑμᾶς, καὶ πόλιν ἀξιόχρεών παρεχομένους καὶ ξύν-  
 “εσιν δοκοῦντας ἔχειν, μὴ ἐδέξασθε καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ  
 5 “ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδεικνύναι, ἀλλ’ ἢ ἄδικον τὴν ἐλευθερίαν  
 “ἐπιφέρειν, ἢ ἀσθενὴς καὶ ἀδύνατος τιμωρῆσαι τὰ πρὸς  
 “Ἀθηναίους, ἢν ἐπίωσιν, ἀφίχθαι. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε τῇδ’ 5

2. πρόσσεισι δυσχερές A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρόσσεισι καὶ δυσχερές. εἶη E. 3. παρεχομέ-  
 νους A. 4. δέξεσθε K.R.c.f.g. ἐδέξεσθε A.F. δέξασθε C. οὐκ ἔχω H.  
 3. πιστὴν E. 7. ἀφίγμαι P.

6. ἐπιφέρειν—ἀφίχθαι] These infin-  
 itives depend upon αἰτίαν ἔξω, “I shall  
 “be charged with,” repeated from the  
 words, though of a different signifi-  
 cation, τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδει-  
 κνύναι: “The reason of your not join-  
 ing me I shall never be able to make  
 “out to men’s satisfaction, but I shall  
 “be charged either with offering you a  
 “false liberty, or with having come  
 “hither too weak and helpless to aid  
 “you against the Athenians.”

7. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε κ. τ. λ.] Poppo  
 has properly remarked, that the com-  
 mon division of the chapters is very  
 ill placed after ἀποστεῖλαι; for Brasidas  
 is now replying to the two supposed  
 charges against him, want of power or  
 want of honesty. To the first he re-  
 plies from στρατιᾷ γε down to ἀποστεί-  
 λαι; and to the second from αὐτός τε  
 down to θαρσύναντας. A third sup-  
 posed charge is then noticed, that,  
 namely, of favouring one particular  
 party in Acanthus; and to this he re-  
 plies throughout the rest of chap. 86.  
 down to ὁμοίως ὡς εἶπον. In reply to  
 the first charge there is much confu-  
 sion and obscurity; for the point of  
 the conclusion is left to be supplied by  
 the reader. The sense is as follows:  
 “As for my power, the force under  
 “my own command, without reckon-  
 ing your aid, was one which the  
 “Athenians, though superior in num-  
 bers, were on a late occasion un-  
 willing to fight with; so that you  
 “cannot suppose that now, when they  
 “must come by sea, they will send  
 “against you such a force as they did

“then against me; and if not, we know  
 “that they will not venture to meddle  
 “with us.” These last words, which  
 are the real conclusion meant by the  
 ὥστε, are left to be supplied by the  
 reader; and what is in fact only an ad-  
 ditional consideration, from which the  
 conclusion follows, is put as if it were  
 itself the main thing to be proved. I  
 know of no other instance of νηίτη  
 being used as an adverb, without either  
 στόλῳ or στρατῷ being added. Can it  
 be then that the words τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ  
 are an unlucky insertion of some copy-  
 ist, who, not understanding the pas-  
 sage, thought to explain what στρατός  
 Thucydides was speaking of? If they  
 be omitted, the sense is plain; “So  
 “that it is not likely that now, when  
 “their force must come by sea, they  
 “can send against you numbers suffi-  
 “cient to cope with you.” ἴσον I  
 should understand as equivalent to  
 ἀξιόμαχον, “a force fairly competent to  
 “contend with you.” Compare a cu-  
 rious sense of the same word in VII.  
 27, 4. τῆς ἰσῆς φρουρᾶς, “the regular  
 “garrison;” i. e. “the garrison pro-  
 “perly fitted for the duties of the  
 “place.” Compare also the expression  
 “justus exercitus” in Latin. Since the  
 above was written, I see that Dobree  
 suggests the same correction.

[Compare, however, V. 14, 3. and the  
 note there. Poppo says that στρατῷ  
 may be so easily understood with νηίτη  
 as it follows almost immediately, that it  
 is not necessary to strike out the words  
 τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ. And certainly the indi-  
 rect nature of the argument, in which

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ἦν νῦν ἐγὼ ἔχω ἐπὶ Νίσαιαν ἐμοῦ βοηθήσαντος οὐκ  
 “ ἠθέλησαν Ἀθηναῖοι πλέονες ὄντες προσμίξαι, ὥστε οὐκ  
 “ εἰκὸς νηίτη γε αὐτοὺς † τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ † στρατῷ ἴσον

6 and my integrity is shewn by the solemn guarantee which I have procured from the Spartan government, that every state that accedes to my solicitation shall become the independent ally of Lacedæmon. Above all, I disclaim most solemnly all thought of abusing your compliance to the exalta-  
 7 tion of one party among you, and the depression of the other; for this were to deserve your hatred, and not your gratitude.

“ πλῆθος ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἀποστέλλαι· αὐτός τε οὐκ  
 “ ἐπὶ κακῷ, ἐπ’ ἐλευθερώσει δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων 5  
 “ παρελήλυθα, ὅρκοις τε Λακεδαιμονίων κατα-  
 “ λαβὼν τὰ τέλη τοῖς μεγίστοις ἢ μὴν οὐδ’  
 “ ἂν ἐγώ γε προσαγάγωμαι ξυμμάχους ἔσεσθαι  
 “ αὐτονόμους, καὶ ἅμα οὐχ ἵνα ξυμμάχους  
 “ ὑμᾶς ἔχωμεν ἢ βία ἢ ἀπάτῃ προσλαβόντες, 10  
 “ ἀλλὰ τοῦναντίον ὑμῖν δεδουλωμένοις ὑπὸ  
 “ Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχήσοντες. οὐκ οὐν ἀξιῷ οὐτ’  
 “ αὐτὸς ὑποπτεῦεσθαι, πίστει γε διδοὺς τὰς  
 “ μεγίστας, οὐτε τιμωρὸς ἀδύνατος νομισθῆναι,  
 “ προσχωρεῖν τε ὑμᾶς θαρσύναντας.” 15

LXXXVI. “ Καὶ εἴ τις ἰδίᾳ τινὰ δεδιὼς ἄρα, μὴ ἐγώ  
 “ τισι προσθῶ τὴν πόλιν, ἀπρόθυμός ἐστι, πάντων μάλιστα  
 2 “ πιστευσάτω. οὐ γὰρ συστασιάσων ἤκω, οὐδὲ ἀσαφῆ τὴν

1. ἦν νῦν ἔχω ἐγὼ Q.T.e. ἦν νῦν ἔχω C.G.I.d.i. ἦν ἐγὼ ἔχω K. ἦν ἔχω O. ἦν ἐγὼ νῦν ἔχω V. 2. ἐθέλησαν V. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι K. 3. νηίτη γε στρατῷ αὐτοὺς V. νηίτη δὲ d. τῷ ἐκεῖ στρατῷ E. 4. ἡμᾶς H. 5. ἐλευθερία f. 6. παραγέγονα Q. καταλαβὼν τὰ τέλη λακεδαιμονίων e. 7. ἢ μὴν] om. d. 8. ἂν om. G. προσαγάγωμαι καὶ ξυμμάχους c.f.g. ἔσεσθαι—ξυμμάχους om. E. 9. συμμάχους C.V.e.h. 11. ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων C. 12. συμμαχί-  
 13. γε Haack. Poppo. Bekker. libri τε, om. L.O.P. 15. τε] δὲ Bekk. in ed. 1832. 19. ἀσφαλῆ F.M.N. Conf. Hemsterhus. ad Luc. Necyom. 7.

the main conclusion is left to be supplied by the reader, is exactly paralleled in the passage referred to, V. 14, 3.]

4. αὐτός τε οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ κ. τ. λ.] I have placed only a colon before these words, in order to shew their close connexion with what precedes them, as containing the reply to the second and more personal suspicion, that Brasidas would not deal honestly with the Acathians. To this his answer is twofold; first, grounded on his own personal

conduct, in having obtained from his government a solemn pledge, that all whom he individually should win to the Lacedæmonian alliance should be independent; and secondly, drawn from the nature of the case, that the Acathians had more need of the Lacedæmonians than the Lacedæmonians of them.

19. οὐδὲ ἀσαφῆ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν κ. τ. λ.] If the text be right, Kistemacher's interpretation, quoted by Poppo, (Observatt. Critic. p. 202.) and adopted by

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ἐλευθερίαν νομίζω ἐπιφέρειν, εἰ τὸ πάτριον παρεῖς τὸ πλέον  
 “ τοῖς ὀλίγοις ἢ τὸ ἔλασσον τοῖς πᾶσι δουλώσαιμι. χαλε- 3  
 “ πωτέρα γὰρ ἂν τῆς ἀλλοφύλου ἀρχῆς εἴη, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐκ ἂν ἀντὶ πόνων χάρις καθίσταται, ἀντὶ  
 5 “ δὲ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης αἰτία μᾶλλον· οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους  
 “ ἐγκλήμασι καταπολεμοῦμεν, αὐτοὶ ἂν φαινοίμεθα ἐχθίονα  
 “ ἢ ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν κατακτώμενοι. ἀπάτη γὰρ 4  
 “ εὐπρεπεῖ αἰσχίον τοῖς γε ἐν ἀξιώματι πλεονεκτῆσαι ἢ βία  
 “ ἐμφανεῖ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἰσχύος δικαίωσει, ἣν ἡ τύχη ἔδωκεν,  
 10 “ ἐπέρχεται, τὸ δὲ γνώμης ἀδίκου ἐπιβουλῇ. οὕτω πολλήν

1. τὸ] om. C. 2. ἔλαττον e. δηλώσαιμι e. χαλεπώτερον d. χαλεπώ-  
 τερα g. 3. ἀρχῆς ἂν εἴη T.f. 4. καθίστατο B.F. 6. φαινόμεθα A.B.C.E.  
 F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.h.i. φαινόμεθα K. 7. οἱ μὴ ὑποδείξαντες N. δείξας Q.  
 ἀρχὴν M.Q.b. 8. αἰσχίον τι τοῖς Stobæus. γε] τε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.M.P.T.  
 d.e.g. om. L.O. ἀξιώμασι e.g. 10. ἐπέρχεται b.

him, as well as by Haack and Göller, must be considered as the true one: “Nor am I minded to offer you a dim and doubtful liberty, by making the many the slaves of the few, or the few of the many.” For the use of νομίζω in the sense of νομίζω χρῆναι, see Lobeck, Parerga ad Phrynichum, c. VI. p. 753. and the note on Thucyd. II. 42, 5, in this edition. And for the brevity of expression, by which εἰ δουλώσαιμι is equivalent to ἐπιφέρωμι δ’ ἂν, εἰ δουλώσαιμι, compare the notes on I. 38. III. 11, 4. But Dobree observes that σαφῶς and ἀσαφῶς are confused in the MSS. in c. 125, 1. and he seems inclined to adopt Bauer’s conjecture, οὐδὲ ἂν σαφῇ. To this I object, that if such had been Thucydides’ meaning, the order of the words would rather have been, οὐδ’ ἂν νομίζω [or rather οἶμαι] σαφῇ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐπιφέρειν. See the note on II. 89, 6.

5. οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κ. τ. λ.] “And the very charges wherewith we are bearing down the Athenians, we should ourselves be found to incur in more hateful measure than they who had shewn no glimpses of honesty at all.” The ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν is illustrated by the scandalous avowals made by the Athenians on sundry occasions, that might made

right. See I. 76. V. 89. 105. VI. 83. 85. For the sense of ὑποδείξας, see the note on I. 77, 7; and for the sentiment that follows, ἀπάτη γὰρ—ἐπιβουλῇ, compare also I. 77, 5. and the quotations from Aristotle and Xenophon given in the note on that chapter.

10. οὕτω πολλήν περιωπὴν κ. τ. λ.] These words should be closely connected with the following clause, καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω—ὥς εἶπον, and the chapter should end at εἶπον instead of at ποιούμεθα. Brasidas here sums up all that he had been saying in proof of his own sincerity and that of his government: “Over and above the solemn pledges which my government has given me, honesty is clearly our best interest; for none would suffer so much as we should by being detected in any departure from it. Thus then,” he concludes, “we are greatly careful about matters which concern us so nearly: nor can you receive any stronger assurance, over and above the oaths already sworn, than from those who, if you compare their words with the actual facts, you must needs be convinced are interested in acting even as they have told you.” Περιωπὴ, “a looking about us,” i.e. “circumspection, care, anxious thought about a thing.” Καλεῖ δὲ περιωπὴν



ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ περιωπὴν τῶν ἡμῖν ἐς τὰ μέγιστα διαφόρων ποιούμεθα·  
 “ καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω πρὸς τοῖς ὅρκοις βεβαίωσιν λάβοιτε ἢ οἷς  
 “ τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἀναθρούμενα δόκησιν ἀναγκαίαν  
 “ παρέχεται ὡς καὶ συμφέρει ὁμοίως ὡς εἶπον.

LXXXVII. “ Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα προῖσχομένου ἀδύνατοι 5  
 “ μὲν φήσετε εἶναι, εὖνοι δ' ὄντες ἀξιώσετε μὴ κακούμενοι  
 But if you refuse my “ διωθίσθαι καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν μὴ ἀκίνδυνον  
 offers of liberty thus “ ὑμῖν φαίνεσθαι, δίκαιόν τε εἶναι, οἷς καὶ δυ-  
 recommended to you, “ νατὸν δέχεσθαι αὐτὴν, τούτοις καὶ ἐπιφέρειν,  
 I cannot suffer your “ ἄκοντα δὲ μηδένα προσαναγκάζειν, μάρτυρας 10  
 bad example to ob- “ μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ποιήσο-  
 struct the independ- “ μαι ὡς ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἥκων οὐ πείθω, γῆν δὲ τὴν  
 ence of other states, “ ὑμετέραν δηῶν πειράσομαι βιάζεσθαι, καὶ οὐκ  
 and to thwart the ge- “ ἀδικεῖν ἔτι νομῶ, προστεῖναι δέ τι μοι καὶ  
 neros purposes of  
 Sparta; I shall there-  
 fore treat you as ene-  
 mies, and endeavour  
 to force you to join us.

1. περιωπὴν K.i. διαφόρων g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. διαφορῶν.  
 2. πρὸς] om. c.g. λάβητε g. 3. ἀναθεωρούμενα e. ἀφοριούμενα K.  
 8. ἡμῖν A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.f.h. Bekk. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.R.d.e.i. 9. αὐτοῖς f.  
 12. τὴν] om. f. 13. ὑμετέραν d. 14. τι] om. K.

τὴν φροντίδα καὶ τὴν περίσκεψιν, οὐ τὸν  
 τόπον, ὡς Ὅμηρος. Photius Lexic. in  
 περιωπῇ. The construction of the fol-  
 lowing words seems to be, ἢ ἂν ἐκείνων  
 οἷς κ. τ. λ. “ than from those for whom  
 “ facts, compared with their words,  
 “ convince us that they state their real  
 “ interest truly.” So Dobree inter-  
 prets this passage, observing that εἶπον  
 is the third plural, not the first person  
 singular. Οἷς would thus be mascu-  
 line, and not neuter; for if it were  
 neuter, the preposition ἐν could hardly  
 be omitted. The dative depends on  
 συμφέρει.

5. εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα] Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα  
 προτεινόντος καὶ ἐπαγγελλομένου, φήσετε  
 μὴ δύνασθαι ἦτοι ἐλευθερωθῆναι ἢ συμ-  
 μαχεῖν, μενούσης δὲ τῆς φιλίας ἀξιώσετε  
 ἡμᾶς διωθίσθαι, ὑφορώμενοι μὴ ἄρα οὐκ  
 ἀκίνδυνος ὑμῖν ἢ ἐλευθερία γένηται· ἔτι  
 δὲ εἰ λέγοιτε ὡς δίκαιον τούτους ἐλευ-  
 θεροῦν, οἱ καὶ δύνανται δέξασθαι τε καὶ  
 κατασχεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ἄκοντα δὲ μη-  
 δένα ἀναγκάζειν ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάρτυ-  
 ρας μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.  
 SCHOL.

7. μὴ ἀκίνδυνον ὑμῖν] Both Poppo and  
 Göller have rightly retained the com-  
 mon reading, for which Bekker, on the  
 authority of some of the best MSS. had  
 substituted ἡμῖν. But ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς  
 are, in all their cases, so often confused  
 by the copyists, that the authority of  
 MSS. on this point is of very little val-  
 ue. Ἡμῖν would be much too dramatic  
 for the style of Thucydides, who does  
 not, like Herodotus, when describing  
 in a speech the sentiments of others,  
 introduce them as expressed by the  
 parties themselves in the first person.  
 Besides, as Göller has well remarked,  
 ἡμῖν is utterly inconsistent with the  
 infinitive φαίνεσθαι. In what follows,  
 μάρτυρας μὲν—γῆν δὲ, the two conjunc-  
 tions seem to express merely order and  
 division, without any distinction or  
 contrast: “ I will first appeal to the  
 “ gods, and then will try to force you  
 “ to join us by ravaging your land.”

11. θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους]  
 Sic. II. 71, 6. et 74, 2. Aristoph. Equit.  
 573. τῇ πόλει ἀμύνειν καὶ θεοῖς ἐγχωρί-  
 οῖς. In lege Draconis apud Porphy-

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας τὸ εὐλογον, τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων,  
 “ὅπως μὴ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, εἰ μὴ προσαχθῆσθε, τοῖς ἀπὸ  
 “ὑμῶν χρήμασι φερομένοις παρ’ Ἀθηναίους βλάπτωνται, οἱ  
 “δὲ Ἕλληνες ἵνα μὴ κωλύονται ὑφ’ ὑμῶν δουλείας ἀπαλ-  
 5 “λαγῆναι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εἰκότως γ’ ἂν τάδε πράσσοιμεν, οὐδὲ 2  
 “ὀφείλομεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὴ κοινοῦ τινὸς ἀγαθοῦ αἰτία  
 “τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους ἐλευθεροῦν. οὐδ’ αὖ ἀρχῆς ἐφίμεθα, 3  
 “παῦσαι δὲ μᾶλλον ἐτέρους σπεύδοντες τοὺς πλείους ἂν

1. κατὰ τὰς δύο G.L.O.P. 1. ἀρχῆς T.R.

2. ὑπὸ N.V. e.

6. αἰτία] om. e.

7. οὐδ’

8. πλείους R.f.

rium, IV. de Abstinēt. 22. θεοὺς τιμᾶν καὶ ἥρωας ἐγχωρίους. Vid. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 51. et Stanlei. ad Æschyl. Sept. Theb. v. 14. DUKER.

1. κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας] i. e. “consider-  
 “ing that there are two reasons which  
 “make it impossible for me to act  
 “otherwise.” Compare III. 40, 9. ὁ  
 “μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ τι παθὼν: “He who  
 “suffers with nothing to make his  
 “having avoided suffering impossible.”  
 The genitive τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων refers  
 to ἀνάγκην understood, as if Thucydides  
 had written τὴν μὲν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων  
 τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων; but in the latter  
 clause he varied the construction by  
 substituting the nominative οἱ Ἕλληνες.  
 Ἡ ἀνάγκη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὅπως μὴ  
 βλάπτωνται is, “the necessity with re-  
 “spect to the Lacedæmonians; namely,  
 “of preventing them from sustaining  
 “hurt.” In the words that follow, it  
 may be doubted whether τῷ ὑμετέρῳ  
 εὖνῳ is the dative expressing the in-  
 strument, or simply the circumstances  
 accompanying the action, “with all  
 “your good will; while you are wish-  
 “ing us well all the time.” If, as is  
 more probable, it be meant to express  
 the instrument, the words τοῖς ἀπὸ ὑμῶν  
 —φερομένοις are added to explain the  
 τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, which is equivalent to  
 ὅπως μὴ ὑμῖν, καίπερ εὖνοις, ὡς προφέ-  
 ρετε, οὖσιν. Compare III. 47, 5. τὸ  
 Κλέωνος τὸ αὐτὸ δίκαιον καὶ ξυμφορον,  
 where τὸ Κλέωνος is equivalent to ὁ  
 προφέρει Κλέων.

5. οὐ γὰρ δὴ κ. τ. λ.] The connexion  
 is as follows: “And this second ne-  
 “cessity for my doing as I am doing

“—the necessity of not suffering you  
 “to hinder the common deliverance of  
 “the Greeks—is that which actuates  
 “me most of all. For otherwise, cer-  
 “tainly, we could with no good grace  
 “be thus dealing with you; nor is it  
 “the duty of the Lacedæmonians to  
 “force freedom upon any, were it not  
 “on account of some common good.  
 “And again, as we are not striving  
 “after dominion, but labouring rather  
 “to abate the dominion of others, we  
 “should wrong the general interest, if  
 “when offering independence to all,  
 “we should suffer you to set your-  
 “selves against it.” He means to say,  
 that the common interest of Greece,  
 more than the private right of the  
 Lacedæmonians, to stop a conduct  
 which was in fact strengthening their  
 enemies, justified him in not tolerating  
 the neutrality of Acanthus. [Compare  
 the arguments used in defence of the  
 expedition against Denmark in 1807.]  
 “Nay,” he continues, “our own in-  
 “terest in this war is the common in-  
 “terest; for our objects in undertaking  
 “it are not selfish: and therefore in  
 “not allowing you to support *our*  
 “enemies, we are in fact hindering  
 “you from supporting the enemies  
 “*of Greece*.” In the words οὐδ’ αὖ  
 ἀρχῆς ἐφίμεθα the sense is as if it  
 were written καὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὖ ἐφίμενοι  
 —παῦσαι δὲ—σπεύδοντες: or else, καὶ  
 ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὖ ἐφίμεθα, παῦσαι δὲ  
 —σπεύδομεν. After παῦσαι must be  
 repeated ἀρχῆς, or, what is the same  
 in point of sense, ἀρχοντας, from the  
 preceding ἀρχῆς.

“ἀδικοῖμεν εἰ ξυμπάσιν αὐτονομίαν ἐπιφέροντες ὑμᾶς τοὺς  
 4 “ἐναντιομένους περιίδοιμεν. πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευέσθε εὖ,  
 “καὶ ἀγωνίσασθε τοῖς τε Ἑλλήσιν ἄρξαι πρῶτοι ἐλευθερίας  
 “καὶ αἰδίων δόξαν καταθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ τε ἴδια μὴ βλα-  
 “φθῆναι καὶ ξυμπάσῃ τῇ πόλει τὸ κάλλιστον ὄνομα περι- 5  
 “θεῖναι.”

LXXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ  
 Ἀκάνθιοι πολλῶν λεχθέντων πρότερον ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέρα, κρύφα  
 διαψηφισάμενοι, διὰ τε τὸ ἐπαγωγὰ εἰπεῖν τὸν  
 Βρασίδαν καὶ περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ φόβῳ, ἔγνωσαν 10  
 οἱ πλείους ἀφίστασθαι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πιστώ-  
 σαντες αὐτὸν τοῖς ὅρκοις, οὓς τὰ τέλη τῶν

The Acanthians, hav-  
 ing made Brasidas  
 pledge himself that  
 they shall be the inde-  
 pendent allies of Sparta,  
 receive him, and  
 revolt from Athens.

1. ἐπιφέροντες—ἀγωνίσασθε] om. P. ἀποφέροντες T. 2. ἐναντίους T.f.  
 ὑπερίδοιμεν L. 3. ἀγωνίζεσθε V. τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἄρξαι πρῶτον c.g. πρῶτοι et  
 Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 4. τὰ δὲ ἴδια T.g. 5. τὸ] om. A. 7. μὲν οὖν  
 βρασίδης L.P. 9. διαψηφισάμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ψηφισάμενοι.

9. διαψηφισάμενοι] The force of the  
 preposition in this word is doubted.  
 “*Constat nunc,*” says Poppo, “διαψη-  
 “φίεσθαι significare omnes deinceps  
 “*suffragia ferre.*” And so Schneider  
 interprets it in his Lexicon. The older  
 critics, Abresch, for instance, and  
 Reiske, in his Index Demosth., under-  
 stand the διὰ as expressing division:  
 “*ferre suffragium suum alterutram in*  
 “*partem.*” But the first of these ex-  
 planations will not suit the word when  
 it is used in the singular number; e. g.  
 Demosth. Timocrat. p. 747. Reiske;  
 διαψηφιοῦμαι περὶ αὐτοῦ οὗ ἂν ᾧ ἡ δι-  
 ωξις: nor will the latter, when the  
 word is applied to the voting all on the  
 same side, as Demosth. Aphob. p. 842.  
 Reiske; ᾧ δίκαιόν ἐστι, ταύτη διαψηφί-  
 σασθε. The truth is, that διαψηφί-  
 σθαι seems to contain both notions,  
 and is, strictly speaking, applicable  
 only to a number of persons giving their  
 several votes on a question; but when  
 applied to an individual it is used, im-  
 properly, merely to signify “giving a  
 “vote,” from the frequency of its use  
 to express the voting of a body. The  
 meaning of κρύφα seems to shew that

the votes were taken by ballot, and  
 not, as was the usual way, by a show  
 of hands. At Athens the term ψηφί-  
 ζεσθαι was constantly used, even where  
 the votes were given by the show of  
 hands, and not by ballot; and hence  
 the word κρύφα was added by Thucy-  
 dides, to shew that in this particular  
 instance the voting was, for the sake of  
 greater secrecy, conducted by ballot.  
 See Schömann, De Comitibus Athenien-  
 sium, pp. 122—125.

12. τὰ τέλη—ὁμόσαντα αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμ-  
 ψαν] The order of the words is in fa-  
 vour of Dobree’s opinion, that ὁμόσαντα  
 agrees with αὐτόν: the sense requires  
 the common interpretation, which refers  
 ὁμόσαντα to τὰ τέλη; for there was no  
 conceivable reason why the Spartan  
 government should have required such  
 an oath from Brasidas, and we have  
 already seen that he had in fact re-  
 quired it of them. c. 85, 6. Τὰ τέλη be-  
 ing a masculine noun in sense, though  
 neuter in form, has a plural verb, ac-  
 cording to a well known rule. See  
 Porson on Hecuba, 1141. and Poppo,  
 Prolegom. vol. I. p. 97.



ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. I.

The people of Stagirus follow the example.

Λακεδαιμονίων ὁμόσαντα αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψαν, ἥ μὴν ἔσσεσθαι ξυμμάχους αὐτονόμους οὓς ἀνπροσαγάγεται, οὕτω δέχονται τὸν στρατόν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶ 2 ὕστερον καὶ Στάγειρος Ἀνδρίων ἀποικία ξυναπέστη. ταῦτα 5 μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ ἐγένετο.

LXXXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, ὥς τῷ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ Δημοσθένει στρατηγοῖς οὓσιν

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ.

Demosthenes proceeds to make the concerted attempt upon Boeotia; (see ch. 77.) but owing to some mistake Hippocrates was not ready to cooperate with him on the side of Delium, and the enterprise fails.

10 Ἀθηναίων τὰ ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδото, καὶ ἔδει τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, γενομένης διαμαρτίας τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐς ἃς ἔδει ἀμφοτέρους στρατεῦειν, ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης πρότερον 15 πλεύσας πρὸς τὰς Σίφας, καὶ ἔχων ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ πολλοὺς ξυμμάχων, ἄπρακτος γίγνεται, μηνυθέντος τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύματος 20 ὑπὸ Νικομάχου ἀνδρὸς Φωκέως ἐκ Φανοτέως, ὃς Λακεδαιμονίοις εἶπεν, ἐκείνοι δὲ Βοιωτοῖς καὶ βοηθείας γενομένης πάντων Βοιωτῶν (οὐ γάρ πω Ἴπποκράτης παρελύπει ἐν τῇ γῇ ὢν) προκαταλαμβάνονται αἱ τε Σίφαι καὶ ἡ Χαιρώνεια. 25 ὥς δὲ ᾗσθοντο οἱ πρᾶσσοντες τὸ ἀμάρτημα, οὐδὲν ἐκίνησαν 2

1. ἐξέπεμψεν Q. 2. μὴν] μὴ I. 3. προσάγεται G.P. στρατόν. οὐ H. πολὺ C.G.I.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.i. 4. ὕστερον στάγειρος N.O.V.c.g. 7. ὑποκράτει d.i. 8. τοῖς] om. O. ἐνεδίδοντο d. 9. δημοσθένη G.P.e. 10. τὸ] τὸν Q. om. L.O.P. 11. ἡμερῶν ἅς R.T. 15. βουλεύματος K. 16. φανωτέως Q. φανοτέρου c. 18. πάντων τῶν Βοιωτῶν d.i. 19. Σίφαι Bekk. χερώνεια V. 20. οὐδὲ ἐκινήθησαν L.O.P.

9. ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι] Non video, quid sibi voluerit Portus interpolanda versione Vallæ, addito pronomine ei. Ἀπαντᾶν sæpe est certo tempore, vel loco adesse, præsto esse, ut ἀπαντᾶν ἐπὶ τὴν δίκην, ἐπὶ τὴν κυρίαν, ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον, ἐπὶ τὴν διαίταν. De quibus Budæus in Commentar. p. 40. et ad I. 2. D. de Orig. Jur. Supr. c. 70, 1. Κελεύων κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι ἐπὶ Τριποδίσκον. Latini occurrere dicunt. Cicero, I. Philipp. 4. "Non quo me ad tempus occursurum putarem." "Occurrere concilio," Liv.

XXXI. 29. "Occurrere ad vadimonium," Sueton. Cal. XXXIX. Duk.

20. οἱ πρᾶσσοντες] Habet hæc vox in universum significationem clandestinæ molitionis, et studii partium. Unde etiam illi, qui id agunt, ut alios sibi concilient, et in suas partes pertrahant, quique aliorum rebus student ac favent, dicuntur, πρᾶσσειν. Thucyd. I. 57, 3. δεδιώς τε ἔπρασεν, ἐς τε τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμπων, ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους. IV. 1, 1, 2. ἀπέστη Μεσσίην Ἀθηναίων. ἔπραξαν δὲ τοῦτο μάλιστα οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι. Et IV. 83, 4.

BÆOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν. XC. ὁ δὲ Ἱπποκράτης ἀναστήσας  
 Ἀθηναίους πανδημεῖ, αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς μετόι-  
 κους καὶ ξένων ὅσοι παρήσαν, ὕστερος ἀφι-  
 κνέϊται ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, ἥδη τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀνα-  
 κεχωρηκότων ἀπὸ τῶν Σιφῶν· καὶ καθίσας 5  
 τὸν στρατὸν Δῆλιον ἐτείχιζε τοιῶδε τρόπον, τὸ  
 2 ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος. τάφρον μὲν κύκλῳ  
 περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν ἔσκαπτον, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὀρύγματος  
 ἀνέβαλλον ἀντὶ τείχους τὸν χοῦν, καὶ σταυροὺς παρακατα-  
 πηγνύντες, ἄμπελον κόπτοντες τὴν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐσέβαλλον, 10  
 καὶ λίθους ἅμα καὶ πλίνθον ἐκ τῶν οἰκοπέδων τῶν ἐγγὺς  
 καθαιροῦντες, καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐμετεώριζον τὸ ἔρυμα. πύρ-  
 γους τε ξυλίνους κατέστησαν ἥ καιρὸς ἦν καὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ οἰκο-  
 δόμημα οὐδὲν ὑπῆρχεν· ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ, καταπεπτῶκει.  
 3 ἡμέρα δὲ ἀρξάμενοι τρίτῃ ὡς οἴκοθεν ὥρμησαν, ταύτην τε 15

1. ἀναστήσας] om. V. 2. τοὺς] om. e. 3. ὕστερον G. e. f. 5. ὑπὸ d.  
 8. τῶν νεῶν E. F. 9. ἀνέβαλλον R. e. f. ἀντὶ τοῦ τείχους c. g. καταπηγνύν-  
 τες B. F. H. N. R. T. f. h. et, præpositione in litura posita, A. Sed marg. N. παρα-  
 καταπηγνύντες. 10. ἐσέβαλλον C. G. R. 11. πλίνθους O. Q. 12. ὀρύγμα Q.  
 14. ἥπερ A. I. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. εἴπερ F. K. T. ἥπερ B. E.  
 vulgo ἥπερ. 15. ὡς οἴκοθεν T. τε] om. A. B. F. i.

ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου κοινῇ μᾶλλον ὁ  
 Βρασίδης τὰ τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἡξίου πράσ-  
 σειν. DUKER.

8. περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν] Ἱερὸν  
 et νεῶν hic distingui, quum alioqui  
 sæpe pro eodem dicantur, observat in  
 Thes. Stephanus. Distinguunt etiam  
 a Pausan. V. 6. qui locus Interpretes  
 torsit, τέμενος, καὶ ἱερὸν, καὶ ναὸν Ἀρτέ-  
 μιδι ὠκοδομήσατο Ἐφεσία. Et ab An-  
 ton. Liberal. cap. 6. καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ ναοὺς  
 ἐποίησαν αὐτοῦ. Schol. Cass. ad h. l.  
 hoc discrimen statuit: Ἱερὸν, inquit,  
 ναοῦ διαφέρει. ἱερὸν μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ προσιε-  
 ραμένους τόπος τῷ θεῷ· νεὼς δὲ ἔνθα  
 ἱδρύται αὐτὸ τὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ θεοῦ. Am-  
 monius ἱερὰ τοὺς περιβόλους τῶν ναῶν  
 esse dicit. Vid. etiam Interpretes Pol-  
 lucis, I. 6. et IX. 40. In Pausania τέ-  
 μενος potest esse lucus, quomodo sæpe  
 apud alios sumitur, et apud Thucydi-  
 dem, III. 70, 5. DUKER.

9. καὶ σταυροὺς παρακαταπηγνύντες  
 κ. τ. λ.] A rampart was made, con-

sisting chiefly of the earth thrown up  
 from the ditch, with a palisade set along  
 it; but they threw in besides other  
 materials, such as brushwood obtained  
 from the vines which grew round the  
 temple, and stones and bricks procured  
 by pulling down the adjacent houses.  
 That the vines were used in building  
 the rampart or wall, appears from ch.  
 100, 3. and their use appears to have  
 been to form a sort of wattling to keep  
 the earth together; as at Platæa the clay  
 for the besiegers' mound was rammed  
 into flat cases or frames of reeds. ἐν  
 ταρσοῖς καλάμου ἐνέλλοντες, and as the  
 earth was inclosed besides in a wooden  
 frame, ὅπως μὴ διαχέοιτο ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ  
 χῶμα. II. 75, 2. 76, 1.

14. ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ] "I say, where  
 "there was no part of the temple  
 "buildings already subsisting; for on  
 "one side this was the case, the cloister  
 "or covered walk, which did formerly  
 "exist, having previously fallen down."

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εἰργάζοντο καὶ τὴν τετάρτην καὶ τῆς πέμπτης μέχρι ἀρίστου. ἔπειτα, ὡς τὰ πλείστα ἀπετετέλεστο, τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον 4 προαπεχώρησεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Δηλίου οἶον δέκα σταδίου ὡς ἐπ' οἴκου πορευόμενον, καὶ οἱ μὲν ψιλοὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐθὺς ἐχώ- 5 ρουν, οἱ δ' ὀπλίται θέμενοί τὰ ὄπλα ἡσύχαζον. Ἰπποκράτης δὲ ὑπομένων ἔτι καθίστατο φυλακὰς τε καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸ προτείχισμα, ὅσα ἦν ὑπόλοιπα, ὡς χρῆν ἐπιτελέσαι.

XCI. Οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις ξυνελέγοντο ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων παρῆ-  
 IO But the whole force of Bœotia being now at liberty sets out to resist him, and finding that he was already retreating, the generals hesitate whether or no to pursue him and force him to give  
 15 battle. σαν καὶ ἡσθάνοντο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προχωροῦντας ἐπ' οἴκου, τῶν ἄλλων βοιωταρχῶν, οἳ εἰσιν ἔνδεκα, οὐ ξυνεπαινούντων μάχεσθαι, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι εἰσὶ (μάλιστα γὰρ ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Ὠρωπίας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσαν, ὅτε ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα,) Παγώνδας ὁ Αἰολάδου βοιωταρχῶν ἐκ Θηβῶν μετ' Ἀριανθίδου τοῦ Λυσιμαχίδου, καὶ ἡγεμονίας οὔσης αὐτοῦ, βουλόμενος τὴν μάχην

1. ἀρίστου. ἔπειτα] Hæc post πλείστα ponunt C.I.L.O.P.d.i. et, suffectis illi ἔπειτα his ἐπεὶ δὲ, e. 2. ἀπετετέλεστο e. ἀπεστέλλετο f. τὸ μὲν] om. P.

5. οἱ δὲ ὀπλίται V. 6. φυλακὰς τε F.G. Bekker. ed. 1832. Poppo in annot. p. 295. Vulgo φύλακας τε. τείχισμα Q.g. 7. ἀποτελέσαι c.g. ἐποτελέσαι G.L.O.P.e.

10. προχωροῦντας A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωροῦντας. 11. καὶ τῶν ἄλλων T. βοιωταρχῶν G.

12. οὐν ξυνεπαίν. Q. 13. ἔτι] om. B. ante ἐν ponunt Q.T.e. ἔτι ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι f. 14. γὰρ] δὲ O. τοῖς Ὠρωπίοις T. ἦσαν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.R.T.f.

15. ὅτι ἔθεντο T. παγώνδας Q. αἰλάδου P. αἰολάνδου i. 16. ῥιανθίδου A.B.F.h. ῥιαντίδου K. ἀριστολάνθου T. λυσιμαχόν Q.d.i.

17. αὐτῷ T. sed superscript. οὐ.

11. οἳ εἰσιν ἔνδεκα] Müller [See his "Orchomenos," p. 404. note 2.] understands these words to refer to "the other Bœotarchs," as if the whole number, including Pagondas, had been twelve. And Wesseling, in his note on Diodorus, II. p. 45. (as quoted by Schneider, note on Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4. 2.) is of the same opinion. But if the words do refer to "the other" Bœotarchs," and not simply to "the" Bœotarchs," the whole number must have been thirteen, for the present tense εἰσι shews that τῶν ἄλλων cannot be meant in distinction to the indivi-

dual Pagondas, but to the Bœotarchs of Thebes. It is, however, the general opinion, supported by the Scholiast on Thucyd. II. 2, 1. that the relative οἳ refers to βοιωταρχῶν simply, without any reference at all to the words τῶν ἄλλων. But as the number of the Bœotarchs varied at different periods, there having been only seven in the time of Epaminondas, [See Diodorus, XV. 52, 53. p. 185. Rhodoman.] it is impossible now to determine whether in the Peloponnesian war they were eleven or thirteen.



ποιῆσαι καὶ νομίζων ἄμεινον εἶναι κινδυνεῦσαι, προσκαλῶν ἐκάστους κατὰ λόχους, ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίποιεν τὰ ὅπλα, ἔπειθε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα ποιεῖσθαι, λέγων τοιαύδε.

XCII. “XPHN μὲν, ὧ ἄνδρες Βοιωτοὶ, μὴδ’ ἐς ἐπινόιαν 5  
 “τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν τῶν ἀρχόντων ὥς οὐκ εἰκὸς Ἀθηναίοις,  
 PAGONDAS, the “ἦν ἄρα μὴ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι καταλάβωμεν  
 Theban Beotarch, “αὐτοὺς, διὰ μάχης ἐλθεῖν. τὴν γὰρ Βοιωτίαν,  
 urges the pursuit, and “ἐκ τῆς ὁμόρου ἐλθόντες, τείχος ἐνοικοδομη-  
 that they should fight “σάμενοι μέλλουσι φθείρειν, καὶ εἰσὶ δῆπου 10  
 such inveterate ene- “πολέμιοι, ἐν ᾧ τε ἂν χωρίῳ καταληφθῶσι  
 mies as the Athenians “καὶ ὅθεν ἐπελθόντες πολέμια ἔδρασαν. νυνὶ  
 wherever they could “δ’ εἴ τῳ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ἔδοξεν εἶναι, μεταγνώτω. οὐ  
 find them, whether in “γὰρ τὸ προμηθές, οἷς ἂν ἄλλος ἐπῆν, περὶ τῆς σφετέρας  
 or out of Boetia.

2. λόχους] τάχος K. 4. τάδε G.I.L.O.P. 5. χρὴ L.P. ἐχρῆν K.d.i.  
 μὲν οὖν ὧ P. 7. εἰ ἄρα Q. τῇ] om. L.O.d.e.i.m. 9. ἐλθόντες καὶ  
 τείχος e. 10. διαφθείρειν g. 12. νῦν Q. 13. ἔγω I.G. 14. ἄλ-  
 λως G. ἐπῆν Q.R.

2. ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίποιεν τὰ ὅπλα] This confirms and illustrates what has been said in the note on II. 2, 5, as to the practice of the Greek soldiers piling their arms the moment they halted in a particular part of the camp, and always attending the speeches of their general without them. Had then all the soldiers gone to hear Pagondas at once, the arms would have been left with none to guard them, and in case of a sudden attack, the whole army would have had some distance to run before they could arm themselves, nor could so many men have taken up their spears and shields at once in the hurry of such an alarm without great confusion. See the note already alluded to II. 2, 5.

5. ἐς ἐπινόιαν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν] Τινὰ pro τινός. Nihil interest inter phrasin, qua hic utitur Thucydides, εἰς ἐπινόιαν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν, et eam, qua III. 46, 5. Χρὴ—προκαταλαμβάνειν, ὅπως μὴδ’ ἐς ἐπινόιαν τούτου ἴωσι, *prævenire, ut ne quidem in cogitationem hujus rei veniant.* DUKER.

13. εἴ τῳ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον κ. τ. λ.] The force of the conjunction καὶ is expressed in English by laying an emphasis on the auxiliary verb. “No one should “have ever entertained the notion at “all; but if any *have* entertained it, “let them now change their minds.” Compare I. 97, 2. ὅσπερ καὶ ἤψατο.

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθές] Sententiam pulchre exponit Scholion Cod. Cass. Ἡ προμήθεια τοῦ μέλλοντος, καὶ ἡ πρόνοια οὐχ ὁμοίου χρήζει διαλογισμοῦ τῶν τε ὑπερμαχούντων τῆς ἰδίας γῆς, καὶ τῶν ἐχόντων μὲν τὴν ἰδίαν, ὀρεγομένων δὲ γῆς ἀλλοτρίας, καὶ ἐπιόντων. ἐμφαίνει δὲ, ὅτι χρὴ ἡμᾶς ὑπερμαχοῦντας τῇ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν τόλμῃ χρῆσασθαι, καὶ ἀπονοῖα μᾶλλον, ἢ περ λογισμῶ. DUKER.

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθές κ. τ. λ.] “Prudence when men are invaded by “others, does not so much allow them “to deliberate, when their own country “try is at stake, as it allows those “whose own country is in no danger, “but who out of mere ambition are “wantonly invading others.” In other words, “In our case, invaded as we

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“ ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν, καὶ ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει,  
 “ τοῦ πλείονος δὲ ὀρεγόμενος ἐκὼν τινι ἐπέρχεται. πατριὸν 3  
 “ τε ὑμῖν στρατὸν ἀλλόφυλον ἐπελθόντα καὶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ  
 “ καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν πέλας ὁμοίως ἀμύνεσθαι. Αθηναίους δὲ καὶ  
 5 “ προσέτι ὁμόρους ὄντας πολλῶ μάλιστα δεῖ. πρὸς τε γὰρ 4  
 “ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθί-  
 “ σταται, καὶ πρὸς τούτους γε δὴ, οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς ἀλλὰ  
 “ καὶ τοὺς ἄποθεν πειρῶνται δουλοῦσθαι, πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ  
 “ ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἀγῶνος ἐλθεῖν ; (παράδειγμα δὲ ἔχομεν  
 10 “ τοὺς τε ἀντιπέρας Εὐβοέας καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος τὸ  
 “ πολὺ ὥς αὐτοῖς διάκειται) καὶ γινῶναι ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις  
 “ οἱ πλησιοχώροι περὶ γῆς ὄρων τὰς μάχας ποιοῦνται, ἡμῖν  
 “ δὲ ἐς πᾶσαν, ἣν νικηθῶμεν, εἰς ὅρος οὐκ ἀντίλεκτος

1. ἄλλως e. μὲν] om. K. 2. τοῦ πλείονος δὲ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.T.V.c.f.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τοῦ δὲ πλείονος. δὲ om. G. 3. ἡμῖν  
 στρατὸν ἀλλότριον T.V.c.g. οἰκία C.G.K.P.V.g. 4. ἀμύνεσθαι G.d.i.  
 5. μᾶλλον O. 7. τούτους A.B.F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. τοῦτοις  
 9. ἀγῶνας T. δὲ] om. A.B.F.H.Q. τοὺς τε ἔχομεν K. 10. εὐβοίας L.M.O.O.

“ are by others, prudence itself bids us  
 “ be bold and decisive, rather than to  
 “ waste time in deliberation.” [The  
 construction is τοῦτοις οἷς ἂν ἄλλος  
 ἐπὶ οὐχ ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν καὶ  
 τούτῳ ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει κ. τ. λ.  
 “ Does not allow or admit of delibera-  
 “ tion for those who are invaded by  
 “ others,” &c. i. e. “ does not so much  
 “ allow them to deliberate, as those  
 “ who are themselves the invaders.”]  
 Dobree wishes to strike out the word  
 λογισμὸν ; but the Scholiast on the  
 Cassel MS. clearly acknowledges it, as  
 well as the text of every known MS.  
 Compare besides the words of De-  
 mosthenes at Pylus, IV. 10, 1. ὅσα γὰρ  
 ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφίκεται λογισμὸν ἥκιστα ἐν-  
 δεχόμενα κινδύνου τοῦ ταχίστου προσ-  
 δέεται.

7. οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς κ. τ. λ.] Μὴ  
 hoc loco est non dicam, pro quo alibi  
 usitatur dicitur μὴ ὅτι : de qua formu-  
 la vid. Viger. p. 458. ibique Herman.  
 p. 804. [not. 267.] GÖLLER. But if  
 Hermann be right, the true explanation  
 is not “ non dicam,” but “ ne dicas.”  
 “ Who are trying to enslave, you must

“ not say their neighbours, but even  
 “ those who live at a distance.”

11. ὥς αὐτοῖς διάκειται] These words  
 are variously interpreted, “ αὐτοῖς refero  
 “ ad Athenienses, ut sit pro ὑπ’ αὐτῶν,  
 “ ‘ qua per illos conditione utatur max-  
 “ ima Græciæ pars.’ Patet enim Paren-  
 “ thesin illam adjectam esse ad illus-  
 “ trandam vim infinitivi δουλοῦσθαι.”  
 HAACK. “ Ut puto, ὥς αὐτοὶ διακείνται  
 “ [sic] ut ᾧδ’ ἔχει μοι—ᾧδ’ ἔχω, &c.”  
 DOBREE. I am inclined to prefer the  
 explanation of the Scholiast, “ in what  
 “ sort of a relation it stands towards  
 “ them,” i. e. towards the Athenians.  
 αὐτοῖς instead of πρὸς αὐτούς.

διάκειται] Ὡς ἔχει πρὸς αὐτούς.  
 SCHOL.

καὶ γινῶναι, ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις κ. τ. λ.]  
 Compare I. 122, 3. εἰ μὲν ἡμῶν ᾗσαν  
 ἐκάστος πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων  
 διαφοραὶ, οἰστὸν ἂν ᾗν. And Herodot.  
 VII. 8, 12. γῆν τὴν Περσίδα ἀποδέξο-  
 μεν τῷ Διὸς αἰθέρι ὁμονέουσιν· οὐ  
 γὰρ δὴ χώραν γε οὐδεμίαν κατόψεται ὁ  
 ἥλιος ὁμοῦρον εὐδσαν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ, ἀλλὰ  
 σφῆας πάσας ἐγὼ ἅμα ὑμῖν μίαν χώραν  
 θίσω.

"παγήσεται· εἰσελθόντες γὰρ βία τὰ ἡμέτερα ἔξουσιν.  
 "τοσοῦτῳ ἐπικινδυνωτέραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροίκησιν τῶνδε  
 5 "ἔχομεν. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος που θράσει τοῖς πέλας,  
 "ὥσπερ Ἀθηναῖοι νῦν, ἐπιόντες τὸν μὲν ἡσυχάζοντα καὶ ἐν  
 "τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον ἀμυνόμενον ἀδεέστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν, τὸν 5  
 "δὲ ἔξω ὄρων προαπαντῶντα καὶ ἦν καίρως ἢ πολέμου  
 6 "ἄρχοντα ἡσσον ἐτοίμως κατέχειν. πείραν δὲ ἔχομεν ἡμεῖς  
 "αὐτοῦ ἐς τούσδε· νικήσαντες γὰρ ἐν Κορωνείᾳ αὐτοὺς, ὅτε  
 "τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν στασιαζόντων κατέσχον, πολλὴν ἄδειαν τῇ  
 7 "Βοιωτίᾳ μέχρι τούδε κατεστήσαμεν. ὦν χρὴ μνησθέντας 10  
 "ἡμᾶς τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πρὶν ἔργοις,  
 "τοὺς τε νεωτέρους πατέρων τῶν τότε ἀγαθῶν γενομένων  
 "παῖδας πειρᾶσθαι μὴ αἰσχύναι τὰς προσηκούσας ἀρετάς,  
 "πιστεύσαντας δὲ τῷ θεῷ πρὸς ἡμῶν ἔσσεσθαι, οὐδὲ τὸ ἱερὸν  
 "ἀνόμως τειχίσαντες νέμονται, καὶ τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἃ ἡμῖν θυσια- 15  
 "μένοις καλὰ φαίνεται, ὁμόσε χωρῆσαι τοῖσδε, καὶ δεῖξαι  
 "ὅτι, ὦν μὲν ἐφίενται, πρὸς τοὺς μὴ ἀμυνομένους ἐπιόντες  
 "κτάσθωσαν, οἷς δὲ γενναῖον τὴν τε αὐτῶν αἰεὶ ἐλευθεροῦν

1. ἐσελθόντες Bekk. 2. τοσοῦτον ἐπικίνδυνον Q. τοσοῦτο F. ἐπικινδυνωτέραν  
 E.T. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπικινδυνωτέραν. 3. οἱ] om. c. τοὺς  
 πέλας d. 4. ὥσπερ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.Q.h. 5. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀμυνόμενον L.O.e.  
 τῶν δὲ T. 6. δὲ καὶ ἔξω Stobæus. προαπατῶντα K. 7. αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς c.g.  
 8. κορωνία I. 9. τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ. 12. τότε] πώποτε L.O.P.  
 γενομένους d.e.f.g.i. 14. πιστεύσαντες H.M. 17. ὅτι] om. L. μὴ] om. c.  
 ἐπιόντας K. 18. αὐτῶν E.F.G.K.L.N.O.V. Porpo. αὐτῶν Bekk.

2. ἐπικινδυνωτέραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροί-  
 κησιν κ. τ. λ.] i. e. ἐπικινδυνωτέραν τῆς  
 ἐτέρων.

3. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος που κ. τ. λ.]  
 Compare VI. 34, 7. τοὺς προεπιχειροῦν-  
 τας, ἢ τοῖς γε ἐπιχειροῦσι προδηλοῦντας  
 ὅτι ἀμύνονται, μᾶλλον πεφόβηται. The  
 words ἡσσον ἐτοίμως κατέχειν seem to  
 signify, "are less forward to meddle  
 "with," κατέχειν being "to lay hold  
 "on a man in order to overpower him.  
 "To try to get him down." Compare  
 VII. 66, 2. τῷ ναυτικῷ ὥπερ πάντα κατέ-  
 σχον. "With which they were carry-

"ing all before them, getting the better  
 "of every thing." See also Herodotus,  
 VI. 129, 2. where κατέχων πολλὸν τοὺς  
 ἄλλους ὁ Ἰπποκλείδης is probably,  
 "thinking greatly to overbear the  
 "others." See Schneider's note on  
 Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 6, 10.

16. δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτάσθωσαν] Conjun-  
 ctio duarum locutionum; nam vel καὶ  
 δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτῆσονται scribere poterat,  
 vel omissis δεῖξαι ὅτι, scribere καὶ κτά-  
 σθωσαν. Jam utrumque ita conjunxisse  
 putandus est, ut se præmissis illa obli-  
 tum simulet. GÖLLER.



ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“μάχη καὶ τὴν ἄλλων μὴ δουλοῦσθαι ἀδίκως, ἀνανταγώ-  
“ νιστοι ἀπ’ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀπίασι.”

XCIII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Παγώνδας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς παραινέσας  
ἔπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ τάχος ἀναστήσας  
5 The Bœotians accord- ἦγε τὸν στρατόν· (ἦδη γὰρ καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας  
ingly pursue the ene- ὀψὲ ἦν·) καὶ ἐπειδὴ προσέμιξεν ἐγγὺς τοῦ  
my, and form them- στρατεύματος αὐτῶν, ἐς χωρίον καθίσας ὅθεν  
selves in order of bat- λόφου ὄντος μεταξὺ οὐκ ἐθεώρουν ἀλλήλους, ἔτασσέ τε καὶ  
tle. στρατεύματος αὐτῶν, ἐς χωρίον καθίσας ὅθεν  
λόφου ὄντος μεταξὺ οὐκ ἐθεώρουν ἀλλήλους, ἔτασσέ τε καὶ  
παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἐς μάχην. τῷ δὲ Ἴπποκράτει ὄντι περὶ τὸ 2  
10 Δήλιον ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλθη ὅτι Βοιωτοὶ ἐπέρχονται, πέμπει ἐς  
τὸ στράτευμα κελεύων ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐ  
πολλῷ ὕστερον ἐπῆλθε, καταλιπὼν ὡς τριακοσίους ἱππέας  
περὶ τὸ Δήλιον, ὅπως φύλακές τε ἅμα εἶεν εἴ τις ἐπίοι αὐτῷ,  
καὶ τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καιρὸν φυλάξαντες ἐπιγένονιντο ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.  
15 Βοιωτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τούτους ἀντικατέστησαν τοὺς ἀμύνουμένους, 3  
καὶ ἐπειδὴ καλῶς αὐτοῖς εἶχεν, ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου καὶ  
ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον, ὀπλῖται ἐπτα-

1. ἄλλον G.L.O.e.f. ἄλλω Q. τῶν ἄλλων d.i. ἀνανταγώνιστοι A.B.F.H.I.  
N.Q.T.V.d. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνταγώνιστοι f.i. vulgo ἀναγώνιστοι.  
2. ὑπ’ i. ἀπίασιν Q. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἦγε τὸν στρατὸν ἀναστήσας f. 6. ἦν ὀψὲ e.  
ἐπεὶ δὲ C.L.O. Bekk. Goell. καὶ ἐπεὶ δὲ A.B.F.G.H.N.V.d.h.i. προσέμιξαν B.f.  
9. παρασκευάζετο b. ὡς] om. G.L.O.P.e.f. 10. ὡς αὐτῶν ἡγγέλθη T. ἐγέλθη O.  
ἔρχονται T. 11. κελεύων] om. L. 12. ἀπῆλθεν T. 13. εἴ τις A.B.C.  
E.G.I.K.L.O.P.e.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. εἴτι. 15. τοῖς T.  
ἀντεκατέστησαν B.C. τοὺς—ἔθεντο] om. L. ἀμννομένους Bekker. ed. 1832.  
Dobæus. Vulgo ἀμννομένους.

9. τῷ δὲ Ἴπποκράτει—πέμπει] Duplex  
structura confusa τῷ Ἴπποκράτει ὡς ἡγ-  
γέλθη, et ὁ Ἴπποκράτης, ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλ-  
θη, πέμπει. Similia sunt verba I. 114, 1.  
καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκὸς ἦδη Περικλέους  
στρατία Ἀθηναίων, ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ. VI.  
82, 2. ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννη-  
σίοις Δωριεῦσι καὶ Πελοποννησίοις καὶ παρ-  
οικοῦσιν ἐσκεψάμεθα, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἡκιστ’  
ἂν αὐτῶν ὑπακούσόμεθα. Conf. Porpon.  
ad Xenoph. Cyrop. IV. 3, 19. et inter-  
pretes ad Xenoph. Oeconom. VII. 23.  
GÖLLER.

10. ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλθη] Abundat αὐτῷ,  
ut sæpe apud alios. Turbam locorum  
congresserunt viri docti ad Matth. iv.

16. v. 40. et xxi. 41. DUKER.

17. τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον] i. e.  
ὥσπερ ἔμελλον τάσσεσθαι, and so Krü-  
ger (ad Dionys. p. 118.) and Göller un-  
derstand it. Compare VIII. 51, 2. ὡς  
μέλλουσα, Σάμος θάσσον ἐτειχίσθη, where  
Æmil. Portus rightly translates it,  
“quæ alioquin munienda erat.” The  
meaning is in the present passage,  
“that the Bœotians were not at all  
“taken by surprise and compelled to  
“alter their order on the spur of the  
“moment, but executed on the field of  
“battle the same disposition of their  
“forces which they had previously  
“resolved on.”

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. Olymp. 89. 1.

κισχίλιοι μάλιστα καὶ ψιλοὶ ὑπὲρ μυρίους, ἱππῆς τε χίλιοι  
 4 καὶ πελτασταὶ πεντακόσιοι. εἶχον δὲ δεξιὸν μὲν κέρας  
 Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμοροι αὐτοῖς· μέσοι δὲ Ἀλιάρτιοι καὶ  
 Κορωναῖοι καὶ Κωπαιῆς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ περὶ τὴν λίμνην· τὸ  
 δὲ εὐώνυμον εἶχον Θεσπιῆς καὶ Ταναγραῖοι καὶ Ὀρχομένιοι. 5  
 ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ κέρα ἑκατέρῳ οἱ ἱππῆς καὶ ψιλοὶ ἦσαν. ἐπ'  
 ἀσπίδας δὲ πέντε μὲν καὶ εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο, οἱ δὲ  
 ἄλλοι ὡς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον. αὕτη μὲν Βοιωτῶν παρασκευὴ καὶ  
 διάκοσμος ἦν. XCIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ οἱ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ  
 Hippocrates draws up πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐτάξαντο, ὄντες πλήθει 10  
 his army to receive them. ἰσοπαλεῖς τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἱππῆς δὲ ἐφ' ἑκατέρῳ  
 τῷ κέρα. ψιλοὶ δὲ ἐκ παρασκευῆς μὲν ὀπλισμένοι οὔτε τότε

1. μάλιστα—χίλιοι] om. H. τε] δὲ Bekk. 2. μὲν] om. f. 3. ξύμμοροι  
 E.K.d.i. 4. κωπειῖς N.V.e.i. 5. εἶχον οἱ θεσπιῆς B.h. καὶ οἱ ὀρχομένιοι K.  
 6. ἐπὶ τῷ κέρα T. ἐκάστῳ K. ἐπ' ἀσπίδας μὲν T. 7. δὲ] om. P. εἴκοσι  
 θηβαῖοι. A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἴκοσιν οἱ  
 θηβαῖοι. 9. μὲν οἱ δὲ C.e. ἐπὶ] om. T. ὀκτῶ] om. c.g. 11. ἰσοπο-  
 λεῖς C.

3. οἱ ξύμμοροι] That is, "those who  
 "inhabited the same μοῖρα, or division  
 "of Bœotia with the Thebans," as for  
 instance the Parasopii, Therapnenses,  
 and Peteonii. (See Strabo, IX. 2, 24,  
 26.) See the note on chap. 76, 3.

6. ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι Θη-  
 βαῖοι] In the famous battle of Leuctra  
 the Thebans formed their line, or rather  
 column, fifty deep. [Xenoph. Hellen.  
 VI. 4, 12.] The Syracusans in their  
 first battle with the Athenians were  
 drawn up sixteen deep. [Thucyd. VI.  
 67, 2.] and this was the ordinary depth  
 of the Macedonian Phalanx. (Polybius,  
 XVIII. 13.) When the Romans used  
 the same tactics, their phalanx, con-  
 sisting of four different descriptions of  
 soldiers drawn from the four highest  
 classes, seems to me to have been  
 drawn up twenty deep at least, and  
 perhaps more. On the contrary, the  
 Athenians and Lacedæmonians gene-  
 rally formed their line only eight deep,  
 (Thucyd. IV. 94, 1. V. 68, 3. VI. 67, 1.)  
 in the Peloponnesian war; though after-  
 wards, the Lacedæmonians, when op-

posed to the Thebans at Leuctra and  
 elsewhere, adopted a deeper order of  
 battle. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 12.)  
 The causes of this difference are pro-  
 bably to be found in the circumstance,  
 that the phalanx at Athens and in  
 Sparta was formed entirely out of citi-  
 zens of the same class and similarly  
 armed; whereas in Bœotia and Mace-  
 donia, as at Rome, it contained a large  
 admixture of poorer citizens, who being  
 unable conveniently to furnish them-  
 selves with the full equipment of the  
 heavy armed soldier, were less fitted  
 for the front of the line, and were  
 therefore stationed in the rear of their  
 better armed comrades, to add weight  
 to their charge by the mere force of  
 numbers. The same tactics would also  
 be adopted where the population, as at  
 Syracuse, was unused to the service of  
 the phalanx, and ill disciplined; and  
 this was the reason, I believe, which  
 led the French, at the early part of the  
 revolution war, to adopt the system of  
 charging in columns.

ΒΕΘΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

παρήσαν οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει· οἵπερ δὲ ξυνεσέβαλον  
 ὄντες πολλαπλάσιοι τῶν ἐναντίων, ἄοπλοί τε πολλοὶ ἤκο-  
 λούθησαν ἅτε πανστρατιᾶς ξένων τῶν παρόντων καὶ ἀστῶν  
 γενομένης, καὶ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὥρμησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, οὐ παρεγέ-  
 νοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. καθεστῶτων δὲ ἐς τὴν τάξιν καὶ ἤδη 2  
 μελλόντων ξυνιέναι, Ἱπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπιταριῶν  
 τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε  
 τοιαύδε.

XCV. “<sup>3</sup>Ω ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ, δι' ὀλίγου μὲν ἡ παραίνεσις  
 10 “ γίγνεται, τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας δύναται  
 And makes a short “ καὶ ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν.  
 address to his men, to “ παραστῇ δὲ μηδενὶ ὑμῶν ὡς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ 2  
 remember what was “ οὐ προσήκον τοσόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦ-  
 due to the glory of Athens. “ οὐ προσήκον τοσόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦ-  
 “ μιν. ἐν γὰρ τῇ τούτων ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται”

1. ἐγένοντο τῇ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ. συνεσέβαλον B.C.F.H.K.h.i. συνεισέβαλον c.g. συνέ-  
 βαλον N.T.V.d.f. 2. ἄοπλοί—ἠκολούθ.] om. N. sed in marg. adscript. habet.  
 4. οὔτε e. 5. τῇν] om. N.V. καὶ ἤδη A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἤδη καὶ. 6. συνιέναι K. 7. παρεκέ-  
 λευέ K. τε] om. O.e. 10. δέ] τε E. 11. ἔχιν e. 12. ἡμῶν N.V.  
 13. τοσοῦτον Q. 14. τῇ γὰρ K. ἡμετέρας A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.  
 d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμετέρας.

1. οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει] It is to be remarked, in illustration of what is here said, that, in the statement of the Athenian military force made by Pericles at the beginning of the war, (II. 13.) there is no mention made of any ψιλοὶ; that in the first expedition to Sicily, a hundred and twenty ψιλοὶ are spoken of, meaning of course ψιλοὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς ὠπλισμένοι, but it is added that they were Megarean exiles: (VI. 43.) and that in the second expedition the dartmen, ἀκοντισταὶ or ψιλοὶ, who served on board the Athenian ships in the last decisive battle, are said to have been either Acarnanians or foreigners of some other country. (VII. 60, 4.) Is the fact to be attributed to the great extent of the Athenian naval service, which would give employment to all the citizens of the poorer classes? and may not the attention paid at Athens

to archery, as one particular branch of the light armed service, to the exclusion of the dartmen and slingers, who are principally meant by the term ψιλοὶ, have contributed to produce the same result? For the circumstance οὐ παρεγένοντο, compare what had been said in ch. 90, 4. οἱ μὲν ψιλοὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν (ἐπ' οἴκου.)

6. Ἱπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγός] Huic Hipponicus Calliæ filius erat adjunctus, ut patet ex Andocidis oratione contra Alcibiadem. Palmerius Exercitat. pag. 52. HUDS.

10. πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας] The conjunction is here again out of its place; the sense being πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας τὸ ἴσον τε δύναται, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν ἔχει. So Haack and Göller understand the passage. See also at ch. 109, 1.



BŒOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“καὶ ἦν νικήσωμεν, οὐ μή ποτε ὑμῖν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς τὴν  
 “χώραν ἄνευ τῆς τῶνδε ἵππου ἐσβάλωσιν, ἐν δὲ μιᾷ μάχῃ  
 “τῇνδε τε προσκτᾶσθε καὶ ἐκείνην μᾶλλον ἐλευθεροῦτε.  
 3 “χωρήσατε οὖν ἀξίως ἐς αὐτοὺς τῆς τε πόλεως, ἦν ἕκαστος  
 “πατρίδα ἔχων πρώτην ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἀγάλλεται, καὶ 5  
 “τῶν πατέρων, οἱ τούσδε μάχῃ κρατοῦντες μετὰ Μυρωνίδου  
 “ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τὴν Βοιωτίαν ποτὲ ἔσχον.”

XCVI. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἱπποκράτους παρακελευομένου, καὶ  
 μέχρι μὲν μέσου τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἐπελθόντος τὸ δὲ πλεόν

BATTLE OF  
 DELIUM,  
 OR OROPUS.

The Athenians are de-  
 2 feated, and the re-  
 mains of their army  
 return by sea to A-  
 thens.  
 οὐκ ἔτι φθάσαντος, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ, παρακελυσά- 10  
 μένου καὶ σφίσιν ὥς διὰ ταχέων καὶ ἐνταῦθα  
 Παγώνδου, παιωνίσαντες ἐπήρσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 λόφου. ἀντεπήρσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ  
 προσέμιξαν δρόμῳ. καὶ ἐκατέρων τῶν στρα-  
 1 τοπέδων τὰ ἔσχατα οὐκ ἦλθεν ἐς χεῖρας, ἀλλὰ τὸ αὐτὸ 15  
 ἔπαθε· ρύακες γὰρ ἐκώλυσαν· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο καρτερεῖ μάχῃ καὶ  
 3 ὠθισμῷ ἀσπίδων ξυνεστήκει. καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐώνυμον τῶν  
 Βοιωτῶν καὶ μέχρι μέσου ἡσασατο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ  
 ἐπίεσαν τοὺς τε ἄλλους ταύτῃ καὶ οὐχ ἦκιστα τοὺς Θεσπίας.  
 ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν παρατεταγμένων, καὶ κυκλω- 20

1. ἡμῖν Q.e. 2. ἐσβάλλωσιν L.N.O.T.V.c. ἐσβάλουσιν Q. 3. τε] om. L.  
 6. τῶν] om. c. 8. ἱπποκράτους N. 9. τοῦ μέσου Q. 10. οὐκέτι V.  
 βοιωτῶ E. παρακελευσάμενοι B.E.h. 11. καὶ] om. Q. 12. παιωνίσαντες  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παιανί-  
 σαντες L.O. vulgo παιωνίσαντος. ἀπήρσαν d. 13. οἱ] om. K. 14. ἐκατέρω  
 τῶν στρατοπέδῳ f. 15. ἦλθον C.G.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g. 16. ἐκώ-  
 λυν K. 17. ξυνεστήκει Q. καὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον T. τῶν] om. i. 18. μέχρι  
 μέσου A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μέ-  
 χρι τοῦ μέσου. 19. ἐπίεσαν A.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.V.d.h.i. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπήρσαν. [correcti C. and N. ἐπίεσαν.] 20. καὶ] om. P.

17. ὠθισμῷ ἀσπίδων] Umbonibus se  
 propellentes. *Valla*. “Umbonum im-  
 “pulsu,” *Valer. Max.* III. 2. 23. *Vid.*  
*Lipsium* III. de Milit. Rom. 2. *Duk.*

18. μέχρι μέσου] The omission of the  
 article here in all the best MSS. is con-  
 firmed by the passage already noticed,  
 ch. 31, 2. and may be explained perhaps  
 by the reason there assigned for it.

20. ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς κ. τ. λ.]  
 It is strange that the Scholiast, Haack,  
 and Göller, should all agree in referring  
 αὐτοῖς to the Athenians, as if τῶν παρα-  
 τεταγμένων could possibly signify those  
 opposed to them. On the contrary it  
 can only mean “those drawn up next  
 “to them in the line, whether on the  
 “right or left.” Compare V. 71, 1. 72, 4.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

θέντων ἐν ὀλίγῳ, οἵπερ διεφθάρησαν Θεσπείων, ἐν χερσὶν  
 ἀμυνόμενοι κατεκόπησαν· καὶ τινες καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ  
 τὴν κύκλωσιν ταραχθέντες ἠγνόησάν τε καὶ ἀπέκτειναν  
 ἀλλήλους. τὸ μὲν οὖν ταύτῃ ἡσσάτο τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ πρὸς 4  
 5 τὸ μαχόμενον κατέφυγε· τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν, ἧ οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἦσαν,  
 ἐκράτει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ὠσάμενοι κατὰ βραχὺ τὸ πρῶτον  
 ἐπηκολούθουν. καὶ ξυνέβη Παγώνδου περιπέμψαντος δύο 5  
 τέλη τῶν ἱππέων ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς περὶ τὸν λόφον, ὥς ἐπόνει  
 τὸ εὐώνυμον αὐτῶν, καὶ ὑπερφανέντων αἰφνιδίως, τὸ νικῶν  
 10 τῶν Ἀθηναίων κέρας νομίσαν ἄλλο στράτευμα ἐπιέναι ἐς  
 φόβον καταστῆναι· καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἤδη, ὑπὸ τε τοῦ τοι-  
 ούτου καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἐφεπομένων καὶ παραρρηγνύν-  
 των, φυγὴ καθειστήκει παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ τῶν Ἀθηναίων.  
 καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὸ Δῆλίον τε καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ὥρμησαν, 6  
 15 οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ, ἄλλοι δὲ πρὸς Πάρνηθα τὸ ὄρος, οἱ  
 δὲ ὥς ἕκαστοί τινα εἶχον ἐλπίδα σωτηρίας. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ ἐφε- 7  
 πόμενοι ἔκτεινον, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ ἱππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ  
 Λοκροὶ, βεβοηθηκότες ἄρτι τῆς τροπῆς γιγνομένης· νυκτὸς

2. ἀμυνόμενοι P. 4. οὖν] om. i. 5. θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K. 6. ἐκράτησαν T.  
 7. πάγωνδα T. δύο τέλη περιπέμψαντος c.g. 8. τῶν ἱππέων] om. c.  
 ἐκ τοῦ] αὐτοῦ g. 12. καὶ τῶν θηβ. T. 13. καθειστήκει A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.  
 N.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καθειστήκει. 14. τε]  
 om. c. 15. πάρνηθον c. 17. οἱ ἱππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.  
 c.e.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. οἳ τε ἱππεῖς d. ὅτε ἱππεῖς T. οἱ ἱππεῖς αὐτῶν  
 C. vulgo οἳ τε ἱππῆς αὐτῶν. 18. γενομένης c.

αὐτοῖς refers to the Thespians, and the sense of the passage is, "for being exposed by the retreat of those stationed next to them, and being surrounded in a narrow space, the men whom they lost were cut down in their ranks while continuing to defend themselves." The same subject is continued through the whole sentence, and the dative αὐτοῖς is used, according to the rule given in the note on III. 98, 1. to represent the retreat of the other Bœotians with reference to its effect upon the Thespians, and not as a mere fact by itself. The sense therefore of αὐτοῖς ὑποχωρησάντων κ. τ. λ.

is exactly, "the Thespians being exposed by the retreat of their neighbours."

12. παραρρηγνύντων] "Breaking off one part of the line from the other." The Athenian right was rather advanced beyond its original position, and thus, when their left was forced back from its ground by the Thebans, the Athenian line was broken, and the soldiers on the right being exposed in flank and even in the rear, gave way and fled. The same thing is described in the battle of Mantinea by the expression παρερρήγνυντο ἥδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἐκάτερα.

BÆOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

δὲ ἐπιλαβούσης τὸ ἔργον ῥᾶον τὸ πλήθος τῶν φευγόντων  
8 διεσώθη. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ τε ἐκ τοῦ Ὀρωποῦ καὶ οἱ ἐκ  
τοῦ Δηλίου φυλακὴν ἐγκαταλιπόντες (εἶχον γὰρ αὐτὸ ὅμως  
ἔτι) ἀπεκομίσθησαν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπ' οἴκου. XCVII. καὶ

The Bæotians refuse οἱ Βοιωτοὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν 5  
to give back the A-  
thenian dead for bu-  
rial, till the Athe-  
nians should have eva-  
cuated Delium, which  
they had, according to  
2 the Bæotians, sacri-  
legiously profaned by  
fortifying it.  
ἀνελόμενοι νεκροὺς, τοὺς τε τῶν πολεμίων  
σκυλεύσαντες, καὶ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες,  
ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν καὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ  
ἐπεβούλευον ὥς προσβαλόντες. ἐκ δὲ τῶν  
'Αθηναίων κήρυξ πορευόμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς 10  
ἀπαντᾷ κήρυκι Βοιωτῷ, ὃς αὐτὸν ἀποστρέψας καὶ εἰπὼν ὅτι  
οὐδὲν πράξει πρὶν ἂν αὐτὸς ἀναχωρήσῃ πάλιν, καταστὰς ἐπὶ  
'Αθηναίους ἔλεγε τὰ παρὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ὅτι οὐ δικαίως  
δράσειαν παραβαίνοντες τὰ νόμιμα τῶν Ἑλλήνων· πᾶσι  
γὰρ εἶναι καθεστηκὸς ἰόντας ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἱερῶν τῶν 15  
ἐνόντων ἀπέχεσθαι, Ἀθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον τειχίσαντες ἐνοι-  
κεῖν, καὶ ὅσα ἄνθρωποι ἐν βεβήλῳ δρῶσι, πάντα γίγνεσθαι  
αὐτόθι, ὕδωρ τε ὃ ἦν ἄψανστον σφίσι πλὴν πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ  
3 χέρνιβι χρῆσθαι, ἀνασπάσαντας ὑδρεύεσθαι· ὥστε ὑπὲρ τε  
τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἑαυτῶν Βοιωτοὺς, ἐπικαλουμένους τοὺς ὁμωχέτας 20

2. τε] τ' Bekk. 3. γὰρ αὐτῷ T. 8. τῷ] om. g. 9. προσβαλόντες T.  
11. βοιωτῶν G.N.P.Q.T. 12. ἀναχωρήσει K.V. ἐπὶ ἀθηναίους A.B.F.H.N.h.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀθηναίους. [N. articulum habet superscriptum.]  
13. ἔλεγε παρὰ c.d.g.i. 16. δὲ καὶ δήλιον B. 17. ἄνθρωποι] ἄλλοι Q.  
19. χέρνιβα T. τε] om. T. 20. τοῦ] om. N.V. καλουμένους ὁμωχέτας e.

7. σκυλεύσαντες] Diodor. ἐκ τῆς τῶν  
λαφύρων τιμῆς τὴν τε ΣΤΟΑΝ τὴν μεγά-  
λην ἐν ἀγορᾷ κατασκευάσαι, καὶ χαλκαῖς  
ἀνδριᾷσι κοσμησαι etc. Confer Pausa-  
niam, V. 398. de porticu, p. 752. vid.  
Plutarch. Cim. 489. WASS.

19. χέρνιβι] De voce χέρνιψ ita A-  
thenæus, lib. IX. c. 18. Ἔστι δὲ ὕδωρ,  
εἰς ὃ ἀπέπαπτον δαλὸν ἐκ τοῦ βωμοῦ  
λαμβάνοντες, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν θυσίαν ἐπετέ-  
λουν, καὶ τοῦτ' περιρραίνοντες, τοὺς πα-  
ρόντας ἡγνίζον. Vide Casauboni notas.  
Huds. Et eundem ad Theophrasti  
Character. cap. 16. ubi hæc adfert ex  
Euripidis Hercul. Fur. 928. Μέλλων δὲ  
δαλὸν χειρὶ δεξιᾷ φέρειν, Εἰς χέρνιβ' ὡς

βάψειεν Ἀλκμήνης τόκος. Similiter Ari-  
stophanes Pace, 956. Περίθι τὸν βωμὸν  
ταχέως ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ. Φέρε δὴ τὸ δάδιον τόδ'  
ἐμβάψω λαβών. Nec minus tamen ex-  
tra usum sacrorum χέρνιψ dicitur τὸ  
κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ, quæ ante prandium,  
vel cœnam manibus adfundebatur, ut  
in illo plus semel repetito in Odyssea  
Homeri, Χέρνιβα δ' ἀμφίπολος προχόφ'  
ἐπέχευε φέρουσα. Vid. Eustath. in II.  
ώ. p. 1351. et Odys. α'. p. 1400. Pol-  
luc. II. 149. Sed ad prius genus per-  
tinet hic locus Thucydidis. DUKER.

20. τοὺς ὁμωχέτας] Ὁμωχέται οἱ συμ-  
μετέχοντες τῶν αὐτῶν ναῶν καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν  
ἱερῶν. SCHOL.



ΒΕΒΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. I.

δαίμονας καὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, προαγορεύειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀπιόντας ἀποφέρεσθαι τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν. XCVIII. το-

The Athenians allege, that the right of conquest conferred a lawful possession of sacred as well as of profane property; and therefore refuse to evacuate Delium.

σαῦτα τοῦ κήρυκος εἰπόντος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἑαυτῶν κήρυκα τοῦ μὲν ἱεροῦ οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι ἔφασαν οὐδὲν οὔτε τοῦ λοιποῦ ἐκόντες βλάψειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐσελθεῖν ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἀλλ' ἵνα ἐξ

αὐτοῦ τοὺς ἀδικούντας μᾶλλον σφᾶς ἀμύνωνται. τὸν δὲ νόμον τοῖς Ἑλλησιν εἶναι, ὧν ἂν ἡ τὸ κράτος τῆς γῆς ἐκάστης ἦν τε πλέονος ἦν τε βραχυτέρας, τούτων καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ αἰεὶ γίγνεσθαι, τρόποις θεραπευόμενά οἷς ἂν πρὸς τοῖς εἰωθόσι καὶ δύνωνται. καὶ γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἄλλων, ὅσοι ἐξαναστήσαντές τινα βίᾳ νέμονται γῆν, ἀλλοτρίοις ἱεροῖς τὸ πρῶτον ἐπελθόντας οἰκεία νῦν κεκτηῖσθαι. καὶ αὐτοὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ πλεόν δυνηθῆναι τῆς ἐκείνων κρατῆσαι, τοῦτ' ἂν ἔχειν· νῦν δὲ ἐν ᾧ μέρει εἰσὶν, ἐκόντες εἶναι ὡς ἐκ σφετέρου οὐκ ἀπιέναι. ὕδωρ τέ ἐν τῇ ἀνάγκῃ κινῆσαι, ἣν οὐκ αὐτοὶ ὕβρει προσθέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους προτέρους ἐπὶ

1. προαγορεύειν ε.

3. οἱ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i.

4. ἑαυτῶν κήρυκα] om. Q.

5. ἔφασαν ἀδικῆσαι ε.

7. ἐπελθεῖν K.T.

ἵνα] in margine F. om. A.B.E.h.

8. ἀμύνονται A.B.E.F.i.

12. γὰρ] om. f.

13. τὴν γῆν T.

15. δυνηθῆναι

A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δυνηθεῖν.

16. νῦν δ' ἐν V. Bekk.

ἐκόντων T.

18. προσθέσθαι d.

5. οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι—οὔτε ἐκόντες βλάψειν. The distinction between the words ἀδικεῖν and βλάπτειν, so familiar to the readers of Aristotle's Ethics, is here strictly observed. The Athenians had done no *injury* to the temple; for there can be no *injury* where men are not the aggressors, but are merely repelling wrong offered to themselves: and what *harm* they might do to the temple would be wholly involuntary, because it was necessity which compelled them to apply sacred things to profane uses.

11. οἷς ἂν—δύνωνται] The sense of these words is, that the temples become the lawful possession of an invader, not only when all their accustomed rites are kept up, but also when such are kept up as are practicable.

All that is required to satisfy the gods, is, that their temples should be respected as far as was possible. This, no less than the performance of all the usual observances, would be sufficient to avoid the guilt of profanation. The construction is equivalent to *θεραπευόμενα τοῖς τε εἰωθόσι τρόποις καὶ οἷς ἂν καὶ δύνωνται*.

15. εἰ μὲν—δυνηθῆναι] Compare I. 91, 5. *ὅσα αὐτῷ ἐκείνων βουλευέσθαι*. II. 102, 7. *ὅτε δὴ ἀλᾶσθαι αὐτὸν*, and the note on this last passage quoted from Göller.

16. ἐκόντες εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] “But as it was, the portion which they did occupy, they would not, if they could ‘help it, stir from it, as they considered it to be their own property.’ For the expression *ἐκὼν εἶναι*, see the note on II. 89, 10.

6 τὴν σφετέραν ἐλθόντας ἀμυνόμενοι βιάζεσθαι χρήσθαι. πᾶν  
 δ' εἰκὸς εἶναι τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ δεινῷ τινὶ κατειργόμενον ξύγ-  
 γνωμόν τι γίνεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. καὶ γὰρ τῶν  
 ἀκουσίῳ ἀμαρτημάτων καταφυγὴν εἶναι τοὺς βωμοὺς, παρα-  
 νομίαν τε ἐπὶ τοῖς μὴ ἀνάγκη κακοῖς ὀνομασθῆναι, καὶ οὐκ 5  
 7 ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν τι τολμήσασιν. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς  
 πολὺν μείζονως ἐκείνους ἀντὶ ἱερῶν ἀξιούντας ἀποδιδόναι  
 ἀσεβεῖν ἢ τοὺς μὴ ἐθέλοντας ἱεροῖς τὰ μὴ πρέποντα κομί-  
 8 ζεσθαι. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον σφίσιν εἰπεῖν, μὴ “ἀπιούσιν ἐκ  
 “τῆς Βοιωτῶν γῆς” (οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἔτι εἶναι, ἐν ᾗ δὲ 10  
 δορὶ ἐκτῆσαντο), ἀλλὰ “κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τοὺς νεκροὺς σπέν-  
 “δουσιν ἀναιρεῖσθαι.” XCIX. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο,

2. τὸ πολέμῳ corr. F.N. κατειργασμένον d. ξύγγνωμόν τι om. E. 4. ἐκου-  
 σίων A.B.F.T.b.e.h. 5. οὐκ—ξυμφορῶν] μὴ ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν g. 6. τι]  
 om. A.B.T.d. τολμήσιν I.L.O.P.Q.e. 7. καταδιδόναι h. 8. εὐσεβεῖν L.  
 O.P.Q. ἐθέλοντας ὥσπερ τιμήματι ἱεροῖς g. τὰ μὴ πρέποντα G.H. Schol.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα Q. Taur. vulgo τὰ πρέποντα. [N. habet τὰ  
 πρέποντα, sed tā ex rasura ubi olim plures literæ extabant.] 9. ἀπιούσιν] ἀπι-  
 εῖναι κελεύειν Q. 10. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν c. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν ἐν Q. 11. δορεκτῆ-  
 σαντο E. καὶ τὰ πάτρια T. τὰ om. A.

1. πᾶν δ' εἰκὸς εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] I am inclined to read τὸ πολέμῳ—κατειργόμενον, which Gölter also prefers. “And every thing, it was likely, which was done under the pressure of war and some instant danger, would come to be something pardonable even in the judgment of the God.” In this manner ξύγγνωμον keeps the sense which it has in III. 40, 2. ξύγγνωμον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἀκούσιον. For πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, “in the judgment of the God,” see Poppo's note, p. 322. and compare I. 71, 6.

3. τῶν ἀκουσίῳ ἀμαρτημάτων κ. τ. λ.] As in the case of accidental homicide, where the slayer fled to the altars for protection, and remained there till he could get some one to administer to him the rites of purification. See the well known story of Adrastus in the first book of Herodotus.

7. ἐκείνους] Τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς. τοὺς Θηβαίους ἀξιούντας κομίζεσθαι μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ ἐπὶ Δηλίου, ἀναποδιδόναι δὲ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἀσεβεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ περ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ θέλοντας κομίσασθαι τὰ μὴ πρέποντα τοῖς ἱεροῖς

μηδὲ νεκροὺς θεῶν ἀντικαταλλάττεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον κ. τ. λ.] “The Athenians desired the Bæotians to tell them at once to bury their dead, without its being necessary for them first to evacuate Bæotia; for in fact they were not in Bæotia, but in a spot which their arms had fairly conquered.” The answer which the Athenians wanted the Bæotians to give them was this: “that they might bury their dead without being required to leave the territory of the Bæotians.”

12. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο κ. τ. λ.] The Bæotians wished not to give up the Athenian dead till the Athenians should have evacuated Delium. Accordingly, finding that the Athenians had answered their charge of sacrilege and profanation of the temple, they now varied their ground, and tried to evade the Athenian request in this manner: “If, as you say, you are not in our country, but in your own, then you can bury your dead without asking permission of us: but if you

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Upon which the Boeotians on their side refuse to restore the dead.

εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ εἰσὶν, ἀπιόντας ἐκ τῆς  
ἐαυτῶν ἀποφέρεσθαι τὰ σφέτερα, εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ  
ἐκείνων, αὐτοὺς γινώσκειν τὸ ποιητέον, νομί-

ζοντες τὴν μὲν Ὠρωπίαν, ἐν ᾗ τοὺς νεκροὺς (ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς  
5 μάχης γενομένης) κείσθαι ξυνέβη, Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὸ ὑπήκουον  
εἶναι, καὶ οὐκ ἂν αὐτοὺς βία σφῶν κρατῆσαι αὐτῶν· οὐδ' αὖ  
ἐσπένδοντο δῆθεν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων· τὸ δὲ “ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτῶν”  
εὐπρεπὲς εἶναι ἀποκρίνασθαι “ἀπιόντας καὶ ἀπολαβεῖν ἃ  
“ἀπαιτοῦσιν.” ὁ δὲ κήρυξ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀκούσας ἀπῆλθεν  
10 ἄπρακτος.

C. Καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ εὐθὺς μεταπεμφάμενοι ἔκ τε τοῦ Μη-  
λίως κόλπου ἀκοντιστὰς καὶ σφενδονήτας, καὶ βεβοθηκότων  
αὐτοῖς μετὰ τὴν μάχην Κορινθίων τε δισχιλίων  
6 ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐκ Νισαίας ἐξεληλυθότων

Πελοποννησίων φρουρῶν καὶ Μεγαρέων ἅμα,  
ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον καὶ προσέβαλον τῷ τειχίσματι,  
ἄλλῳ τε τρόπῳ πειράσαντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον, ἥπερ  
εἶλεν αὐτὸ, τοιαύδε. κεραίαν μεγάλην δίχα πρίσαντες ἐκοί- 2  
λαναν ἅπασαν, καὶ ξυνήρμωσαν πάλιν ἀκριβῶς ὥσπερ αὐλὸν,

2. αὐτῶν N.Q. αὐτῶν V. 3. γινώσκειν—μάχης] om. P. 5. συνέβη B.F.  
V.c.f.g. 6. αὐτὸς P. σφῶν βία T.f. 7. τῶν ἐκείνων V. αὐτῶν N.V.  
8. ἀποκρίνεσθαι V. ἀπιόντας] ἅπαντας P. ἃ om. F. 11. μηλίως P  
12. σφενδονήστας E. βεβοθηκότων T. 17. ἥπερ εἶλον K.d.e.i. 18. εἶλεν  
αὐτῷ T. sed ab ead. manu τὸ ο superscriptum habet. 19. πάλιν] om. g.

“are in our country, then first go out  
“of it, and afterwards you shall have  
“your dead.” The Boeotians knew all  
the time that this was merely vexatious;  
for the Athenians could not bury their  
dead without their leave, whether the  
ground which they occupied belonged  
to Attica or to Boeotia. Οὐδ' αὖ ἐσπέν-  
δοντο κ. τ. λ. “Nor, according to their  
“own statement, did they like to grant  
“a truce for a country which did not  
“belong to them;” i.e. they pretended  
that the land being alleged to be out of  
their dominion, there was no need for  
them to grant a truce for any thing  
done in it.

16. Δῆλιον] Hunc locum spectat Har-  
pocration in ἐπὶ Δηλῷ. WASS.

18. κεραίαν] Talem fere machinam  
ita depingit Apollodorus Poliorcet. p.  
21. Γίνονται χύτραι, ἣ ὀστράκινοι σιδη-  
ραῖς λεπίσι δεδεμένοι ἀπὸ τοῦ πυθμένος,  
δακτυλῖα τρυπήματι, ἀνεωγότες οὗτοι  
πίμπλονται ἄνθρακος λεπτοῦ, καὶ ἔχουσι  
σύριγγα σιδηρᾶν, εἰς ἣν ἄλλη ἐντίθεται  
σύριγγ' ἀσκόματα ἔχουσα. πῦρ δὲ λαβὼν  
ὁ ἄνθραξ ἄπτεται ἐμφυσώμενος καὶ πλη-  
γὴν ὁμοίαν ἐργάζεται φλογί, καὶ ἐπεμ-  
βαίνει τῷ λίθῳ, καὶ ὀρύσσεται ὄζους, ἣ  
ἄλλου τῶν ὀρυμμένων ἐγχεσμένον. Confer  
Æneæ Com. Tacticum, 33, 34. et Ju-  
lium Africanum, cap. XLIV. WASS.  
Inter alia exempla ἐκφράσεως etiam  
hunc locum proponit Theon Progym-  
nasm. cap. XI. DYKER.



ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. I.

καὶ ἐπ' ἄκραν λέβητά τε ἤρτησαν ἀλύσεισι, καὶ ἀκροφύσιον  
 ἀπὸ τῆς κεραίας σιδηροῦν ἐς αὐτὸν νεῦον καθεῖτο, καὶ ἐσε-  
 3 σιδήρωτο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου. προσήγον δὲ ἐκ  
 πολλοῦ ἀμάξαις τῷ τείχει, ἣ μάλιστα τῇ ἀμπέλῳ καὶ τοῖς  
 ξύλοις ὀκοδόμητο· καὶ ὁπότε εἶη ἐγγὺς, φύσας μεγάλας 5  
 4 ἐσθέντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἄκρον τῆς κεραίας ἐφύσων. ἣ  
 δὲ πνοὴ ἰοῦσα στεγανῶς ἐς τὸν λέβητα, ἔχοντα ἀνθρακάς τε  
 ἡμμένους καὶ θεῖον καὶ πίσσαν, φλόγα ἐποίει μεγάλην καὶ  
 ἦψε τοῦ τείχους, ὥστε μηδὲν ἔτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ μῆναι, ἀλλὰ  
 ἀπολιπόντας ἐς φυγὴν καταστῆναι καὶ τὸ τείχισμα τούτῳ 10  
 5 τῷ τρόπῳ ἁλῶναι. τῶν δὲ φρουρῶν οἱ μὲν ἀπέθανον, διακό-  
 σιοι δὲ ἐλήφθησαν· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων τὸ πλῆθος ἐς τὰς ναῦς  
 ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη ἐπ' οἴκου.

CI. Τοῦ δὲ Δηλίου ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ληφθέντος μετὰ  
 τὴν μάχην, καὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκος, οὐδὲν 15  
 ἐπισταμένου τῶν γεγενημένων, ἐλθόντος οὐ  
 πολὺ ὕστερον αἰθις περὶ τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀπέδο-  
 σαν οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οὐκέτι ταῦτ' ἀπεκρίναντο.  
 2 ἀπέθανον δὲ Βοιωτῶν μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ὀλίγω  
 ἐλάσσους πεντακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγω ἐλάσσους χιλίων 20  
 καὶ Ἰπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς, ψιλῶν δὲ καὶ σκευοφόρων  
 πολλὸς ἀριθμός.

3 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ταύτην καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὀλίγω  
 ὕστερον, ὥς αὐτῷ τότε πλεύσαντι τὰ περὶ τὰς Σίφας τῆς

1. τε] om. L.O.P. ἤρτυσαν V.f. ἀκροφύγιον O. 2. ἐς] ὡς N.V.  
 αὐτὸ G.I. ἐσεσιδήρωτο I. 3. ξύλον τὸ πλεόν L.Q. 4. ἀμάξαις g.  
 6. θέντες K. 7. ἔχοντά τε ἀνθρακάς g. 9. ἔτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.  
 O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἔτι. 11. τῷ]  
 om. A.E.F.H.h. 13. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.  
 e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθησαν T. vulgo ἐμβὰν  
 ἀπεκομίσθησαν. 18. ταῦτα C.H.K.V. 21. ψιλοῦ c. 23. δέ] om. d.  
 24. τότε] τε e.

3. ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου] See  
 the note on II. 76, 4.

7. πνοή] Agnoscit Pollux, II. 77.  
 WASS.

20. Ἀθηναίων] Diodorus, lib. 12. tan-  
 tum cæsorū numerum fuisse scribit,

ut Thebani ex manubiis ingentem in  
 foro porticum construerent, templa spo-  
 liis armorum replerent, Deliorumque  
 solemnem conventum ex pecuniis præ-  
 dæ instituerent. HUDS.

21. ψιλῶν—πολλὸς ἀριθμὸς] But Thu-

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

WESTERN  
GREECE.

After the failure of his attempt on Boeotia, Demosthenes makes an unsuccessful descent on the coast of

5 Sicyon.

προδοσίας περί οὐ προύχώρησεν, ἔχων τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν τῶν τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ Ἀγραιῶν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπί-  
τας, ἀπόβασιν ἐποίησατο ἐς τὴν Σικυνωϊαν.  
καὶ πρὶν πάσας τὰς ναῦς καταπλεῦσαι βοηθή- 4

σαντες οἱ Σικυνῶνιοι τοὺς ἀποβεβηκότας ἔτρεψαν καὶ κατε-  
δίωξαν ἐς τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας  
ἔλαβον. τροπαῖον δὲ στήσαντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους

## THRACE.

Death of Sitalkes. His nephew Seuthes suc-  
ceeds him.

10

ἀπέδωσαν. ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ Σιτάλκης Ὀδρυσῶν 5  
βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τοῖς ἐπὶ Δη-  
λίῳ, στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Τριβαλλοὺς καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ. Σεύθης  
δὲ ὁ Σπαρδάκου ἀδελφιδοῦς ὦν αὐτοῦ ἐβασίλευσεν Ὀδρυ-  
σῶν τε καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Θράκης ἥσπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνος.

CII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Βρασίδης ἔχων τοὺς ἐπὶ  
15 Θράκης ξυμμάχους ἐστράτευσεν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυ-

COASTS OF  
MACEDONIA and  
THRACE.

Brasidas proceeds to  
attack AMPHIPO-

μόνι ποταμῷ Ἀθηναίων ἀποικίαν. τὸ δὲ χω- 2  
ρίον τοῦτο ἐφ' οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις ἐστὶν ἐπέειρασε  
μὲν πρότερον καὶ Ἀρισταγόρας ὁ Μιλήσιος

1. προύχώρησεν B.C.E.K.L.N.O.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
προύχώρησεν F.H. vulgo προύχώρησαν. 3. τετρακισχιλῖους d. 4. ἐποίησαντο  
L.O.P.i. ἐπὶ K. 5. τὰς ναῦς] om. V. 6. ἐς σικυνωϊαν T. 11. τριβαλοὺς  
L.O.Q.V.g. et in textu N. sed alterum λ. superscript. 12. σπαρδάκου d. περ-  
σίδου Q. σπαρδόκου Haack. ἀδελφιδοῦς A.g. ἐαυτοῦ B. ἐβασίλευεν f.  
14. τοῦ δὲ αὐτοῦ V. 15. συμμάχους ὥσπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνος ξυμμάχους K. 18. μη-  
λίσιος E.F.

cydides had said before that the light troops had set off for their homes before the Boeotian army came up, so that not many of them were present at the battle. See ch. 90, 4. and 94, 1. οὐ παρεγένοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. Dr. Bloomfield explains this by supposing that they were overtaken and cut off by the Boeotian cavalry in the pursuit, not having got far enough to be out of reach of the enemy after the battle.

3. καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπίτας] I have put a comma before these words, to shew that the "four hundred heavy" "armed men" were only the epibatæ of

the forty Athenian ships already mentioned as being under the command of Demosthenes in the Corinthian gulf. chap. 77, 1. We have already seen that the number of epibatæ on board an Athenian ship at this period was probably about ten men. See the note on III. 95, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν] The first unsuccessful attempt of Aristagoras to effect a settlement at Amphipolis took place A. C. 497; the second was made A. C. 465; and the colony of Agnon was planted A. C. 437. See Fynes Clinton, Fasti Hellen. Append. IX.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

LIS. Origin of the colony and description of its site.

φεύγων βασιλέα Δαρειῶν κατοικίσαι, ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ  
 Ἡδῶνων ἐξεκρούσθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι ἔτεσι δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ὕστερον, ἐποίκουσ μυρίους σφῶν  
 τε αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὸν βουλόμενον πέμψαντες, οἱ διε-  
 3 φθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ ὑπὸ Θρακῶν. καὶ αὖθις ἐνὸς δέοντι 5  
 τριακοστῷ ἔτει ἐλθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀγνωνος τοῦ Νικίου  
 οἰκιστοῦ ἐκπεμφθέντος, Ἡδῶνας ἐξελάσαντες ἔκτισαν τὸ  
 4 χωρίον τοῦτο, ὅπερ πρότερον Ἐννέα ὁδοὶ ἐκαλοῦντο. ὥρ-  
 μῶντο δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἡϊόνος, ἣν αὐτοὶ εἶχον ἐμπόριον ἐπὶ τῷ  
 στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπιθαλάσσιον, πέντε καὶ ἑκοσι στα- 10  
 δίους ἀπέχον ἀπὸ τῆς νῦν πόλεως, ἣν Ἀμφίπολιν Ἀγνων  
 ὠνόμασεν, ὅτι ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω περιρρέοντος τοῦ Στρυμόνος, διὰ  
 τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν τείχει μακρῷ ἀπολαβὼν ἐκ ποταμοῦ ἐς  
 ποταμὸν περιφανῇ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἡπειρον ᾤκισεν.  
 CIII. ἐπὶ ταύτην οὖν ὁ Βρασιδάς ἄρας ἐξ Ἀρνῶν τῆς Χαλ- 15  
 κιδικῆς ἐπορεύετο τῷ στρατῷ. καὶ ἀφικόμενος περὶ δείλῃν  
 11 ἐπὶ τὸν Αὐλῶνα καὶ Βρομίσκον, ἧ ἡ Βόλβη  
 12 ὁ δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Αὐλῶνα καὶ Βρομίσκον, ἧ ἡ Βόλβη  
 λίμνη ἐξίησιν ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ δειπνοποι-  
 2 σάμενος ἐχώρει τὴν νύκτα. χειμῶν δὲ ἦν καὶ ὑπένειφεν· ἧ  
 καὶ μᾶλλον ὥρμησε, βουλόμενος λαθεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀμφι- 20  
 πόλει πλὴν τῶν προδιδόντων. ἦσαν γὰρ Ἀργιλίων τε ἐν

1. κατοικῆσαι E. ἀπὸ G.L.O.P.d.e. 2. ἡδῶνων H.K.P. Mox ἡδῶνας L.N.  
 O.g. ἡδῶνας K. ἡδῶνους I. Infra IV. 108. ἡδῶνες F.H.K. ἡδῶνες L.O. ἡδῶνες  
 g. et V. 6. ἡδῶνας L.N.O.g. ἡδῶνας H. ἡδῶνας K. 3. ἐποίκουσ τε μυρίους  
 σφῶν αὐτῶν T. σφῶν τε αὐτῶν V. 4. καὶ τῶν om. V. μεταπέμψαντες T.f.  
 5. δραβησκῷ B.F.G.H.K.L.O.V. θεαβησκῷ g. δρασιβήσκῳ C. [sic]. δέοντι A.  
 B.E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δέον Priscianus, p. 1181. vulgo δέοντος.  
 [sed N. ex rasura.] 7. ἡδῶνας G. 8. ὁ πρότερον G.I.L.O.P.d.e.  
 ἐκαλοῦντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἐκαλεῖτο, 9. ἐπὶ στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ d. τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπὶ τῷ  
 στόματι c.g. 14. ᾤκισεν I. 15. ἐξ Ἀρνῶν τῆς χαλκιδικῆς ἄρας e. 16. περὶ  
 c.g. δῆλῃν E. 17. βρομίσκον A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βρωμίσκον.  
 βολβῇ V. 18. δειπνον ποιησάμενος d.g. 19. ὑπένειφεν A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.  
 O.P.T.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπένειφεν. [ὑπένειφεν N. sed ex  
 rasura.] 20. καὶ om. Q. 21. ἀργιλίων—οἱ om. L.O.

11. ἦν Ἀμφίπολιν ὠνόμασεν] For ing the map. For the sense of the  
 every thing connected with the topo- words διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν, compare  
 graphy of Amphipolis, see the memoir δι' ἀχθηδῶνα, ch. 40, 2. and V. 53. διὰ  
 at the end of the volume, accompany τὴν ἔσπραξιν.



αὐτῇ οἰκήτορες, (εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι Ἀνδρίων ἄποικοι,) καὶ  
 ἄλλοι οἱ ξυνέπρασσον ταῦτα, οἱ μὲν Περδίκκα πειθόμενοι, οἱ  
 δὲ Χαλκιδεῦσι. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι ἐγγὺς τε προσ- 3  
 οικοῦντες καὶ αἰεὶ ποτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὄντες ὑποπτοι καὶ ἐπι-  
 5 βουλευόντες τῷ χωρίῳ, ἐπειδὴ παρέτυχεν ὁ καιρὸς καὶ Βρα-  
 σίδας ἦλθεν, ἔπραξάν τε ἐκ πλείονος πρὸς τοὺς ἐμπολιτεύον-  
 τας σφῶν ἐκεῖ ὅπως ἐνδοθήσεται ἡ πόλις, καὶ τότε δεξάμενοι  
 αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἀποστάντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκείνῃ τῇ  
 νυκτὶ κατέστησαν τὸν στρατὸν πρόσω ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν τοῦ  
 10 ποταμοῦ. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα πλεον τῆς διαβάσεως, καὶ 4  
 οὐ καθεῖτο τείχη ὥσπερ νῦν, φυλακὴ δέ τις βραχεῖα καθει-  
 στήκει· ἣν βιασάμενος ῥαδίως ὁ Βρασίδας ἅμα μὲν τῆς προ-  
 δοσίας οὐσης, ἅμα δὲ καὶ χεიმῶνος ὄντος καὶ ἀπροσδόκητος

1. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 2. πειθόμενοι περδίκκα e. 3. πρόσκοι T. 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ N.Q.T.V. παρέσχεν g. καὶ ὁ βρασίδας N.V. 6. ἔπραξάν A.B.C.E.F.G. I.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἔπραξεν. 8. ἐκείνῃ A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἐν ἐκείνῃ, probatum Schæfero ad L. Bos. Ellips. p. 701. 9. πρόσω G. πρὸ ἔω γρ. H. Bekk. Goell. προεω E. 11. τύχη N. καθεστήκει c.g. 12. ὁ βρασίδας ῥαδίως N.V.

9. πρόσω] Bekker and Gøller have received into the text the marginal reading of the Cassel MS. [H.] πρὸ ἔω; but I agree with Poppo in thinking the old reading πρόσω by no means indefensible. It signifies, "set him on, or forward, on his way;" as if the Argilians, not contented with having entertained Brasidas in their own city, were anxious also to guide and assist him on his way beyond it. It appears that Brasidas performed the march from Arnæ to Amphipolis in something less than twenty-four hours, with no other halt than at Bromiscus, where the men had their supper. The distances are not easy to ascertain. Bromiscus (*Bormiscus* in Steph. Byzant.) is the traditional scene of the death of Euripides. In the Jerusalem Itinerary, there occurs the corrupt name "Pe-ripidis," as distant twenty miles from Amphipolis; with the remark subjoined, "Ibi positus est Euripides poeta." Ammianus Marcellinus is speaking of the same place, when he mentions "Arethusa convallis et statio, in

"qua visitur Euripidis sepulchrum." XXVII. p. 339. ed. Vales. The "Arethusa convallis et statio" of Ammianus is evidently the "Aulon and Bromiscus" of Thucydides; the very name "Aulon" being descriptive of the place, a valley through which the lake Bolbe discharges itself into the sea. But we have no means of ascertaining the distance between Arnæ and Bromiscus, as the situation of Arnæ is altogether unknown.

10. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα κ. τ. λ.] "The town is further off than the passage of the river;" i. e. when Brasidas had crossed the Strymon, he was not yet come to Amphipolis, but was so far distant from it, that he was enabled to effect his passage unobserved. The town, as we shall see, stood on the hill above; and the bridge was probably near the south-eastern end of the reach of the Strymon, which flows round Amphipolis; just where the coast road, keeping at the foot of the hill of Cerdylum, would first come upon the river.

προσπεσών, διέβη τὴν γέφυραν, καὶ τὰ ἔξω τῶν Ἀμφιπολι-  
τῶν οἰκούντων κατὰ πᾶν τὸ χωρίον εὐθὺς εἶχε. CIV. τῆς δὲ

The people of Amphipolis are thrown into great agitation. The friends of the Athenian connexion summon THUCYDIDES, the Athenian commander on the coast of Thrace, to their assistance.

διαβάσεως αὐτοῦ ἄφνω τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει γε-  
γεννημένης, καὶ τῶν ἔξω πολλῶν μὲν ἀλίσκο-  
μένων τῶν δὲ καὶ καταφευγόντων ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, 5  
οἱ Ἀμφιπολῖται ἐς θόρυβον μέγαν κατέστησαν,  
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀλλήλοις ὑποπτοὶ ὄντες. καὶ  
λέγεται Βρασίδαν, εἰ ἠθέλησε μὴ ἐφ' ἄρπαγὴν

τῷ στρατῷ τραπέσθαι ἀλλ' εὐθὺς χωρῆσαι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν,  
3 δοκεῖν ἂν ἐλεῖν. νῦν δὲ ὁ μὲν ιδρύσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τὰ 10  
ἔξω ἐπέδραμε, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔνδον ὡς προσε-  
δέχετο ἀπέβαινε, ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδοῦσι,  
κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ὥστε μὴ αὐτίκα τὰς πύλας ἀνοίγεσθαι,  
πέμπουσι μετὰ Εὐκλέους τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, ὃς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη-  
ναίων παρῆν αὐτοῖς φύλαξ τοῦ χωρίου, ἐπὶ τὸν ἕτερον στρα- 15  
τηγὸν †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης, Θουκυδίδην τὸν Ὀλόρου, ὃς τάδε  
ξυνέγραψεν, ὄντα περὶ Θάσον (ἔστι δὲ ἡ νῆσος Παρίων  
ἀποικία, ἀπέχουσα τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως ἡμίσεος ἡμέρας μάλιστα  
4 πλοῦν), κελεύοντες σφίσι βοηθεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀκούσας κατὰ  
τάχος ἐπτά ναυσὶν αἱ ἔτυχον παροῦσαι ἔπλει, καὶ ἐβούλετο 20  
φθάσαι μάλιστα μὲν οὖν τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, πρὶν τι ἐνδοῦναι,  
εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὴν Ἠϊόνα προκαταλαβών. CV. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ

1. τὰ] om. O. 3. τοῖς] τῆς A.B.d.f. τοὺς F. γεγεννημένοις T. 5. καὶ]  
om. G.L.O.P.T.d.e.i. 8. βρασίδαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.e.f. Haack.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. βρασίδης d.h.i. vulgo τὸν βρασίδαν. ἐθέλησε e. 9. τρέ-  
πεσθαι C.G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. 10. ἐπεὶ τὰ ἔξω C. 11. ἀπέδραμε T. καὶ οὐδὲν  
A.B.E.F.H.K.T.c.f.g. 12. οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Porpo.  
vulgo οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι. 14. μετὰ τοῦ εὐκλεοῦς E. ἐκ] om. g. Ἀθηναίων] "an  
"Ἀθηνῶν;" Bekk. in ed. 1846. 15. ἐπὶ τὸν—περὶ θάσον] om. T. quorum loco  
leguntur οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδοῦσι κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ἡσύχαζον. 16. τῶν  
ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.h. Bekk. Goell. τὸν G. τὸν αὐτὸν B. 17. ἡ] om. f. 18. ἡμίσεος  
F.G. ἡμισείας A.B.h. correct. N. Bekk. Goell. om. Q. ἡμίσεως E. σφίσι] φίσι  
E.F. 22. προκαταλαβών A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προκαταλαβεῖν.

16. †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης] Bekker and Güller read τῶν, as if Thucydides meant that himself and Eucles were joint commanders of "the parts" Thrace—"ward," τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης, the well-known term used to designate the various colonies and dependencies of

Athens on the northern coast of the Ægean. And this perhaps is the best sense of the words. Τὸν ἐπὶ Θράκης would express Thucydides himself; "the other commander, namely, the one who was employed in the parts in and about Thrace."

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymḡ. 89. 1.

Brasidas, dreading the effects of his arrival, offers very moderate terms to induce the people of Amphipolis to surrender immediately.

Βρασιδᾶς δεδιὼς καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Θάσου τῶν νεῶν βοήθειαν, καὶ πυνθανόμενος τὸν Θουκυδίδην κτήσιν τε ἔχειν τῶν χρυσείων μετάλλων ἐργασίας ἐν τῇ περὶ ταῦτα Θράκη καὶ ἀπ'

5 αὐτοῦ δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν, ἡπείγετο προκατασχεῖν, εἰ δύναίτο, τὴν πόλιν, μὴ ἀφικνουμένου αὐτοῦ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Ἀμφιπολιτῶν, ἐλπίσαν ἐκ θαλάσσης ξυμμαχικὸν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Θράκης ἀγείραντα αὐτὸν περιποιήσειν σφᾶς, οὐκέτι προσχωροῖ. καὶ τὴν ξύμβασιν μετρίαν ἐποι- 2  
10 εἶτο, κήρυγμα τόδε ἀνείπων, Ἀμφιπολιτῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων τῶν ἐνόντων τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχοντα μένειν, τὸν δὲ μὴ ἐθέλοντα ἀπιέναι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐκφερόμενον πέντε ἡμερῶν. CVI. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ ἀκού-

They receive his proposals, and open their gates to him. Thucydides arrives that same evening at Eion, at the mouth of the Strymon.

σαντες ἀλλοιότεροι ἐγένοντο τὰς γνώμας, ἄλλως τε καὶ βραχὺ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἐμπολιτεύον, τὸ δὲ πλεῖον ξύμμικτον. καὶ τῶν ἔξω ληφθέντων συχνοὶ οἰκείοι ἔδον ἦσαν· καὶ τὸ κήρυγμα πρὸς τὸν φόβον δίκαιον εἶναι ὑπελάμβανον, οἱ μὲν

1. θάσου] θαλάσσης L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. e. 3. χρυσείων H.T.e.  
5. πρώτοις] Fortasse legendum πρώτον. Bekk. εἰπείγετο T. 6. ἀφικόμενον L.O.  
7. ἐλπίσας I. συμμαχικὸν B.C.F.T.V.c.d.e.g. 8. ἀγείραντα K.  
9. οὐκέτι] om. G. προσχωρεῖ d.g. προχωρεῖ H.c. προχωροῖ A.B.C.F.Q. προχωροῖ N. sed oī ex rasura, et σ primæ syllabæ superscriptum habet. προχωροῖ E.  
10. κήρυγμα τόδε] κήρυκα δὲ d. 11. τοῖς] τῆς O.V. τῆς] om. h. 13. πολλοὶ] πολέμοι Q.  
15. ἐπολιτεύοντο B.h. 17. συχνοῖς E. 18. τὰ φόβον T. ὑπελάμβανον H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.i. Poppo. vulgo, Haack. Bekk. Goell. ἐλάμβανον.

5. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις] Bekker proposes to read ἐν τοῖς πρώτον, a conjecture, as it seems to me, worse than needless. But does Thucydides mean to call himself "one of the people of the Thracian 'main land,'" so that δύνασθαι—ἡπειρωτῶν is to be interpreted, "was one of the first persons on the main land in 'point of influence?'" or does he not rather in this place, as elsewhere, limit the term ἡπειρωτῶν to the native barbarians? and does not δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις signify what is more commonly expressed by δύνασθαι παρὰ τοῖς πρώτοις, i. e. "he had influence with, or

"amongst, the chief persons of the 'main land?'"

11. τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας] In allusion to the various degrees of freedom enjoyed by different classes of inhabitants in the Greek cities. This article stipulated that the inhabitants of Amphipolis who were not Athenians should be full citizens, enjoying the political and religious rites of citizenship, as well as those of a personal and private nature.

18. πρὸς τὸν φόβον] "When measured by the standard of their fear." Compare III. 11, 1. and the note there.



AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τὸ ἄσμενοι ἂν ἐξελθεῖν, ἡγούμενοι οὐκ ἐν ὁμοίῳ σφίσιν εἶναι τὰ δεινὰ καὶ ἅμα οὐ προσδεχόμενοι βοήθειαν ἐν τάχει, ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος πόλεώς τε ἐν τῷ ἴσῳ οὐ στερισκό-  
 2 μενοι καὶ κινδύνου παρὰ δόξαν ἀφίεμενοι. ὥστε τῶν πρασ-  
 σόντων τῷ Βρασίδᾳ ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ διαδικαιούντων 5  
 αὐτὰ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸ πλήθος ἐώρων τετραμμένον καὶ τοῦ  
 παρόντος Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῦ οὐκέτι ἀκροώμενον, ἐγένετο ἡ  
 3 ὁμολογία καὶ προσεδέξαντο ἐφ' οἷς ἐκήρυξε. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὴν  
 πόλιν τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ παρέδοσαν, ὁ δὲ Θουκυδίδης καὶ αἱ νῆες  
 ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὅψε κατέπλεον ἐς τὴν Ἡϊόνα. καὶ τὴν μὲν 10  
 Ἀμφίπολιν Βρασίδας ἄρτι εἶχε, τὴν δὲ Ἡϊόνα παρὰ νύκτα  
 ἐγένετο λαβεῖν· εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐβοήθησάν αἱ νῆες διὰ τάχους,  
 ἅμα ἔω ἂν εἶχετο. CVII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ μὲν τὰ ἐν τῇ  
 Ἡϊόνι καθίστατο, ὅπως καὶ τὸ αὐτίκα, ἦν ἐπὶ  
 ὁ Βρασίδας, καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα ἀσφαλῶς ἔξει, δε- 15  
 ξάμενος τοὺς ἐθελήσαντας ἐπιχωρῆσαι ἄνωθεν  
 2 κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς. ὁ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν Ἡϊόνα κατὰ τε τὸν  
 ποταμὸν πολλοῖς πλοίοις ἄφνω καταπλεύσας, εἴ πως τὴν  
 προὔχουσαν ἄκραν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους λαβὼν κρατοίῃ τοῦ  
 ἔσπλου, καὶ κατὰ γῆν ἀποπειράσας ἅμα, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπε- 20

2. τὰ δεινὰ εἶναι C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i. καὶ ἅμα—τάχει] om. T. 5. ἤδη ἐκ τοῦ V.  
 6. τεταραγμένον L.O.P. 7. οὐδ' ἔτι A.B.F. ἀκροώμενοι T. II. Articulum  
 ante βρασίδας omisi cum A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ἄρτ' K. ἔτι d.i. 12. εἰ μὴ γὰρ N.V. 13. δέ] om. K. 14. καθί-  
 σταται f. ἀπὴν P. 15. δεξαμένους B.h. 16. θελήσαντας c. ἐπιχωρῆσαι  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 ἀποχωρῆσαι. 17. κατὰ] om. L.O.P. 19. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.

II. παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν] Compare VIII. 33, 3. παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. VII. 71, 4. παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ ἀπώλ-  
 λυντο. Herodot. IX. 33, 4. παρὰ ἐν πά-  
 λαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν Ὀλυμπιάδα: where  
 see Valckenaer's note on the passage.  
 Παρὰ νύκτα answers to the English ex-  
 pression "within a night," or, "his  
 "taking the town happened all but a  
 "night." Yet the origin of the phrase  
 is not easy to trace out, unless it be  
 that παρὰ νύκτα is literally, "just miss-

"ing one night;" παρὰ signifying,  
 "that which is near a thing," some-  
 times as distinguished from the thing  
 itself, in which case it expresses diver-  
 sity, or even opposition; and some-  
 times, and more commonly, as distin-  
 guished from what is at a distance.  
 Thus ὁ παρ' ἡμέραν πυρετός is, "a fever  
 "that misses a day," i. e. "that re-  
 "turns every other day." See Viger,  
 chap. IX. sect. 6. and Hermann's  
 notes, 414.

κρούσθη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν ἐξήρτυετο. καὶ Μύρκινός τε αὐτῷ προσεχώρησεν Ἡδωνικὴ πόλις, Πιττακοῦ τοῦ Ἡδώνων βασιλέως ἀποθανόντος ὑπὸ τῶν Γοάξιος παίδων καὶ Βραυροῦς τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, καὶ Γαληψὸς οὐ πολλῶ 5 ὕστερον καὶ Οἰσύμη· εἰσὶ δὲ αὗται Θασίων ἀποικίαι. παρὼν δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν ξυγκαθίστη ταῦτα.

CVIII. Ἐχομένης δὲ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς μέγα δέος κατέστησαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἦν

10 The Athenians alarmed at the loss of Amphipolis, and at the general disposition of their allies to revolt, send garrisons to the several cities of the Thracian coast. Brasidas requests reinforcements from Sparta, but cannot obtain them.

ὠφέλιμος ξύλων τε ναυπηγησίων πομπῇ καὶ χρημάτων προσόδῳ, καὶ ὅτι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Στρυμόνος ἦν πάροδος Θεσσαλῶν διαγόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, τῆς δὲ γεφύρας μὴ κρατούντων, ἄνωθεν μὲν μεγάλης οὔσης ἐπὶ πολὺ λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ, τὰ δὲ πρὸς Ἡίονα τριήρεσι τηρουμένων, οὐκ ἂν δύνασθαι προσελθεῖν· τότε δὲ ῥαδίᾳ ἤδη

1. μυρκίνος K.L.O.P.Q. μύρκινός g. μυρκυνός E. 2. τοῦ] τῶν L.O. 3. γοάξιος d. 4. γαυροῦς f. γαληψὸς g. γαληψὸς Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ed. 1832. vulgo γάψηλος. 5. καὶ Ἡσύμη K.g. οἰσύμη E.G. 9. αὐτοῖς ἦν A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν αὐτοῖς. 12. στρυμόνος ποταμοῦ N. 14. μὲν] καὶ K. om. V. 17. προσελθεῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.f.g.h. Haack. vulgo, Poppo. Bekk. Goell. προσελθῆν. δέ] om. C.L.O.Q.d.e. ῥαδίᾳ Bekk. ed. 1832. ῥῶ] om. B.Q.

4. Γαληψὸς] I have followed Haack, Poppo, Göller, Hudson, and Duker, in reading Γαληψὸς in this place, instead of Γάψηλος. For almost all the MSS. read Γαληψὸς in another passage, V. 6, 1. where the same place is clearly meant; and Γαληψὸς also is the reading of Diodorus, XII. p. 321; of Strabo, Fragm. VII. §. 16; and of Stephanus Byzantius, who quotes the very words of Thucydides. But Gatterer is right in distinguishing this place from the Galepsus on the coast of Sithonia. The latter was passed by the fleet of Xerxes on its coasting voyage from Torone to Olynthus. (Herodot. VII. 122, 2.) But the Galepsus here spoken of is expressly said by Strabo to have been situated to the east of the Strymon:

and so it appears from the account of Thucydides, V. 6, 1. where it is stated, that Cleon, after having recaptured Torone, sailed towards Amphipolis, and during his stay at Eion reduced both Stagirus and Galepsus by detachments from his main force; both being towns near the mouth of the Strymon, the first a little to the south, and the other a little to the east of it.

15. λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ] "A lake formed by the river," i.e. formed by the waters of the river spreading on either side over the adjacent country. Compare V. 7, 4. τὸ λιμνῶδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος. Colonel Leake speaks of it as "a considerable marsh or lake," like that formed by the Mincio at Mantua. In the following line, τηρουμένων, as

2 ἐνομιζέτο γεγενῆσθαι. καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐφοβούντο μὴ  
 ἀποστῶσιν. ὁ γὰρ Βρασίδης ἐν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις μέτριον  
 3 ἐλευθερώσων τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκπεμφθείη. καὶ αἱ πόλεις πυν-  
 θανόμεναι αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι τῆς τε Ἀμφιπόλεως 5  
 τὴν ἄλωσιν καὶ ἃ παρέχεται, τὴν τε ἐκείνου πραότητα,  
 μάλιστα δὲ ἐπήρθησαν ἐς τὸ νεωτερίζειν, καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο  
 πρὸς αὐτὸν κρύφα, ἐπιπαριέναι τε κελεύοντες καὶ βουλόμενοι  
 4 αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι πρῶτοι ἀποστήναι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἄδεια ἐφαίνετο  
 αὐτοῖς, ἐψευσμένοις μὲν τῆς Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσοῦ- 10  
 τον ὅση ὕστερον διεφάνη, τὸ δὲ πλεον βουλήσει κρίνοντες  
 ἀσαφεῖ ἢ προνοία ἀσφαλεῖ, εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὐ μὲν  
 ἐπιθυμοῦσιν, ἐλπίδι ἀπερίσκέπτῳ διδόναι, ὃ δὲ μὴ προσί-  
 5 ενται, λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι διωθεῖσθαι. ἅμα δὲ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς νεωστὶ πεπληγμένων, καὶ τοῦ 15  
 Βρασίδου ἐφολκὰ καὶ οὐ τὰ ὄντα λέγοντος, ὥς αὐτῷ ἐπὶ  
 Νίσαιαν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μόνῃ στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἠθέλησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ξυμβαλεῖν, ἐθάρσουν, καὶ ἐπίστευον μηδένα ἂν ἐπὶ σφᾶς

1. ἐνομιζέτο A.E. ἐνόμιζε B.C. (ex rasura) F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.e.f.g. ἐνόμιζον d. [recte, opinor, modo ῥάδια scribas pro illo ῥαδία. BEKK.] 3. αὐτὸν vel αὐτὸν C.G.K.L.O.g.i. ἐαυτῷ T. 4. αἱ] om. P. 6. παρέχεται P. 7. ἀπεκηρυκεύοντο G. 9. καὶ γὰρ ἄδεια d. 10. ἐψευσμένης A.N.Q.V. ἐψευσμένοι E. μὲν] om. d. τῆς] τῶν P. ἐπὶ] om. g. 11. κρίναντες d. 16. ἐφολκα A. 17. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἠθέλησαν e. 18. ἐθάρσουν Poppo. Bekk. ed. 1832. vulgo ἐθάρρουν.

Poppo has rightly observed, refers to the Lacedæmonians: "Watched as they were by a naval force." I have followed the best MSS. in substituting προσελθεῖν for προελθεῖν, two words which are for ever confounded with one another. Προσελθεῖν is, "to get at the place," namely, Amphipolis; προελθεῖν signifies merely "to advance."

10. ἐψευσμένοις κ. τ. λ.] The greatness of the Athenian power was the measure of the error of those who had looked for its downfall. Compare VII. 28, 3. τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου κ. τ. λ. The nominative κρίνοντες is an instance of a curious anacoluthon; being used probably because the words ἄδεια ἐφαί-

νετο αὐτοῖς are in sense as if it had been ἐνόμιζον ἄδειαν εἶναι ἑαυτοῖς. Compare Herodot. IV. 11, 5. τοῖσι δὲ βασιλεῦσι δόξα—λογισάμενους: and III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃ μὲν δι' ὅπερ εἰρήται (οὐδαμῶς ἐν νόμῳ ἐστὶ) οὐ δίκαιον εἶναι λέγοντες. In the following words, εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, the sentence changes suddenly from a particular to an universal expression; what is first ascribed to the Athenian allies in particular, being then stated of all mankind generally. A similar instance of a contrary transition occurs in I. 49, 4. αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες—μάχης οὐκ ἤρχον, δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν πτόρησιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

14. λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι] "With reasoning that will hear nothing on the other side; sovereign, arbitrary."



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βοηθῆσαι. τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα, καὶ ὅτι τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίων ὀργάντων ἐμελλον πειράσασθαι, κινδυνεύειν παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν. ὧν αἰσθόμενοι οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι φυλακὰς, ὡς ἐξ ὀλίγου καὶ ἐν χειμῶνι, διέπεμπον ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ἐφιεμένος στρατίαν τε προσαποστέλλειν ἐκέλευε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ Στρυμόνι ναυπηγίαν τριήρων παρεσκευάζετο. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ μὲν καὶ φθόνῳ ἀπὸ τῶν πρώτων ἀνδρῶν οὐχ ὑπηρετήσαν αὐτῷ, τὰ δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι μᾶλλον τοὺς τε αἰσθόμενους ἐκ τῆς νήσου κομίσασθαι καὶ τὸν πόλεμον καταλῦσαι.

CIX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Μεγαρῆς τά τε μακρὰ τεῖχη, ἃ σφῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον, κατέσκαψαν ἐλόντες ἐς ἔδαφος, καὶ Βρασίδας μετὰ τὴν Ἀμφιπόλεως ἄλωσιν ἔχων τοὺς ξυμμάχους στρατεύει ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν καλουμένην. ἔστι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως διορύγματος ἔσω προῦχουσα, καὶ ὁ Ἄθως αὐτῆς ὄρος ὑψηλὸν τελευτᾷ ἐς τὸ Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος. πόλεις δὲ ἔχει Σάνην μὲν

1. ἐν] om. d. 2. ὀργάντων Q.g. πειράσασθαι Q. 3. αἰσθόμενοι B.L.  
O.P.h. Bekk. αἰσθανόμενοι A.F. 4. φύλακας V. ὧς] om. g.  
6. ἐφιεμένος I. τε] om. O.P. 8. καὶ] om. d. 12. χειμῶνος] θέρους Q.  
τά τε] immo τε τὰ Bekk. ed. 1832. 15. συμμάχους B.C.F.K.V.e. καλου-  
μένην ἀκτὴν Q. 16. διωρύγματος B.E.F. 17. ἄθος V. 18. σάνην  
A.V. et infra σάμη B.E.F.K.P.b.c.e.f.g.h.

1. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον] i. e. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχειν, nam vel sic scribere potuerat, vel omittere διὰ τὸ, quo facto ἔχον absolute positum esset, ut ἔξον, δηλον ὄν. Conf. IV. 63, i. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν φοβερούς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους. GÖLLER.

2. ὀργάντων] Schol. Cass. hic ὥρμη- μένων, προθυμονμένων. DUKER.

6. ἐφιεμένος] Mandans, legatis cum mandatis Spartam missis. HAACK. Compare Hesychius, ἐφιεμένος, ἐντελ- λόμενος. Poppo says that this cannot be the meaning of the middle voice, and that there is in it the notion of "earnestly desiring," as Neophytus Ducas, the modern Greek translator of Thucydides, has rendered it, ἔστειλε μετὰ πάσης ἐφέσεως. But we have in

Æschylus, Prometh. 4. ἐπιστολὰς Ἄσ- σοι πατὴρ ἐφείτο. See also the Persæ, 226. ed. Schütz.

12. τά τε μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασίδας] Here again the conjunction τε has been transposed from its proper place: for the connexion is, Μεγαρῆς τε τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασίδας κ. τ. λ. Compare ch. 95, I.

15. ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν] Tota etiam Attica olim Acte fuit appellata, quia littoralis esset maximam partem, ut docent Strabo et Stephanus Byzant. Vide Meursium de Regno Athen. l. I. c. 3. HUDS. Acten, quæ circa Athon est, e Demetrio memorat Stephanus in Ἀκτῇ. DUKER.

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Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν διώρυχα, ἐς τὸ πρὸς  
 Εὐβοίαν πέλαγος τετραμμένην, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Θύσσον καὶ  
 Κλεωνὰς καὶ Ἀκροθώους καὶ Ὀλόφυξον καὶ Δίον· αἱ οἰ-  
 κοῦνται ξυμμίκοις ἔθνεσι βαρβάρων διγλώσσω, καὶ τι καὶ  
 Χαλκιδικὸν ἐνὶ βραχὺ, τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικόν, τῶν καὶ 5  
 Λημνόν ποτε καὶ Ἀθήνας Τυρσηνῶν οἰκησάντων, καὶ Βισσαλ-  
 τικόν, καὶ Κρηστωνικόν, καὶ Ἡδῶνες· κατὰ δὲ μικρὰ πολί-  
 σματα οἰκοῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν πλείους προσεχώρησαν τῷ Βρα-  
 σίδα, Σάνη δὲ καὶ Δίον ἀντέστη, καὶ αὐτῶν τὴν χῶραν ἐμμί-  
 νας τῷ στρατῷ ἐδήουν. CX. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, εὐθὺς στρα- 10

He proceeds to at- τεύει ἐπὶ Τορώνην τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν, κατεχο-  
 tempt the city of TO- μένην ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρες ὀλίγοι  
 RONE. A party in μένην ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρες ὀλίγοι  
 the town agree to be- ἐπήγοντο, ἐτοῖμοι ὄντες τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι.  
 tray it to him, and in- καὶ ἀφικόμενος νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ ὄρθρον τῷ  
 2 troduce some of his καὶ ἀφικόμενος νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ ὄρθρον τῷ  
 men into it. στρατῷ ἐκαθέζετο πρὸς τὸ Διοσκούρειον, ὃ 15  
 3 ἀπέχει τῆς πόλεως τρεῖς μάλιστα σταδίου. τὴν μὲν οὖν  
 ἄλλην πόλιν τῶν Τορωναίων καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς ἐμ-

1. διώρυγα B.h. 2. θύσον Q.d. θάσσον e. καὶ ante κλεωνὰς om. c. ante  
 ἀκροθώους d. 3. κλεωνὰς E. ἀκροθώους B.h. ἀκροθώους O. δίον N.  
 4. συμμίκοις B.C.Q.V.e. καὶ—[βραχὺ] ἐνὶ δὲ τι καὶ χαλκιδικὸν Dionysius.  
 καί] om. i. 5. ἐνὶ καὶ βραχὺ T. πελαγικόν F. 6. οἰκησάντων τυρρήνων  
 Dionysius; θυρσηνὸν οἰκησάντων e. οἰκισάντων N. βιλσατικόν V. 7. ἡδῶνες V.  
 9. σάνη B.C.E.F.K.L.O.P.b.c.e.f.g.h. δίον V. 10. στρατεύει] om. V.  
 11. τιθῶν K. 13. ἐτοῖμοι] om. B. 15. διοσκούριον A.K.L.O.Q.T.g.  
 17. τοὺς φρουροῦντας ἔλαθεν ἀθηναίους e. τοὺς ἀθ. τοὺς ἐμφοροῦντας ἔλαθον A.B.F.I.

4. διγλώσσω] Diodor. p. 321. c. διγλώττων Βισσαλτικῶν. Vid. Nostrum infra VIII. 85, 2. WASS. "Who spoke "habitually both Greek and their own "native language." Compare VIII. 85, 2.

5. τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικόν] It is the opinion of Niebuhr, that the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians, who are noticed in Grecian history, came immediately from Italy, from whence they had been expelled by the Tuscans, a barbarian tribe who came into Italy over the Rhaetian Alps. But in coming to Greece, they only returned to the country which had been the seat of their race in early times, and from whence it had spread westward into Italy. They were re-

garded, however, as barbarians by the Greeks, because the Hellenian name and language had long since prevailed over the Pelasgian, and the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians were therefore as strangers in the land of their forefathers. Something similar to this was the flight of the Britons into Gaul, after the Saxon conquest, and their establishment in Armorica. Gaul had anciently been occupied by their race; but the Roman and German conquests had introduced other customs and another language, so that the Britons in Armorica, like the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians in Greece, were as foreigners in the country which had once belonged to their race.

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φρουροῦντας ἔλαθεν· οἱ δὲ πρᾶσσοντες αὐτῷ εἰδότες ὅτι  
 ἥξοι, καὶ προσελθόντες τινὲς αὐτῶν λάθρα ὀλίγοι, ἐτήρουν  
 τὴν πρόσοδον, καὶ ὡς ἦσθοντο παρόντα, ἐσκομίζουσι παρ'  
 αὐτοὺς ἐγχειρίδια ἔχοντας ἄνδρας ψιλοὺς ἑπτὰ (τόσοῦτοι γὰρ  
 5 μόνον ἀνδρῶν εἴκοσι τὸ πρῶτον ταχθέντων οὐ κατέδεισαν  
 ἐσελθεῖν· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Λυσίστρατος Ὀλύνθιος), οἱ δια-  
 δύντες διὰ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τείχους καὶ λαθόντες τοὺς τε  
 ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνώτατα φυλακτηρίου φρούρους, οὔσης τῆς πόλεως  
 πρὸς λόφον, ἀναβάντες διέφθειραν καὶ τὴν κατὰ Καναστραῖον  
 10 πυλίδα διήρουν. CXI. ὁ δὲ Βρασίδας τῷ μὲν ἄλλῳ στρατῷ  
 ἡσύχαζεν ὀλίγον προελθὼν, ἑκατὸν δὲ πελ-  
 ταστὰς προπέμπει, ὅπως ὁπότε πύλαι τινὲς  
 ἀνοιχθεῖεν καὶ τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη ὃ ξυνέκειτο, πρῶτοι ἐσδρά-  
 μοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν χρόνου ἐγγιγνομένου καὶ θαυμάζοντες κατὰ 2  
 15 μικρὸν ἔτυχον ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως προσελθόντες· οἱ δὲ τῶν  
 Ὀρωναίων ἔνδοθεν παρασκευάζοντες μετὰ τῶν ἐσεληλυθό-  
 των, ὡς αὐτοῖς ἦ τε πυλὶς διήρητο καὶ αἱ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν  
 πύλαι τοῦ μοχλοῦ διακοπέντος ἀνεφύγοντο, πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ  
 τὴν πυλίδα τινὰς περιαγαγόντες ἐσεκόμισαν, ὅπως κατὰ  
 20 νώτου καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει οὐδὲν εἰδότας  
 ἐξαπίνης φοβήσειαν, ἔπειτα τὸ σημεῖόν τε τοῦ πυρὸς, ὡς  
 εἶρητο, ἀνέσχον, καὶ διὰ τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν πυλῶν τοὺς

2. ἥξει P.Q.T.V.c.e.g. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.e.i. προσελθόντες A.G. προσελ-  
 θόντες B.E.F. Bekk. λάθρα Bekk. τινὲς] om. K. 5. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.  
 I.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μόνον. κατέδυσαν G.  
 6. ἦρχε—Ὀλύνθιος] om. A.B.E.F.H.h. et N. sed hic in marg. adscript. habet.

7. λαθόντες βαλόντες 1. 8. ἀνώτατα G. ἀνωτάτω T.i. ἀνωτάτων L.O.P.h.  
 9. πρὸς λόφον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τὸν λόφον. κατὰ] om. L. et prima manu N. κανάστραιον  
 F.H.L.O.P. τὴν κανάστραιον Q. κατὰ νάστραιον T.f.i. κατακαναστράιον V.  
 11. ὀλίγῳ N.V.d.e. 13. ἐσδράμοιε T. 17. πόλιν C.K.c.d. κατὰ] περὶ d.  
 19. ἐσεκόμισαν G.N.Q.d.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐξεκόμισαν A.B.C.F.H.I.  
 K.L.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h. vulgo ἐσεκόμισαντο. 20. νῶτον e. 22. εἶρηται b.

2. καὶ προσελθόντες] "And some of  
 "them having privately visited him."  
 Προελθόντες, which Bekker and Göller  
 have adopted, would signify, that "they  
 "went out of the city to some distance,  
 "and there watched for Brasidas's ap-  
 "proach;" a sense wholly different, I

think, from Thucydides' meaning; for  
 he does not represent them as watching  
 for Brasidas without the city, but with-  
 in it, after they had once gone to his  
 camp, προσελθόντες, and there con-  
 certed their plans with him.



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λοιπούς ἤδη τῶν πελταστῶν ἐσεδέχοντο. CXII. καὶ ὁ

They enter the town  
on every side.Βρασίδας ἰδὼν τὸ ξύνθημα ἔθει δρόμῳ, ἀνα-  
στήσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐμβοήσαντά τε ἀθρόον

2 καὶ ἔκπληξιν πολλὴν τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει παρασχόντα. καὶ οἱ  
μὲν κατὰ τὰς πύλας εὐθὺς ἐσέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ κατὰ δοκοὺς 5  
τετραγώνους, αἱ ἔτυχον τῷ τείχει πεπτωκότι καὶ οἰκοδομου-  
3 μένῳ πρὸς λίθων ἀνολκὴν προσκείμεναι. Βρασίδας μὲν οὖν  
καὶ τὸ πλῆθος εὐθὺς ἄνω καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα τῆς πόλεως  
ἐτράπετο, βουλόμενος κατ' ἄκρας καὶ βεβαίως εἰλεῖν αὐτήν·  
ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος κατὰ πάντα ὁμοίως ἐσκεδάννυντο. 10

CXIII. τῶν δὲ Τωρωναίων γιγνομένης τῆς ἀλώσεως τὸ μὲν  
πολὺ οὐδὲν εἰδὸς ἐθορυβεῖτο, οἱ δὲ πράσσοντες καὶ οἷς ταῦτα

2 ἤρεσκε μετὰ τῶν εἰσελθόντων εὐθὺς ἦσαν. οἱ  
δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ὀπλῖται  
καθεύδοντες ὡς πεντήκοντα,) ἐπειδὴ ἦσθοντο, 15  
οἱ μὲν τινες ὀλίγοι διαφθείρονται ἐν χερσὶν αὐτῶν, τῶν δὲ  
λοιπῶν οἱ μὲν περὶ οἱ δὲ ἐς τὰς ναῦς, αἱ ἐφρούρουν δύο,  
καταφυγόντες διασώζονται ἐς τὴν Λήκυθον τὸ φρούριον, ὃ  
εἶχον αὐτοὶ καταλαβόντες ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὴν θά-  
3 λασσαν ἀπειλημμένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. κατέφυγον δὲ καὶ 20

3. ἐμβοήσαντά—παρασχόντα A. B. E. F. H. K. N. Q. T. V. c. f. g. h. i. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἐμβοήσαντας—παρασχόντας. 5. ἐπιπτον Τ. ἐσέπιπτον E.  
δολοὺς g. 8. εὐθὺς] om. e. 9. καὶ] om. L. O. P. 10. ἐσκεδάννυντο L. O.  
16. ἐν] ταῖς c. 18. λήκυνθον H. E. λίκυνθον Τ.

3. ἐμβοήσαντα—παρασχόντα] Such is the reading of the best MSS. which has been adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Göller. Poppo objects to the use of ἀθρόον as an adverb, observing, "nec 'prosa oratio veterum scriptorum, si 'pauca notissima adjectiva excipimus, 'talem singularis neutrius generis adjectivorum usum fert. Conf. Buttmann. Gr. Med. §. 102. 4. V. 58, 4. 'VI. 49, 2.'"

5. κατὰ δοκοὺς τετραγώνους] i. e. "planks," which formed an inclined plane from the ground to the top of the broken wall, for the purpose of drawing up stones. Thus queen Nitocris laid ξύλα τετράγωνα, or planks, across the

piers of her bridge at Babylon, ἐπ' ὧν τὴν διάβασιν ἐποιεῦντο οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι. Herodot. I. 186, 6.

9. κατ' ἄκρας] "From top to bottom; 'thoroughly.'" Compare Herodot. VI. 18. 82, 3. An expression borrowed from the seizure of the citadel, always situated in ancient towns in the highest part of the city, and the consequent easy reduction of the whole place.

16. οἱ μὲν τινες ὀλίγοι—αὐτῶν] Pro-nomen trajectory est. Propter Haackium moneo, qui jungit cum ἐν χερσίν. Conf. I. 21, 1. καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν, ubi αὐτῶν ad τὰ πολλὰ spectat. GÖLLER.

19. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημμένον]

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τῶν Τορωναίων ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσιν ἐπιτήδειοι.  
 CXIV. γεγεννημένης δὲ ἡμέρας ἤδη καὶ βεβαίως τῆς πόλεως  
 ἐχομένης ὁ Βρασιίδας τοῖς μὲν μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Τορω-  
 ναίοις καταπεφευγόσι κήρυγμα ἐποίησατο τὸν  
 βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐξελθόντα ἀδεῶς  
 πολιτεύειν, τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκα προσ-  
 πέμψας ἐξιέναι ἐκέλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Ληκύθου  
 ὑποσπόνδους καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντας ὡς οὔσης  
 Χαλκιδέων. οἱ δὲ ἐκλείψειν μὲν οὐκ ἔφασαν,  
 σπείσασθαι δὲ σφίσιν ἐκέλευον ἡμέραν τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελέ-  
 σθαι. ὁ δὲ ἐσπείσατο δύο. ἐν ταύταις δὲ αὐτάς τε τὰς  
 ἐγγὺς οἰκίας ἐκρατύνετο καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα. καὶ ξύλ-  
 λογον τῶν Τορωναίων ποιήσας ἔλεξε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀκάνθῳ  
 παραπλήσια, ὅτι οὐ δίκαιον εἶη οὔτε τοὺς πράξαντας πρὸς  
 αὐτὸν τὴν λῆψιν τῆς πόλεως χεῖρους οὐδὲ προδότας ἡγεῖ-  
 σθαι (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ οὐδὲ χρήμασι πεισθέντας δρᾶσαι  
 τοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ἀγαθῷ καὶ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῆς πόλεως), οὔτε τοὺς  
 μὴ μετασχόντας οἴεσθαι μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν τεύξεσθαι· ἀφίχθαι  
 γὰρ οὐ διαφθερῶν οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ιδιώτην οὐδένα. τὸ δὲ  
 κήρυγμα ποιήσασθαι τούτου ἕνεκα τοῖς παρ' Ἀθηναίους  
 καταπεφευγόσιν, ὡς ἡγούμενος οὐδὲν χεῖρους τῇ ἐκείνων φι-  
 λία· οὐδ' ἂν σφῶν πειρασμένους αὐτοὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων

2. τῆς πόλεως βεβαίως L.O.P. 3. μὲν] om. G. 4. κήρυκα B. ἐποίησαντο  
 N. ex rasura, ubi quid olim exstiterit hodie definiri non potest. 6. τοῖς δ' Ἀθη-  
 ναίοις V. κήρυγμα O.P. προπέμψας A.B.F.H.N.P.T.g. 7. ἐκέλευσεν  
 A.B.F.H.N.V.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκέλευεν. 8. ὑποσπόνδους c.g.  
 9. ἔκλειψιν B. 12. ἐγγὺς] ἐν γῇ c.g. ἐκρατύνετο P. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα]  
 om. K. καὶ οἱ Ἀθ. τὰ σφ. Q. 13. ἐν τοῖς Ἀκάνθῳ T. 15. αὐτὸν Bekk. 16. οὐ  
 γὰρ] C.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g. Haack. δουλείαν A.B.F.V.c.g. χρήματι C.G.I.L.O.P.  
 17. ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ V. 18. κατασχόντας T. 19. ιδιώτην V. 20. Ἀθηναίοις N.Q.  
 d.f.i. 22. αὐτῶν] αὐτῶν Q.

i. e. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀνέχον, καὶ ἀπει-  
 λημένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ For the ex-  
 pression ἀπειλημένον ἐν ἰσθμῷ, com-  
 pare VI. 1, 2. ἐν εἰκοσὶ σταδίων μάλιστα  
 μέτρῳ—διείργεται· and IV. 120, 3.  
 quoted by Haack, τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ  
 ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένης. The notion seems  
 to be, that the cause of the cutting off

or separation in one instance of Leecythus  
 from Torone, and in the other of Sicily  
 from the main land, consisted in the  
 narrow isthmus, and in the narrow  
 strait, which respectively intervened  
 between them.

22. σφῶν—τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] In-  
 stances of similar pleonasms occur, I.

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δοκεῖν ἦσσον, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μᾶλλον, ὅσῳ δικαιότερα πράσ-  
 σουσιν, εὖνους ἂν σφίσι γενέσθαι, ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆ-  
 5σθαι. τοὺς τε πάντας παρασκευάζεσθαι ἐκέλευσεν ὡς βε-  
 βαίους τε ἐσομένους ξυμμάχους, καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἤδη ὃ τι  
 ἂν ἀμαρτάνωσιν αἰτίαν ἔχοντας· τὰ δὲ πρότερα οὐ σφεῖς 5  
 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους μᾶλλον ὑπ' ἄλλων κρείσσονων, καὶ  
 ξυγγνώμην εἶναι εἴ τι ἤναντιοῦντο. CXV. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοι-  
 He attacks Leecythus, αὐτὰ εἰπὼν καὶ παραθαρσύνας διελθουσῶν τῶν  
 and the accidental fall σπονδῶν τὰς προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο τῇ Ληκύθῳ·  
 of a tower throwing οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἡμύναντό τε ἐκ φαύλου τειχί- 10  
 the garrison into con-  
 fusion, σματος καὶ ἀπ' οἰκιῶν ἐπάλξεις ἐχουσῶν. καὶ μίαν μὲν ἡμέ-  
 ραν ἀπεκρούσαντο· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία μηχανῆς μελλούσης  
 προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀφ' ἧς πῦρ ἐνήσειν  
 διανοοῦντο ἐς τὰ ξύλινα παραφράγματα, καὶ προσιόντος ἤδη  
 τοῦ στρατεύματος, ἧ ὄντο μάλιστα αὐτοὺς προσκόμειν τὴν 15  
 μηχανὴν καὶ ἦν ἐπιμαχώτατον, πύργον ξύλινον ἐπ' οἶκημα  
 ἀντέστησαν, καὶ ὕδατος ἀμφορέας πολλοὺς καὶ πίθους ἀνε-  
 φόρησαν καὶ λίθους μεγάλους, ἄνθρωποι τε πολλοὶ ἀνέβη-  
 3σαν. τὸ δὲ οἶκημα λαβὼν μείζον ἄχθος ἐξαπίνης κατερράγη,  
 καὶ ψόφου πολλοῦ γενομένου τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς καὶ ὀρώντας 20  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐλύπησε μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφόβησεν, οἱ δὲ ἄποθεν,  
 καὶ μάλιστα οἱ διὰ πλείστου, νομίσαντες ταύτῃ ἐαλωκέναι  
 ἤδη τὸ χωρίον φυγῇ ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ὥρμησαν.  
 CXVI. καὶ ὁ Βρασίδης ὡς ἦσθετο αὐτοὺς ἀπολείποντάς τε

1. δικαιότερον c.g. 2. ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆσθαι] om. K. νῦν om. h. 3. ἐκέ-  
 λευσεν A. B. F. H. N. V. h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐκέλευεν. 4. τὸ] om. L. O. P. d. i.  
 5. αἰτίαν] om. c. πρότερον N. V. σφᾶς e. 6. ἄλλων] ἄκρων H. ἀλλήλων  
 d. i. 7. συγγνώμην H. V. εἴ τι] ὅτι F. ἡ τι E. f. i. ὅτι T. ταῦτα L. 8. παρα-  
 θρασύνas P. 9. προσβολὰς P. T. 10. ἡμύναντο A. B. E. F. G. H. V. f. h. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμύνοντο. 12. τῇ ὑστεραία L. O. P. τὴν δ' ὑστεραίαν c. g.  
 13. προσάξεσθαι H. πράξεσθαι d. i. 14. παραφράγματα E. 16. πύργον δὲ  
 ξύλινον B. h. 17. ἀντεκτίστησαν h. καὶ πίθους] om. V. 20. τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς  
 ὄντας T. 22. ταύτῃ] om. f. 23. τὸ χωρίον ἤδη V. 24. τε] om. V.

I 44. 2. V. 65, 4. 83, 1. Compare Porpo, λεγόμενα. The preposition has a mixed  
 Prolegomena, I. p. 205.

13. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων] Compare the  
 note on I. 17, 1. ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν: and  
 on III. 82, 13. τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς  
 "up by the enemy," and partly, "from  
 "the side of the enemy," or "from  
 "where the enemy were."



A. C. 423. Olymp. 69. 1.

τάς ἐπάλξεις καὶ τὸ γιγνόμενον ὁρῶν, ἐπιφερόμενος τῷ

takes it, and puts all στρατῷ εὐθὺς τὸ τεῖχισμα λαμβάνει, καὶ ὅσους  
of the garrison whom  
he caught to the sword. ἐγκατέλαβε διέφθειρε. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι 2

τοῖς τε πλοίοις καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκλιπόντες

5 τὸ χωρίον ἐς Παλλήνην διεκομίσθησαν· ὁ δὲ Βρασίδας (ἔστι  
γὰρ ἐν τῇ Ληκύθῳ Ἀθηνᾶς ἱερὸν, καὶ ἔτυχε κηρύξας, ὅτε  
ἔμελλε †βάλλειν,† τῷ ἐπιβάντι πρώτῳ τοῦ τείχους τριά-  
κοντα μνᾶς ἀργυρίου δώσειν) νομίσας ἄλλῳ τινὶ τρόπῳ ἢ  
ἀνθρωπείῳ τὴν ἄλωσιν γενέσθαι, τάς τε τριάκοντα μνᾶς τῇ  
10 θεῷ ἀπέδωκεν ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνα-  
σκεύασας τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ 3  
χειμῶνος ἃ τε εἶχε τῶν χωρίων καθίστατο καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις  
ἐπεβούλευε, καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος διελθόντος ὄγδοον ἔτος ἐτελεῦτα  
τῷ πολέμῳ.

15 CXVII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἤρι τοῦ ἐπι-  
γιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐκεχειρίαν ἐποίησαντο ἐνιαύσιον,  
A. C. 423. Ol. 69. 1. νομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὐκ ἂν ἔτι τὸν Βρα-  
Reasons which induced  
both parties to con-  
clude a truce for a year. σίδαν σφῶν προσαποστῆσαι οὐδὲν πρὶν παρα-  
σκεύασαιντο καθ' ἡσυχίαν, καὶ ἅμα εἰ καλῶς

20 σφίσιν ἔχοι, καὶ ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ταῦτα

2. τὸ] om. K.N. 5. τὸ] om. E. παλήνην V. 7. βάλλειν A.B.F.H.T.h. Goell.  
Bekk. προσβαλεῖν E. vulgō προσβάλλειν. 8. ἢ ἀνθρωπῶ E. 9. τῇ θεῷ ἐπέδωκεν Q.  
12. ὃ τε εἶχε T. 13. ἐπεβούλευσε E. 14. τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε f. 18. προαπο-  
στῆναι L.O.P. παρσκενάσαντο C.G.P.d.e.i. 19. εἰ] οἱ f.g. 20. ἔχειν g.  
ἔχει P.V.d.e.i. ξυμβῆ H.V. συμβῆναι e. δε] τε A.B.C.F.H.K.e.g. ταύτας T.

6. ὅτε ἔμελλε †βάλλειν†] If this be the true reading, we can only supply τῷ πυρὶ, as the machine had been contrived πῦρ ἐνῆσειν. But I believe that Poppo is right in restoring the old reading προσβάλλειν; at any rate, βάλλειν cannot have the same signification as the compound verb.

10. ἀνασκεύας] "Having cleared 'the spot.'" DOBREE. Compare I. 18, 3, and the note there. [Poppo and Gölter understand the word to mean, "Having taken all the furniture out of 'the houses.'" And this is supported by III. 68, 4. where the Thebans are said to have taken away in the same

manner all the furniture out of the houses of Plataea.] Τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν signifies, "gave up or consecrated the "whole to be sacred ground." Compare Herodotus, II. 65, 3. τῶν εἵνεκεν ἀνέιται τὰ ἱρὰ, scil. θῆρια: "Why the "sacred animals are set apart or de- "voted to the gods," &c.

20. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω] "That they "might conclude a general peace." Compare IV. 30, 4. ἕως ἂν τι περὶ τοῦ πλέονος ξυμβαθῇ, where the Scholiast rightly explains it by ἕως τέλειαι σπον- δαὶ γίνωνται καὶ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἀπαλλαγῇ.

Also ver-  
sealously of  
Brasidas  
also danger  
to people in  
speeches  
further  
war.

τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡγούμενοι ἅπερ ἔδεισαν φοβεῖσθαι, καὶ γενο-  
μένης ἀνακωχῆς κακῶν καὶ ταλαιπωρίας μᾶλλον ἐπιθυμήσειν  
αὐτοὺς πειρασμένους ξυναλλαγῆναί τε καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας  
σφίσις ἀποδόντας σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι καὶ ἐς τὸν πλείω  
2 χρόνον. τοὺς γὰρ δὴ ἄνδρας περὶ πλείονος ἐποιοῦντο κομί- 5  
σασθαι, ὥς ἔτι Βρασίδας εὐτύχει· καὶ ἔμελλον ἐπὶ μείζον  
χωρήσαντος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀντίπαλα καταστήσαντος τῶν μὲν  
στερεσθαι, † τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου ἀμυνόμενοι κινδυνεύειν καὶ  
3 κρατήσιν. † γίγνεται οὖν ἐκεχειρία αὐτοῖς τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμ-  
μάχοις ἥδε.

10

### CXVIII. “Περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ τοῦ μαντείου τοῦ

1. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις A.B.F.h. ἐδεδίδεσαν corr. F.H.T.f. 2. ἐπιθυμῆσαι V.  
3. πειρασμένους c.d. συναλλαγῆναί e. 4. πλείστον G. 5. πλείονος]  
πλείστον G. 6. ὥς ἔτι] ἕως ὃ τε Schol. Aristophan. ad Pac. 478. ἕως utique  
amplectendum. Bekker. εὐτύχει K. ἡτύχει f. μείζον] πλείστον O. 8. τοὺς  
δ' ἐκ d.e. κινδυνεύειν A.B.E.F.H.V.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινδυνεύσειν.  
9. τε] om. d.i. 11. τοῦ μαντείου ἀπόλλωνος b.

4. ἐς τὸν πλείω χρόνον] “The longer  
“time” means the period of several  
years, generally stipulated in a treaty  
of peace, as opposed to the brief inter-  
val of a mere truce.

6. ὥς ἔτι Βρασίδας εὐτύχει] Bekker  
and Reiske wish to read ἕως: “Nam  
“sane ὥς non potest significare dum.  
“Vid. adnot. ad VIII. 1, 3. Si germa-  
“num, debet quia valere, ut c. 79, 2.  
“ὥς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δέισαντες  
“ἐξήγαγον.” Poppo.

8. † τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου—κρατήσιν†]  
This clause is clearly corrupt, and va-  
rious corrections have been proposed,  
but none of them appears to me to be  
entirely satisfactory. The sense required  
must be something of this sort, “If  
“Brasidas were still more successful,  
“the consequence would be that they  
“would lose their men taken at Sphac-  
“teria, and after all would run a risk  
“of not being finally victorious.” Co-  
ray’s correction approaches I think  
most nearly to the true reading, κιν-  
δυνεύειν (or κινδυνεύσειν) καὶ μὴ κρατή-  
σειν. But the words τοῖς δὲ appear to  
be corrupt also; for it does not appear  
who are meant by τοῖς δὲ, nor is there  
any obvious construction for the dative  
case. Göller makes it to be the Latin

ablative, and understands it of the  
other soldiers of the Lacedæmonians,  
as opposed to those who had been  
taken at Sphacteria. “They would lose  
“some of their men, and with the rest  
“they would run a risk of not being  
“victorious.”

11. περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ κ. τ. λ.] Dobree  
supposes that all the articles of this  
treaty were drawn up by the Athenians,  
and are successively agreed to by the  
Lacedæmonians; after which follows  
the general ratification of the whole by  
the Athenians, in the words ἔδοξε τῷ  
δήμῳ. Most commentators, on the  
contrary, think that all the truce was  
framed by the Lacedæmonians, and its  
several articles ratified by them; after  
which they sent it to Athens, to receive  
the ratification of the Athenians. Ac-  
cordingly they consider the whole, from  
the beginning of the chapter down to  
ἐνιαυτὸν ἔσονται, to be the treaty drawn  
up and regularly executed by the Lace-  
dæmonians; after which follow the  
ratifications on the part of Athens.  
And this last opinion is confirmed by  
the passage just preceding the Athenian  
ratification, εἰ δὲ τι ὑμῖν εἴτε κάλλιον  
εἴτε δικαιότερον τούτων δοκεῖ εἶναι, λόντες  
ἐς Λακεδαίμονα διδάσκετε. But the case

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

religio. n. 9. 1. 151

“ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πυθίου δοκεῖ ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι τὸν βουλό-

TERMS OF  
THE TRUCE,

proposed by the Lacedæmonians to the Athenians.

“ μενον ἀδόλως καὶ ἀδεῶς κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους

“ νόμους. τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις ταῦτα δοκεῖ

“ καὶ τοῖς ξυμμαχοῖς τοῖς παροῦσι· Βοιωτοῦς

5 “ δὲ καὶ Φωκέας πείσειν φασὶν ἐς δύναμιν προσκηρυκεύο-  
“ μενοι.

“ Περὶ δὲ τῶν χρημάτων τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ὅπως 2

“ τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας ἐξευρήσομεν, ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως τοῖς πα-

“ τρίοις νόμοις χρώμενοι καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων

10 “ οἱ βουλόμενοι, τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις χρώμενοι πάντες. περὶ

2. καὶ ἀδεῶς] om. A.B.C.E.F.K.c.e.g.h.

προκηρυκεύομενοι L.O.P.

T.V.f.h. Poppo.

εἰρίσωμεν Q. vulgo ἐξευρήσωμεν.

χρώμενοι] om. G.I.K.L.O.P.d.e.

7. περὶ μὲν Q.

8. ἐξευρήσομεν A.B.E.G.L.O.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

πατρώοις G.I.L.O.P.d.e.f.

καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς Q.T.c.g.

5. φασὶν] σφᾶς I.O.P.i. σφεῖς d.

τῶν χρημάτων τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.Q.

seems to have been thus. The first proposals for a truce came from the Athenians, as may be implied, I think, from ch. 117, 1. Ambassadors, not vested however with full powers, were sent to Sparta to treat there, and the terms were agreed upon between them and the Spartan government. Having been thus approved of by the Spartans, the treaty was sent back to Athens, to receive the ratification of the Athenians; with a request, that if the ratification were refused, ambassadors with full powers might be sent to Sparta, in order to save the delay of sending the treaty first back to Sparta, to be reconsidered there, and then being obliged to send it back to Athens, for the approbation of the Athenian people. And as the terms had been in the first instance settled at Lacedæmon, and were thence sent to Athens as the proposals of the Lacedæmonian government, the articles were put into the mouth of the Lacedæmonians, as the use of the term Coryphasium to denote Pylus, and of the words ἡμᾶς and αὐτοὺς in the clause about Cythera, seem sufficiently to prove. With regard to the first article about Delphi, it was a concession to Athens, as the Delphians were always so strongly attached to Lacedæmon, that the Athenians would find it difficult during the war to have access to

the temple at all. Dr. Bloomfield asks, how the Phocians can be here named amongst the allies of Lacedæmon, after having been up to the sixth year of the war the allies of Athens. This however is merely an oversight of his own, for the Phocians are numbered amongst the allies of Sparta at the beginning of the war, II. 9, 3. having been lost to Athens ever since the battle of Coronea, which gave the aristocratical party a decided ascendancy, not only in Bæotia, but in the neighbouring countries. The second article, about the sacred treasures, is well understood by Dr. Bloomfield as being intended to prevent the Lacedæmonians from converting the money at Delphi to their own use, as we find they had proposed to do at the beginning of the war. See I. 121, 3. In short, the object of the two first articles of the truce is to declare the temple of Delphi to be common to the whole Hellenic nation, and not, as the Lacedæmonians were always wishing to make it, the property of the Dorian race only.

8. πατρίοις] De discrimine inter πατρώος et πάτριος vid. Græv. ad Luciani Solæcisten, p. 376. DUKER.

10. περὶ μὲν τούτων κ. τ. λ.] I have not hesitated to introduce into the text the reading of the MS. which I have marked T. supported as it is by a va-



“ μὲν οὖν τούτων ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμ-  
 “ μάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα.

- 3 “ Τάδε [δὲ] ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμά-  
 “ χοις, εἰάν σπονδὰς ποιῶνται οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν  
 “ μένειν ἐκατέρους ἔχοντας ἅπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ 5  
 “ Κορυφασίῳ ἐντὸς τῆς Βουφράδος καὶ τοῦ Τομέως μένον-  
 “ τας, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Κυθήροις μὴ ἐπιμισγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμ-  
 “ μαχίαν, μήτε ἡμᾶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς μήτε αὐτοὺς πρὸς ἡμᾶς,  
 “ τοὺς δὲ ἐν Νισαίᾳ καὶ Μινώᾳ μὴ ὑπερβαίνοντας τὴν ὁδὸν  
 “ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν πυλῶν τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου ἐπὶ τὸ Ποσει- 10  
 “ δώνιον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν  
 “ τὴν ἐς Μινῶαν, (μηδὲ Μεγαρέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ὑπερ-

1. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις εἰάν A.B.C.K.c.e.g. Bekk. Goell. τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα τὰδε ἔδοξε λακεδ. καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις εἰάν T. 4. ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν V. τῆς] τοῖς H.Q. ut c. 105, 2. τὸν μὲν βουλούμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ μένειν. τῶν 1. ἑαυτῶν g. αὐτῶν 1. 6. τῆς] τοῦ β. B.h. τομέως L. 7. τοῖς T.f.i. ἐν τοῖς κυθήροις O. ἐν κυθηρίοις f.i. μὴ] om. F.P. ἐπιμισγομένοις f. 10. παρὰ] ἀπὸ F.H.I.T.d.e.f.i. νισαίου F.H.Q.T.d.f.i. ποσειδώνιον Q. ποσιδώνιον E. 12. μίνωα c.g. μίναν 1.

rious reading noticed in the MSS. F. and f. The recurrence of the same words, Λακεδαιμονίοις τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, or τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, within two lines caused the omission; of which there are frequent instances, I believe, in all manuscripts, and certainly in all that I have myself examined. In the present instance, the omission became more general, because the sentence was still to a certain degree intelligible, unless to a very attentive reader. Haack joins the words ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν—ἐκατέρους with σπονδὰς—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, and understands the sense to be, that the Lacedæmonians would grant the two articles about Delphi, on condition that the Athenians would agree to treat on what is called the basis of *uti possidetis*, that is, of each party keeping what they had acquired. But, I think, in that case we should have had εἰ ποιῶντο, and not εἰάν ποιῶνται.

5. τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ Κορυφασίῳ κ. τ. λ.] The three following clauses refer to the lines of demarcation to be observed by the Athenian garrisons occupying three several points in or near Peloponnesus:

1st, Coryphasium, or Pylus; 2d, Cythera; 3d, Nisæa and Minoa. Μὴ ἐπιμισγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν signifies, that the Athenians in Cythera should hold no intercourse with any part of the territory of the Peloponnesian confederacy. The clause about Nisæa is obscure, from our want of a detailed knowledge of the particular spots mentioned. The line of demarcation between Nisæa and Megara is the road from the gates leading from the temple of Nisus, or simply from Nisus, the hero himself being spoken of to signify his temple; and therefore the preposition παρὰ, which signifies, *from the presence of a person*, being properly used. Perhaps a statue only of Nisus is meant, and not a temple; in which case the whole difficulty of the words would vanish. See, however, the note on IV. 67, 1. and Gölleer de Situ Syracusarum, p. 60. From the temple of Neptune the road then passed on to the head of the causeway leading across the shallow intervening lagoon to Minoa. See III. 51, 3.

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

“βαίνειν τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην,) καὶ τὴν νῆσον, ἥνπερ ἔλαβον οἱ  
 “Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔχοντας, μηδὲ ἐπιμισγομένους μηδετέρους μηδε-  
 “τέρωσεν· καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι, ὅσαπερ νῦν ἔχουσι καὶ οἶα  
 “ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

5 “Καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ χρωμένους, ὅσα ἂν κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν 4

2. μηδὲ Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. μήτε. ἐπιμισγομένους E. ἐπισμιγομένους Q.  
 μηδετέρους] om. K. 3. ἐν τῇ τροιζήνι K. 5. ἂν] om. K.

3. καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι κ. τ. λ.] The sense of this passage is very doubtful. It is very true that the Athenians were in possession of the peninsula of Methana, on the coast of Argolis, and apparently in the territory of Træzen; (see IV. 45, 2.) but then οἶα ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους must be wrong; and though Dr. Bloomfield chooses to read Ἀργεῖους for Ἀθηναίους, his conjecture, I think, has not much to recommend it. But we should remember the clause in the thirty years' peace, I. 115, 1. by which the Athenians gave up Nisæa, Pegæ, Træzen, and Achaia to the Peloponnesians. These four points they had insisted on regaining, when the Lacedæmonians sued for peace after their first defeat at Pylus; and the negotiation failed on account of the positive refusal of the Lacedæmonians to cede them. (IV. 21, 3.) Since that time the Athenians had recovered Nisæa by force of arms, and instead of Pegæ and Achaia, they were in possession of Pylus and Cythera. Thus they had three points in or near Peloponnesus, and the question turned on the fourth point, Træzen. But the principle of the *uti possidetis* was resorted to, as the readiest method of settling the difficulty: and thus the Athenians kept the three places which they were in possession of, and the Lacedæmonians on the same principle kept Træzen; both parties retaining ὅσαπερ νῦν ἔχουσι, i. e. the Athenians keeping the peninsula of Methana, and the Peloponnesians all the rest; καὶ οἶα ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, “and “according to the treaty with the Athenians;” i. e. the thirty years' peace, which combined with the principle of the *uti possidetis* in confirming the possession of Træzen to the Peloponnesians. For the construction, as the clause at the beginning is couched in

general terms, yet so as to specify particularly the Peloponnesians, ἐκατέρους ἔχοντας ἅπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, not ἔχουσι; so ἐκατέρους ἔχειν should be understood after τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι, yet with a particular reference to the Lacedæmonians, as appears by the following words, καὶ οἶα ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. In fact, in Træzen the principle of the *uti possidetis* did apply to both parties; the Peloponnesians keeping the town, and the Athenians the peninsula of Methana. [Poppo supplies οἱ Τροιζήνιοι from τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι as the nominative case to ξυνέθεντο; supposing that a treaty had been made between the Træzenians and the Athenian garrison in Methana, fixing the limits within which each should confine themselves, in order to prevent a perpetual desultory warfare.]

5. Καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ κ. τ. λ.] There is no doubt that Haack and Poppo have rightly corrected the stopping here, by connecting this clause with Λακεδαιμονίους πλεῖν μὴ μακρὰ νηὶ κ. τ. λ. The sense is, “And though they may sail “the sea, that is, along their own “coasts and the coast of their confederacy, yet that the Lacedæmonians “may not sail in ships of war, but in “other vessels, rowed by oars, and “not carrying more than five hundred “talents tonnage.” A similar restriction was imposed upon the Persians, and considered so essential to the naval dominion of Athens, that even when they were in the greatest need of the Persian aid, the Athenians would not consent to take it off. See VIII. 56, 4. But by inserting the words κοπήρει πλοίων, and by limiting the permitted amount of tonnage, as also by confining the allowed navigation to the coasts of Peloponnesus and its allies only, there seems to have been a further object in

“ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά-  
 “ χους πλεῖν μὴ μακρῶ νηϊ, ἄλλω δὲ κωπήρει πλοίῳ, ἐς  
 “ πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα.

5 “ Κήρυκι δὲ καὶ πρεσβείᾳ καὶ ἀκολούθοις, ὅποσους ἂν  
 “ δοκῇ, περὶ καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου καὶ δικῶν ἐς Πελο- 5  
 “ πόνησον καὶ Ἀθήναζε σπονδὰς εἶναι ἰοῦσι καὶ ἀπιούσι  
 “ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τοὺς δὲ αὐτομόλους  
 “ μὴ δέχεσθαι ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, μήτε ἐλεύθερον μήτε  
 “ δούλον, μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς. δίκας τε διδόναι ὑμᾶς τε  
 “ ἡμῖν καὶ ἡμᾶς ὑμῖν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια, τὰ ἀμφίλογα δίκη 10  
 “ διαλύοντας ἄνευ πολέμου.

6 “ Τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα  
 “ δοκεῖ εἰ δέ τι ὑμῖν εἴτε κάλλιον εἴτε δικαιότερον τούτων  
 “ δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἰόντες ἐς Λακεδαίμονα διδάσκετε· οὐδενὸς γὰρ  
 “ ἀποστήσονται, ὅσα ἂν δίκαια λέγητε, οὔτε οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 15  
 “ οὔτε οἱ ξύμμαχοι. οἱ δὲ ἰόντες τέλος ἔχοντες ἰόντων,  
 “ ἥπερ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἡμᾶς κελεύετε. αἱ δὲ σπονδαὶ ἐνιαυτὸν  
 “ ἔσονται.

1. κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν d. κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίδα T. 2. πλεῖν] πλὴν Q. μὴ] οὐ  
 G.d. om. I.K.P.e.i. qui μακρῶ. 3. ἄγοντα T. 4. πρεσβείαν G. ἐὰν B.C.  
 E.F.G.H.I.N.T.V.c.g.h.i. 5. καταλύσεως πολέμου Q. δοκεῖν T. 6. καὶ  
 ἀπιούσι] om. O.P. 7. θάλατταν L.P. 9. μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς E.G. μήτε  
 ἡμᾶς μήτε ὑμᾶς g. Bekk. 10. ἡμᾶς] om. A.B.E.F.h. κατὰ πάτρια C.E.G.K.g.  
 καὶ τὰ ἀμφ. L.O.P. 11. διαλύονται V. 13. κάλλιον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.  
 O.P.Q.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κάλλειον V. vulgo καλλιώτερον.  
 14. διδάσκεσθε H. διδάσκετε καὶ διδάσκεσθε T. καὶ οὐδενὸς γὰρ H. 15. ἂν]  
 om. d.i. λέγητε] ἄγητε g. 16. οὔτε ξύμμαχοι T. 17. ἢ καὶ ὑμεῖς V.  
 αἱ δὲ αἱ σπονδαὶ E.

view, namely, to stop the commerce of Peloponnesus, and particularly their trading voyages eastward to Egypt and Phœnicia, which could only be performed in ὁλκάδες worked by sails. As to the amount of tonnage, the word μέτρα would seem to shew that it was calculated according to the form and dimensions of the vessel, as with us. If mere weight were meant, five hundred talents would be about twelve tons avoirdupoise.

2. ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα] Magnitudo navium frumentariarum modiis æsti-

mabatur, vinariarum amphoris, quæ alias merces vehebant, in pondere consistentes, talentis vel centumpondiis siva centenariis; quintalia vulgo appellant; dicit Salmasius in Observat. ad Jus Attic. et Roman. p. 734. Sed vitio memoriæ, ut puto, pro πεντακόσια, quod hic in Thucydide est, scribit πεντήκοντα. DUKER.

16. τέλος ἔχοντες] Τέλος pro summa et libera potestate, ut apud Hesiodum Ἔργ. 669. Ἐν τοῖς γὰρ τέλοισ ἐστὶν ὁμῶς ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε. DUKER.



“ ΕΔΟΞΕ ΤΩΙ ΔΗΜΩΙ.

7

“ Ἀκάμαντις ἐπρυτάνευε, Φαίνιππος ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικιάδης ἐπε-  
“ στάτει. Λάχης εἶπε, τύχη ἀγαθῇ τῇ Ἀθηναίων, ποιείσθαι τὴν ἐκεχει-

Form of acceptance “ ρίαν καθὰ ξυγχωροῦσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι

5 and ratification of them “ αὐτῶν· καὶ ὠμολόγησαν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν  
by the Athenians. “ εἶναι ἐνιαυτὸν, ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν, τετράδα

“ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ Ἐλαφιβολιῶνος μηνός. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἴοντας ὡς

“ ἀλλήλους πρέσβεις καὶ κήρυκας ποιείσθαι τοὺς λόγους, καθ’ ὅτι ἔσται

“ ἡ κατάλυσις τοῦ πολέμου. ἐκκλησίαν δὲ ποιήσαντας τοὺς στρατηγούς

10 “ καὶ τοὺς πρυτάνεις πρῶτον περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης βουλευέσασθαι Ἀθηναίους,

“ καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ ἡ πρέσβεια περὶ τῆς καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου. σπεῖ-

2. ἀκαμαντῖς K.V. Poppo. Bekk. ἀκαμάντις g. ἐπρυτάνευσε Q. φαίνιππος  
ἐγραμμάτευε] om. K. ἐγγραμμάτευε F. 3. τῇ] τῶν K.Q. ποιείσθαι]

γενέσθαι i. 4. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι G.L.O.P.d.e.i. 6. ἀρχὴν C.E.F.G.I.K.M.V.

b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. ἄρχει L. 7. δεκάτου ἐλαφ. A.B.F. ὥς] ἐς d. 8. ἀλλήλους]

ἀληθῶς Q. 9. ἐκκλησίας d.i. 10. πρῶτον μὲν περὶ g. τῆς] om. i.

11. ἐσίῃ] om. T. sed hiatus inter voces relicto. πείσασθαι B.F.H.

1. ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ] Sic in lege apud Andocidem Orat. de mysteriis, p. 220. “Ἐδοξε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Διαντῖς ἐπρυτάνευε, Κλεογένης ἐγραμμάτευε, Βοηθὸς ἐπεστάτει. Vid. de his præter Sigon. quos hic laudat Hudsonus, II. de Republ. Athen. 3. et Petit. ad Leg. Attic. et Vales. ad Harpocrat. in γραμματεὺς, ἐπιστάτης, et πρυτάνεις. DUK.

2. ἀκάμαντις ἐπρυτάνευε] That is to say, it was the month in which the fifty counsellors of the tribe Acamantis held the office of prytanes. Of these fifty, ten, with the title of proedri, were especially on duty for seven days; the whole fifty thus coming in in successive weeks, as the whole month, if so it may be called, consisted of five weeks, or thirty-five days. Of these ten proedri, one in succession held the office of president, or epistates, day by day, being entrusted for that day with the keys of the citadel and of the treasury. The proedri presided at the assemblies of the people, convened them on extraordinary occasions, and put the question to the vote, if it were such as might be put legally. For full information on all these points, Schömann’s little book, De Comitibus Atheniensium, particularly deserves to be consulted.

ἐγραμμάτευε] This seems to have been the officer called by Pollux γραμματεὺς ὁ κατὰ πρυτανείαν, that is, ap-

pointed by lot with the counsellors of each tribe in succession, whose business it was to register and keep the acts of the council and the decrees of the people. See Pollux, VIII. 98. His name is affixed to this treaty, because he was answerable for its being drawn up correctly.

ἐπεστάτει] Vide Petit Leges Atticas, p. 186, 187, &c. et Sigonium de Rep. Athen. l. 2. HUDS.

3. Λάχης εἶπε] “Populum rogavit.” “Laches moved, that they do conclude the truce.” Compare II. 24. 1. VIII. 67, 1, 2. He is spoken of again, (V. 43, 2.) as having been principally concerned in concluding the peace which was made between Athens and Peloponnesus two years afterwards.

6. ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν] “And “that the truce do begin to be in force “from this present day, being the “fourteenth day of the month Elaphebolion.” A clause to this effect was usually attached to every new law, to declare the time when it should begin to take effect. See Demosth. Timocrat. p. 713. Reiske. I may remark by the way, that the present passage in Thucydides seems to prove, that in the words *ὀντινα δεῖ ἄρχειν* in Demosthenes *ὀντινα* refers to *χρόνον*, and not, as Schäfer understands it, to *ἄρχοντα*.

11. καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ] “The generals

A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“σασθαι δὲ αὐτίκα μάλα τὰς πρεσβείας ἐν τῇ δῆμῳ τὰς παρούσας ἢ μὴν  
 “ἐμμενείν ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.”

CXIX. Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὥμοσαν καὶ  
 οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις μηνὸς ἐν Λακε-  
 δαίμονι Γεραστίου δωδεκάτῃ. ξυνετίθεντο δὲ 5  
 καὶ ἐσπένδοντο Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἶδε, Ταῦ-  
 ρος Ἐχετιμίδα, Ἀθηναίους Περικλείδα, Φιλο-

<sup>2</sup> Names of those who  
 signed the truce on  
 either side.

1. μάλα] om. H. μὴν ἐμμενείν E. 3. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι 1. καὶ ὥμοσαν  
 B.C.K.c.e.f.g. Porro. καὶ ὥμοσαν λακεδαιμόνιοι G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.T.d. om. F.N.  
 καὶ ὁμολόγ. om. V. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ ὁμολόγησαν. 5. ξυνέθεντο N.O.V.  
 ξυνετίθεντο καὶ T. 6. ἐσπένδον e. οἶδε] om. i. 7. ἐχετιμίδα] om. pr. E.  
 ἐχεμενίδα O. ἀθηναίους E.K.

“and prytanes shall summon an as-  
 “sembly of the people, and the people  
 “shall first determine on the manner  
 “in which the negociators from Lace-  
 “dæmon shall be admitted;” that is,  
 whether a select number of persons  
 shall be appointed, with full powers, to  
 treat with them, (which the Lacedæ-  
 monians wanted to obtain in the nego-  
 ciations during the siege of Sphacteria,  
 (IV. 22, 1.) or whether they should ad-  
 dress their proposals to the whole as-  
 sembly. Compare Demosthenes, Ti-  
 mocrat. p. 706. Reiske: τοὺς προέδρους  
 χρηματίζειν περὶ τῶν νομοθετῶν καθ’ ὅτι  
 καθεδούνται. [Poppo rightly observes  
 that ἐσίοι is here required, and not  
 ἐσίγη.]

4. μηνὸς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι Γεραστίου  
 κ. τ. λ.] It appears that this truce was  
 signed two days later in the month at  
 Athens than at Lacedæmon; and the  
 peace concluded two years afterwards  
 was signed two days later at Lace-  
 dæmon than at Athens. (V. 19, 1.)  
 Further, the Spartan month Gerastius  
 here corresponds with the Attic month  
 Elaphebolion: but there we find that  
 Elaphebolion corresponds with the  
 Spartan Artemisius. At least such is  
 the first appearance of the two passages.  
 I believe that we do not possess suffi-  
 cient knowledge of the Spartan calen-  
 dar to enable us to explain these points  
 fully, but the system of intercalation,  
 so universally adopted amongst the  
 Greeks, will account for very great  
 irregularity; and as its details varied

in different places, the same months at  
 Athens and Sparta might no longer  
 correspond with each other, after an  
 interval of two years. But if the days  
 of the month were the same, although  
 the months were different, so that the  
 12th day of Gerastius was really two  
 days earlier than the 14th of Elaphe-  
 bolion, and again, the 25th of Elaphe-  
 bolion two days earlier than the 27th  
 of Artemisius, it may perhaps be thus  
 accounted for. The present truce was  
 drawn up at Sparta, and sent to Athens  
 to be there ratified by the Athenians.  
 The peace two years later seems to  
 have been finally ratified at Sparta. Is  
 it possible then that in the first case  
 the Spartan government, and in the  
 latter the Athenian, might have sworn  
 to the treaty in their own cities, to the  
 ambassadors of the other power, before  
 it was sent off to the other city, for ac-  
 ceptance there? And from Herodotus,  
 VI. 106, 1. it is clear that on occasions  
 of great dispatch two days were a suf-  
 ficient period for performing the dis-  
 tance between Athens and Sparta. The  
 names of the persons who swore to the  
 second treaty, V. 19, 2. shew that the  
 oaths were taken both at Athens and  
 at Sparta; for as on the one hand we  
 know that the ephori, and still less both  
 the kings, (V. 24.) would not have gone  
 to Athens, so we cannot suppose that  
 the Athenians would have sent as many  
 as seventeen of the principal citizens of  
 the commonwealth on an embassy to  
 Sparta.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

χαρίδας Ἐρυξίδαῖδα, Κορινθίων δὲ Αἰνέας Ὠκύτου, Εὐφαι-  
 μίδας Ἀριστωνύμου, Σικωνίων δὲ Δαμότιμος Ναυκράτους,  
 Ὀνάσιμος Μεγακλέους, Μεγαρέων δὲ Νίκασος Κεκάλου,  
 Μενεκράτης Ἀμφιδώρου, Ἐπιδανρίων δὲ Ἀμφίας Εὐπαΐδα,  
 5 Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ, Νικόστρατος Διτρέφους, Νι-  
 κίας Νικηράτου, Αὐτοκλῆς Τολμαίου. Ἡ μὲν δὲ ἐκεχειρία 3  
 αὕτη ἐγένετο, καὶ ξυνήεσαν ἐν αὐτῇ περὶ τῶν μειζόνων  
 σπονδῶν διὰ παντὸς ἐς λόγους.

CXX. Περὶ δὲ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας αἷς ἐπῆρχοντο, Σκιώνη  
 10 ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ πόλιν ἀπέστη ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Βρασιδαν.

COASTS OF  
MACEDONIA,

&amp;c.

Scione revolts to Bra-  
sidas.

φασὶ δὲ οἱ Σκιωναῖοι Πελληνῆς μὲν εἶναι ἐκ  
 Πελοποννήσου, πλέοντας δ' ἀπὸ Τροίας σφῶν  
 τοὺς πρῶτους κατενεχθῆναι ἐς τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο  
 τῷ χειμῶνι ᾧ ἐχρήσαντο Ἀχαιοὶ, καὶ αὐτοῦ οἰκῆσαι. ἀπο- 2  
 15 στάσι δ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Βρασιδὰς διέπλευσε νυκτὸς  
 ἐς τὴν Σκιώνην, τριῆρει μὲν φιλία προπλευούσῃ,  
 αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν κελητίῳ ἄποθεν ἐφεπόμενος, ὅπως  
 εἰ μὲν τινι τοῦ κέλῃτος μείζονι πλοίῳ περι-  
 τυγχάνοι, ἢ τριήρης ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ, ἀντιπάλου δὲ ἄλλης τριή-

1. ἐρυξίδαῖδα Valckenarius. ἐνέας B.F.H.K.Q.c.g. ἐνέας T.f. εἰνέως d.i.  
 ὠκύπου e. ὠκύου K. εὐφαιμ. ἀριστ.] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. 2. δαιμότιμος g. 3. με-  
 γάρω c. 4. ἀμφιδόρου V. εὐπαιδαῖδα E. 5. ἀθηναῖοι L.O. διοτρεφούς Q.  
 7. ἐν αὐτῇ] αὐτοὶ Q. 9. σικωνίη d.e.i. 10. παλλήνη Æm. Port. Duk. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. πελλήνη. 11. σικωνίοι d.e. πελληνῆς K.  
 12. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 14. χειμῶνι τούτῳ ᾧ K. 16. προπλευούσῃ E.G.L.O.P. c.d.e.  
 f.g.h. πλεούσῃ Q. 17. αὐτὸς δ' ἐν V. 18. πλοίῳ] πλείονι c. περιτυγχάνει  
 d.i. 19. ἀμύνῃ A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.V.h. αὐτῇ Bened. Hermann. Poppo. αὐτῇ  
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. αὐτῷ.

9. ἡμέρας αἷς ἐπῆρχοντο] "The days  
 "in which the Athenians and Lacedæ-  
 "monians were going backwards and  
 "forwards into each other's country  
 "about the truce." Ἐπέρχεσθαι, as  
 applied to two persons or parties, de-  
 notes an interchange of visits; as ἐπι-  
 γαμία is intermarriage, ἐπεργασία and  
 ἐπινομία, the right of tillage and pastur-  
 age on each other's lands.

19. ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ] Most of the best  
 MSS. read αὐτῇ, whilst Poppo, follow-  
 ing Benedict and Hermann, reads αὐτῇ,

which Hermann interprets "solus tri-  
 "remis aspectus." Poppo, however,  
 rightly doubts the justice of this inter-  
 pretation, and is disposed to strike out  
 the pronoun altogether. If αὐτῇ be the  
 true reading, I should understand it  
 to mean "ultro." "Against a small  
 "vessel the trireme would come of  
 "herself to help him: against a large  
 "one she would be compelled to fight,  
 "because it would attack her." See  
 Hermann on Viger, not. 123. b. §. 4.  
 [I believe, however, that αὐτῷ is the



ρους ἐπιγενομένης οὐ πρὸς τὸ ἔλασσον νομίζων τρέψεσθαι  
 3 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ αὐτὸν διασώσειν. περαι-  
 ωθεὶς δὲ καὶ ξύλλογον ποιήσας τῶν Σκιωναίων ἔλεγεν ἃ τε  
 ἐν τῇ Ἀκάνθῳ καὶ Τορώνῃ, καὶ προσέτι φάσκων ἀξιωτάτους  
 αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἐπαίνου, οἵτινες τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ 5  
 ἀπειλημμένης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Ποτιδαῖαν ἐχόντων, καὶ  
 ὄντες οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ νησιῶται αὐτεπάγγελτοι ἐχώρησαν πρὸς  
 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμειναν ἀτολμία ἀνάγκην σφίσι  
 προσγενέσθαι περὶ τοῦ φανερώς οἰκείου ἀγαθοῦ· σημείον τ'  
 εἶναι τοῦ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἂν αὐτοὺς τῶν μεγίστων ἀνδρείως 10  
 ὑπομεῖναι, εἰ τεθήσεται κατὰ νοῦν τὰ πράγματα· πιστοτά-  
 τους τε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἡγήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων φίλους  
 καὶ ἄλλα τιμῆσειν. CXXI. καὶ οἱ μὲν Σκιωναῖοι ἐπήρ-  
 θησάν τε τοῖς λόγοις, καὶ θαρσήσαντες πάντες  
 ὁμοίως, καὶ οἷς πρότερον μὴ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρασ- 15  
 σόμενα, τὸν τε πόλεμον διενεοῦντο προθύμως  
 οἷσειν καὶ τὸν Βρασίδαν τά τ' ἄλλα καλῶς  
 ἐδέξαντο καὶ δημοσίᾳ μὲν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀνέδθησαν ὡς  
 ἐλευθεροῦντα τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἰδίᾳ δὲ ἑταινίου τε καὶ προσ-  
 2 ἥρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῇ. ὁ δὲ τό τε παραντῖκα φυλακὴν 20  
 τινὰ αὐτοῖς ἐγκαταλιπὼν διέβη πάλιν, καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ

1. τρέψασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.T.V. [sed super a inscript. ε] c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 2. αὐτὸν A.H.K.N.O.g. 4. τῇ] om. O. αὐτοὺς ἀξιωτάτους Q.T. 5. εἵ-  
 τινες O.P. παλλήνης Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. παλλήνης. 6. ὑπὸ τῶν  
 ἀθηναίων A.B.F.N.Q.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt articulum. 7. ὄν-  
 τως Q. ἄλλω, omisso ἢ, H. 8. ἀνάγκη C.G.I.H. 9. προγενέσθαι L.O.  
 γενέσθαι Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. δ' Q. 10. τοῦ ἄλλο τι T. 12. ἡγήσεσθαι  
 αὐτοὺς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ e. ἡγήσασθαι T. 15. πραττόμενα e. 16. προθύμως] ταχέως  
 c.g. 17. κακῶς P. 19. ἰδίᾳ τε d. ἑταινίου καὶ T. ἐτενίου τε καὶ  
 προσήρχοντο E. 20. τότε H.K.L.O.V. παρ' αὐτῖκα V.

true reading, notwithstanding the agree-  
 ment of so many of the MSS. in αὐτῇ,  
 and therefore I have restored it to the  
 text.]

6. ἀπειλημμένης] Scylax, p. 62. ed.  
 Gron. Ποτιδαῖα, ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τὸν ἰσθμὸν  
 ἐμφράττουσα. DUKER.

19. προσήρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῇ] "Came  
 "about him; came to salute him."  
 The admiration paid to distinguished

excellence in the different games among  
 the Greeks, is well shewn by the story  
 told in Herodotus of Democedes, the  
 Persian king's runaway physician, who  
 sent him word, in order to give the  
 king a high idea of his consequence in  
 his own country, that he was engaged  
 to marry the daughter of Milo the  
 wrestler. Herodot. III. 137, 6.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

στρατιὰν πλείω ἐπεραίωσε, βουλόμενος μετ' αὐτῶν τῆς τε  
Μένδης καὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀποπειρᾶσαι, ἡγούμενος καὶ τοὺς  
'Αθηναίους βοηθῆσαι ἂν ὥς ἐς νῆσον, καὶ βουλόμενος  
φθάσαι· καὶ τι αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπράσσετο ἐς τὰς πόλεις ταύτας  
5 προδοσίας πέρι. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἔμελλεν ἐγχειρήσειν ταῖς πόλεσι  
ταύταις· CXXII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τριήρει οἱ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν  
περιαγγέλλοντες ἀφικνοῦνται παρ' αὐτὸν,  
'Αθηναίων μὲν 'Αριστῶνυμος, Λακεδαιμονίων  
δὲ 'Αθήναιος. καὶ ἡ μὲν στρατιὰ πάλιν διέβη 2  
ἐς Τορώνην, οἱ δὲ τῷ Βρασίδᾳ ἀνῆγγελλον  
τὴν ξυνθήκην, καὶ ἐδέξαντο πάντες οἱ ἐπὶ  
Θράκης ξύμμαχοι Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πεπρα-  
γμένα. 'Αριστῶνυμος δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις 3  
κατήνει, Σκιωναίους δὲ αἰσθόμενος ἐκ λογι-  
15 σμοῦ τῶν ἡμερῶν ὅτι ὕστερον ἀφεστήκοιεν, οὐκ ἔφη ἐν-  
σπόνδους ἔσεσθαι. Βρασίδας δὲ ἀντέλεγε πολλὰ, ὥς πρό-  
τερον, καὶ οὐκ ἀφίει τὴν πόλιν. ὥς δ' ἀπήγγειλεν ἐς τὰς 4  
'Αθήνας ὁ 'Αριστῶνυμος περὶ αὐτῶν, οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι εὐθὺς  
ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν στρατεῦειν ἐπὶ τὴν Σκιώνην. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαί-  
20 μόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παραβήσεσθαι ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς  
τὰς σπονδὰς, καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀντεποιοῦντο Βρασίδα πιστεύ-  
οντες, δίκη τε ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν περὶ αὐτῆς κρίνεσθαι. οἱ δὲ δίκη 5  
μὲν οὐκ ἤθελον κινδυνεύειν, στρατεῦειν δὲ ὥς τάχιστα, ὀργὴν  
ποιούμενοι εἰ καὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἤδη ὄντες ἀξιούσι σφῶν  
25 ἀφίστασθαι, τῇ κατὰ γῆν Λακεδαιμονίων ἰσχυρῇ ἀνωφελεῖ  
πιστεύοντες. εἶχε δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τῆς ἀποστάσεως 6  
μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι ἐδικαίουν· δύο γὰρ ἡμέραις ὕστερον

3. ὥς] om. E.O.P.e. 4. καὶ τι αὐτῷ καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.c.g.h.i.  
Haaek. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τι αὐτῷ L.N.O.P.d.e. vulgo καὶ τι καὶ αὐτῷ.  
6. τριήρης K. τριήρεις C.e.f.g. 9. στρατιὰ μὲν K. 10. ἀνῆγγελλον d.  
16. ἀντέλεγε i. ἀνέλεγε d. 17. ἡφίει e. ἀπήγγειλεν A.B.F.H.T.V.h.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπήγγελλεν i. vulgo ἀπήγγελλεν. 18. ὁ] om. Q. 24. οἱ]  
om. Q. 25. ἰσχυρῇ] om. g. ἀνωφελεῖ] om. d.i. 26. ἡ] om. K.N. 27. ἡ  
K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἡ V.m. vulgo ἡ. οἱ] om. Q. ἀθηναίων K.  
ἡμέρας N.V.d.i.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἀπέστησαν οἱ Σκιωναῖοι. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθὺς ἐποίησαντο Κλέωνος γνώμῃ πεισθέντες, Σκιωναίους ἐξελεῖν τε καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι· καὶ τὰλλα ἡσυχάζοντες ἐς τοῦτο παρεσκευάζοντο.

CXXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Μένδῃ ἀφίσταται αὐτῶν, πόλις ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ, Ἐρετριέων ἀποικία. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐδέξατο ὁ 5

COASTS of  
MACEDONIA, &c.

Mende also revolts, and is received by Brasidas. He puts a 2 Peloponnesian garrison into both Mende and Scione, and removes the women and children of both to a place of safety.

Βρασίδας, οὐ νομίζων ἀδικεῖν, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκεχειρίᾳ φανερώς προσεχώρησαν· ἔστι γὰρ ἅ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐνεκάλει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παραβαίνειν τὰς σπονδάς. διὸ καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι μᾶλλον ἐτόλμησαν, τὴν τε τοῦ Βρασίδου γνώμην ὀρώντες 10

ἐτοίμην, τεκμαιρόμενοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Σκιώνης ὅτι οὐ προϋδίδου, καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρᾶσσόντων σφίσιν ὀλίγων τε ὄντων καὶ ὡς τότε ἐμέλλησαν οὐκέτι ἀνέντων, ἀλλὰ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς φοβουμένων τὸ κατάδηλον 3 καὶ καταβιασασμένων παρὰ γνώμην τοὺς πολλούς. οἱ δὲ 15 Ἀθηναῖοι εὐθὺς πυθόμενοι, πολλῶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ὀργισθέντες, 4 παρεσκευάζοντο ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρας τὰς πόλεις. καὶ Βρασίδας προσδεχόμενος τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν ὑπεκκομίζει ἐς Ὀλυνθον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας τῶν Σκιωναίων καὶ Μενδαίων, καὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτοῖς πεντακοσίους 20 ὀπλίτας διέπεμψε καὶ πελταστὰς τριακοσίους Χαλκιδέων, ἄρχοντά τε τῶν ἀπάντων Πολυδαμίδαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὰ περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐν τάχει παρεσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων κοινῇ εὐτρεπίζοντο

2. ἐξελεῖν b. τε] om. i. 4. δὲ μένδῃ] μὲν δὲ O. 5. ἐρετριέων E.G. ἐρετριῶν A.B.F. Bekker. ed. 1832. ἐρετριῶν K. Bekk. 7. γὰρ καὶ ἅ καὶ F.H. 8. τὰς] om. Q. 10. τοῦ] om. A.P. 13. ἐμέλλησεν i. 16. ἔτι] om. I.d. 19. χαλκιδικὴν K. σικιωνέων g. καὶ τῶν μενδαίων Q. 20. αὐτοὺς B.F.H. 21. τριακοσίων d. 22. τε] om. Q. ἀπάντων] ἀπ' αὐτῶν C.K.g. πολυδαμίδαν d.i. 23. ἐν] om. Q.

12. καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρᾶσσόντων κ.τ.λ.] "And also because those of their number who were the contrivers of the revolt were few in number, and having, as I mentioned before, (c. 121, 2.) "once set about the matter, did not

"like afterwards to give it up." Ως τότε ἐμέλλησαν: "Since, at the time I spoke of, they made preparations, or had formed the intention of doing the thing." For this sense of τότε, see the notes on VII. 31, 3. VIII. 62, 3. 73, 2.



INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

CXXIV. Βρασίδης δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας ἐν τούτῳ στρατεύουσιν ἅμα ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαῖον τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Λύγκον. καὶ ἦγον  
 ὁ μὲν ὧν ἐκράτει Μακεδόνων τὴν δύναμιν. καὶ  
 τῶν ἐνοικούντων Ἑλλήνων ὀπλίτας, ὁ δὲ πρὸς  
 τοῖς αὐτοῦ περιλοίποις τῶν Πελοποννησιῶν  
 Χαλκιδέας καὶ Ἀκανθίους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κατὰ  
 δύναμιν ἐκάστων. ξύμπαν δὲ τὸ ὀπλιτικὸν τῶν  
 Ἑλλήνων τρισχίλιοι μάλιστα, ἱππῆς δ' οἱ  
 πάντες ἠκολούθουν Μακεδόνων ξὺν Χαλκι-  
 δεῦσιν ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους, καὶ ἄλλος ὄμιλος  
 τῶν βαρβάρων πολὺς. ἐσβαλόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἀρριβαίου καὶ  
 εὐρόντες ἀντεστρατοπεδευμένους αὐτοῖς τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς ἀν-  
 τεκαθέζοντο καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ἐχόντων τῶν μὲν πεζῶν λόφον  
 ἐκατέρωθεν, πεδίου δὲ τοῦ μέσου ὄντος, οἱ ἱππῆς ἐς αὐτὸ  
 καταδραμόντες ἱππομάχησαν πρῶτα ἀμφοτέρων, ἔπειτα δὲ  
 καὶ ὁ Βρασίδης καὶ ὁ Περδίκκας, προελθόντων πρότερον ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ λόφου μετὰ τῶν ἱππέων τῶν Λυγκηστῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ  
 ἐτοιμῶν ὄντων μάχεσθαι, ἀντεπαγαγόντες καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυνέ-  
 βαλον, καὶ ἔτρεψαν τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν διέ-

2. ἀρριβαῖον A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀρρίβαιον. ἦγον] ἦττον  
 A.B.F. 6. καὶ ἀκανθίους] om. c.g. 7. σύμπαν B.C.F.H.K.Q.d.e.f.h.i. 9. σὺν  
 C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 10. ὀλίγον Priscianus 18. p. 1192. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. codices enim ὀλίγῳ. 12. ἀντεστρατενομένους d. αὐτοῖς Bekk.  
 14. πεδίου A. ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ V. 16. προσελθόντων O. πρότερον A.B.E.F.H.  
 N.Q.V.e.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προτέρων. 17. τοῦ] om. d.i. 18. ἀντε-  
 παγοντες i.

3. Μακεδόνων—καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων Ἑλλήνων] The Macedonians are here plainly distinguished from the Greeks, as in ch. 126, 3. they are even classed among barbarians. The royal family were of Hellenic and Dorian blood, but not the people.

10. ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους] “Almost amounting to a thousand.” So in VIII. 35, 3. ὀλίγου εἶλον, and the instances given by Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 332. and by Viger, ch. III. sect. vii. §. 11. It is commonly said that ὀλίγου is merely an abridgment of the expression ὀλίγον δεῖν; but I cannot understand how one

of two words can be so omitted, when its presence is absolutely essential to the sense, and cannot be implied from the other. Ὀλίγον is equivalent to παρ’ ὀλίγον, and to the expression in the Acts, xxvi. 28. ἐν ὀλίγῳ. Is not the literal meaning of ὀλίγου εἶλον, “they took it with a little space intervening;” i.e. “Their taking it was within a very little.” Compare the use of the genitive, when relating to time, as νυκτὸς ἐλθὼν, &c.

17. Λυγκηστῶν] Vide ad II. 99, 2. DUKER.

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olym. 69. 2.

φθειραν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διαφεύγοντες πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἡσυ-  
 4 χαζον. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τροπαῖον στήσαντες δύο μὲν ἢ τρεῖς  
 ἡμέρας ἐπέσχον, τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς μένοντας, οἱ ἔτυχον τῷ  
 Περδίκκᾳ μισθοῦ μέλλοντες ἥξειν. ἔπειτα ὁ Περδίκκας  
 ἐβούλετο προῖεναι ἐπὶ τὰς τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου κώμας καὶ μὴ 5  
 καθῆσθαι, Βρασίδας δὲ τῆς τε Μένδης περιορώμενος μὴ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων πρότερον ἐπιπλευσάντων τι πάθῃ, καὶ ἅμα τῶν  
 Ἰλλυριῶν οὐ παρόντων, οὐ πρόθυμος ἦν, ἀλλὰ ἀναχωρεῖν  
 μάλλον. CXXV. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ διαφερομένων αὐτῶν ἡγ-  
 γέλθη ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ μετ' Ἀρριβαίου προδόντες Περ- 10

The Illyrians, who had been engaged to join Perdikkas, are persuaded to side with Arrhibæus. Upon this the Macedonians retreat hastily in the night, leaving their allies to escape as they can. Brasidas prepares to effect an orderly retreat.

δίκκαν γεγέννηται ὥστε ἡδὴ ἀμφοτέροις μὲν  
 δοκοῦν ἀναχωρεῖν διὰ τὸ δέος αὐτῶν ὄντων  
 ἀνθρώπων μαχίμων, κυρωθὲν δὲ οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς 15  
 διαφορᾶς ὀπηνίκα χρὴ ὀρμαῖσθαι, νυκτός τε  
 ἐπιγενομένης, οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες καὶ τὸ πλῆθος 15  
 τῶν βαρβάρων εὐθὺς φοβηθέντες, ὅπερ φιλεῖ  
 μεγάλα στρατόπεδα ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι,  
 καὶ νομίσαντες πολλαπλασίους μὲν ἢ ἦλθον  
 ἐπιέναι, ὅσον δὲ οὐπω παρῆναι, καταστάντες ἐς αἰφνίδιον  
 φυγὴν ἐχώρουν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ τὸν Περδίκκαν τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ 20  
 αἰσθανόμενον, ὡς ἔγνώ, ἠνάγκασαν πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαυ ἰδεῖν

1. λοιποὶ] πολλοὶ L.O.P.d. 3. ἐμένοντες e. 4. μισθοῦσθαι K. ἔπειτα  
 δὲ ὁ i. 6. δέ] μὲν d.e.i. τῶν] om. Q. 8. οὐ] om. I. 10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ  
 A.E.F.G. ὅτι οἱ B.Q.h.i. Bekk. Goell. 11. ἡδὴ] om. L.O. 12. ὄντων  
 μαχιμωτάτων Q. 13. δέ] om. e. 14. τε] om. c.g. 16. ὥσπερ Q. 17. ἀσαφῶς  
 H.T. corr. F. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σαφῶς. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι d.e.  
 ἐκπλήττεσθαι L.O.P.Q. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι V. 18. πολλαπλουσίους G. ἦλθεν I.  
 19. οὐπω A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo οὐδέπω. 20. ἀνεχώρουν d. 21. αἰσθόμενον L.O.P.

6. περιορώμενος] Φροντίζων exponit Thom. Mag. h.v. DUKER.

10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ κ. τ. λ.] "That, besides all other reasons for a retreat, the Illyrians had actually joined Arrhibæus." There seems no reason, with Bekker and Gölle, to strike out the καὶ after ὅτι.

16. ὅπερ φιλεῖ μεγάλα κ. τ. λ.] Compare VII. 80, 3. οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρατοπέδοις—φόβοι καὶ δαίματα ἐγγίνεσθαι.

The words ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι are added to explain the relative ὅπερ, as in the other passage, VII. 80, 3. φόβοι καὶ δαίματα ἐγγίνεσθαι are the explanation of οἷον. So also in V. 6, 3. ὅπερ προσεδέχετο ποιήσειν αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν—ἀναβήσεσθαι.

21. πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαυ ἰδεῖν] Ἀττικῶς, ut Scholiastes dicit, pro cum Brasida colloqui. Stephanus in Append. ad Script. de Dial. p. 198. putat, hujus

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(ἀποθεν γὰρ πολὺ ἀλλήλων ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο) προαπελθεῖν. Βρασίδης δὲ ἅμα τῇ ἔφ' ὥς εἶδε τοὺς Μακεδόνας προκεχωρη-  
 2 κώτας τοὺς τε Ἰλλυριοὺς καὶ τὸν Ἀρριβαῖον μέλλοντας ἐπι-  
 3 εῖναι, ξυναγαγὼν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν τοὺς ὀπλίτας  
 5 καὶ τὸν ψιλὸν ὄμιλον ἐς μέσον λαβὼν διενοεῖτο ἀναχωρεῖν.  
 ἐκδρομοὺς δὲ, εἴ πῃ προσβάλλοιεν αὐτοῖς, ἔταξε τοὺς νεω-  
 3 τάτους, καὶ αὐτὸς λογάδας ἔχων τριακοσίους τελευταῖος  
 γνώμην εἶχεν ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρώτοις προσ-  
 κεισομένοις ἀνθιστάμενος ἀμύνεσθαι. καὶ πρὶν τοὺς πολε-  
 4 μίους ἐγγὺς εἶναι, ὥς διὰ ταχέων παρεκελεύσατο τοῖς στρα-  
 10 τιώταις τοιάδε.

CXXVI. “Εἰ μὲν μὴ ὑπώπτευνον, ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι,  
 “ὕμᾱς τῷ τε μεμονῶσθαι καὶ ὅτι βάρβαροι οἱ ἐπιόντες καὶ  
 SPEECH OF “πολλοὶ ἑκπληξιν ἔχειν, οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δι-  
 15 BRASIDAS to his “δαχὴν ἅμα τῇ παρακελεύσει ἐποιούμην· νῦν  
 soldiers, encouraging “δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόλειψιν τῶν ἡμετέρων  
 them to rely on their “καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων βραχεὶ ὑπομνή-  
 habitual prowess and “καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων βραχεὶ ὑπομνή-  
 discipline, and to de- “ματι καὶ παραινέσει τὰ μέγιστα πειράσομαι  
 spise the empty ter- “πεῖθαι. ἀγαθοῖς γὰρ εἶναι ὑμῖν προσήκει τὰ 2  
 rors of the barbarians.

1. προσελθεῖν b. 2. προσκεχωρηκώτας L.O.P. 3. καὶ ἀρρίβαιοι V. 6. εἴ  
 ποί c.e.g. προσβάλλοιεν Q.V.c.e.g. νεωτέρους O. 9. ἀμύνασθαι Q. 10. ὥς]  
 om. c. 11. τάδε K.d. λέξας τοιάδε N. 14. ὁμοίαν L. ὁμοίων O. 16. ἀπό-  
 ληψιν d.

Atticismi etiam exemplum exstare apud  
 Lucianum Dial. Deor. p. 201. ubi Nep-  
 tuno interroganti, Ἐστὶν ὃ Ἑρμῇ ἐντυ-  
 χεῖν τῷ Διῷ; Mercurius respondet, Οὐ-  
 δαμῶς, et, quibusdam interjectis, ὥστε  
 οὐκ ἂν ἴδοις αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ παρόντι: nam  
 ibi ἰδεῖν τὸν Δία idem esse, quod ἐντυ-  
 χεῖν τῷ Διῷ. Et in Evangel. Lucæ viii.  
 20. Ἡ μήτηρ σου καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί σου  
 ἐστήκασιν ἔξω, ἰδεῖν σε θέλοντες: hic  
 enim ἰδεῖν σε itidem haud dubie poni  
 pro tecum colloqui, quia Matthæus xii.  
 46. de eadem re dicit ζητοῦντες αὐτῷ  
 λαλῆσαι. Mihi nondum satis de hoc  
 Atticismo liquet. Nam ἰδεῖν omnibus  
 his locis, ut et in eo, quod hic habet  
 Scholiastes, ἰδεῖν τι (i. e. διὰ τι) σε ἐβου-  
 λόμην, dici potest per figuram, qua ante-  
 cedens pro consequente ponitur: quem-  
 admodum et ipsum ἐντυγχάνειν, quod

proprie non est cum aliquo colloqui.  
 DUKER.

16. πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόλειψιν κ. τ. λ.]  
 The answering conjunction to the μὲν  
 in these words is to be found several  
 lines below, in the words βαρβάρους δέ.  
 There were three things which alarmed  
 the soldiers; first, their being aban-  
 doned by their allies; second, the su-  
 perior numbers of the enemy; and,  
 third, that their enemies were barba-  
 rians. To the two first of these Brasi-  
 das replies briefly; but the third he  
 notices at length, from the words βαρ-  
 βάρους δὲ to the end of the speech. Τὰ  
 μέγιστα signifies, “the main or prin-  
 cipal points.” “Few words should  
 remind you of what it most concerns  
 you to remember.”



- “πολέμια οὐ διὰ ξυμμάχων παρουσίαν ἐκάστοτε ἀλλὰ δι’  
 “οἰκείαν ἀρετὴν, καὶ μηδὲν πλῆθος πεφοβῆσθαι ἐτέρων, οἱ  
 “γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε, ἐν αἷς οὐ πολλοὶ  
 “ὀλίγων ἄρχουσιν, ἀλλὰ πλείονων μᾶλλον ἐλάσσους, οὐκ  
 “ἄλλω τινὶ κτησάμενοι τὴν δυναστείαν ἢ τῷ μαχόμενοι 5  
 3 “κρατεῖν. βαρβάρους δὲ, οὓς νῦν ἀπειρία δέδισε, μαθεῖν χρὴ,  
 “ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε τοῖς Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν καὶ ἀφ’ ὧν  
 “ἐγὼ εἰκάζω τε καὶ ἄλλων ἀκοῇ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐ δεινοὺς ἐσο-  
 4 “μένους. καὶ γὰρ ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθενῇ ὄντα τῶν πολε-  
 “μίων δόκησιν ἔχει ἰσχύος, διδαχὴ ἀληθοῦς προσγενομένη 10  
 “περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρσυνε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους· οἷς δὲ  
 “βεβαίως τι πρόσεστιν ἀγαθόν, μὴ προειδώς τις ἂν αὐτοῖς  
 5 “τολμηρότερον προσφέροιτο. οὗτοι δὲ τὴν μέλλησιν μὲν  
 “ἔχουσι τοῖς ἀπείροις φοβερὰν· καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ  
 “καὶ βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, ἥ τε διὰ κενῆς ἐπανάσεισις τῶν 15

3. μηδὲ] μηδὲν e. μὴ f. 6. δέδιστε E. 8. εἰκάζων A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.  
 c.e.g. Haack. Poppo. [Sed Poppo in annott. “nunc εἰκάζω scribendum esse vix  
 “dubito.”] εἰκάζω Bekk. τε] om. d.i. 9. γὰρ] om. d.i. 10. προσ-  
 γενομένη] “Aptius videtur προγενομένη.” Bekk. προσγενομένη Bekk. ed. 1846.  
 12. προῖδων K. 13. τολμηρὸς f. 14. ὄψεως εἰσι δεινοὶ e. 15. ἐπανάστασις K.

2. οἱ γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε] “Dele vel μηδὲ vel οὐ.” DOBREE. The sense is clearly this, “Fear not any superiority of numbers in others, for neither are you come from such forms of government as have many ruling over few, but rather the smaller number ruling over the greater.” And therefore according to all the rules of language, one of the two negatives, as Dobree and others have seen, ought to be omitted. But if we compare the expressions, οὐδ’ εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ κηπίον—νομίσαντας ὀλιγωρῆσαι, II. 62, 3. and again, ὥμῶν τὸ βούλημα—ἐγνώσθαι, πόλιν ὅλην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους, III. 36, 3. we may perhaps doubt whether the present text, however ungrammatical, is not genuine; and whether the confusion or carelessness is not to be ascribed to Thucydides rather than to his copyists.

7. ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε κ. τ. λ.] Heilmann and Götter seem to under-

stand this passage rightly. “From the trial of strength which you have had with those of their number who are Macedonians;” that is, with the Lyncestæ, whom Brasidas had just defeated, and who were reckoned properly Macedonians, (II. 99, 1.)

14. καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ] Ita Manlius Cos. adversus Gallos cohortans apud Livium, XXXVIII. 17. “Proceras,” inquit, “corpore, promissæ et rutilatæ comæ, vasta scuta, prælongi gladii: ad hoc cantus ineuntium prælium, et ululatus et triumphum quandam morem horrendus armorum crepitus: omnia de industriis tria composita ad terrorem.” *Aca-cius*. Add. Lips. IV. de Milit. Rom. 11. DUKER.

πλήθει ὄψεως—βοῆς μεγέθει] The word πλήθει seems to refer at once to the multitude of the enemy, and perhaps also to their large stature individually.

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“ὅπλων ἔχει τινὰ δῆλωσιν ἀπειλήs. προσμίζαι δὲ τοῖς ὑπο-  
 “μένουσιν αὐτὰ οὐχ ὁμοίον· οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυν-  
 “θεῖεν ἂν λιπεῖν τινὰ χώραν βιαζόμενοι, ἢ τε φυγὴ καὶ ἢ  
 “ἔφοδος αὐτῶν ἴσην ἔχουσα δόξαν τοῦ καλοῦ ἀνεξέλεγκτον  
 5 “καὶ τὸ ἀνδρεῖον ἔχει· (αὐτοκράτωρ δὲ μάχῃ μάλιστ’ ἂν καὶ  
 “πρόφασιν τοῦ σώζεσθαί τινι πρεπόντως πορίσειε·) τοῦ τε  
 “ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν πιστότερον τὸ ἐκφοβήσιν ὑμᾶς ἀκινδύνως  
 “ἡγοῦνται· ἐκείνῳ γὰρ ἂν πρὸ τούτου ἐχρῶντο. σαφῶς τε 6  
 “πᾶν τὸ προϋπάρχον δεινὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ὁρᾶτε ἔργῳ μὲν  
 10 “βραχὺ ὄν, ὅψει δὲ καὶ ἀκοῇ κατασπέρχον. ὁ ὑπομείναντες  
 “ἐπιφερόμενον, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾖ, κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει αὐθις  
 “ὑπαγαγόντες, ἐς τε τὸ ἀσφαλὲς θᾶσσον ἀφίξεσθε, καὶ  
 “γνώσεσθε τὸ λοιπὸν ὅτι οἱ τοιοῦτοι ὄχλοι τοῖς μὲν τὴν  
 “πρώτην ἔφοδον δεξαμένοις ἀποθεν ἀπειλαῖς τὸ ἀνδρεῖον  
 15 “μελλήσει ἐπικομποῦσιν, οἱ δ’ ἂν εἴξωσιν αὐτοῖς, κατὰ  
 “πόδας τὸ εὐψυχον ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ ὅξεῖς ἐνδείκνυνται.”

CXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Βρασίδας παραινέσας ὑπῆγε τὸ  
 στρατεύμα. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἰδόντες πολλῇ βοῇ καὶ θορύβῳ

3. ἂν ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς οἱ λακεδαμόνιοι λιπεῖν d.i. καὶ ἔφοδος K. 4. ἀνεξέλεκτον V.  
 7. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 8. ἐκείνον  
 E.F.H. 9. πᾶν τε τὸ h. 12. θάττον c.g. 14. μελλήσει τὸ ἀνδρεῖον V.  
 15. ἔξωσιν A.E. ἔξωσιν B.F. ἡξωσιν C.G.e. 16. ἔμψυχον B. 17. ἐπῆγε Q.

2. οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυνθεῖεν]  
 “For they have no regular order, to  
 “make them ashamed of leaving any  
 “particular station, when hard press-  
 “ed.” The words τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσ-  
 χυνθεῖεν form one compound notion,  
 to the whole of which the negative οὔτε  
 applies equally. Göller refers to two  
 similar passages, I. 12, 1. ὥστε μὴ ἡσυ-  
 χάσασα αὐξηθῆναι, and I. 141, 6. ὅταν  
 μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἐνὶ χρώμενοι παρα-  
 χρημά τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελώσι, in both of  
 which the participle and verb equally  
 form one idea, and therefore only one  
 negative is required.

5. αὐτοκράτωρ μάχῃ] “Their inde-  
 “pendent way of fighting; their fight-  
 “ing as if each man were his own  
 “master.” I have followed Poppo in  
 inclosing the words αὐτοκράτωρ—πορί-

σειε in a parenthesis; so that the re-  
 gular divisions of the sentence are, οὔτε  
 —αἰσχυνθεῖεν ἂν, ἢ τε φυγὴ—ἔχει, τοῦ  
 τε—ἐλθεῖν—ἡγοῦνται.

17. ὑπῆγε τὸ στρατεύμα] Thomas Ma-  
 gister ὑπάγειν hic exponit προάγειν, et  
 vetat ὑπάγειν dici pro ἀπέρχεσθαι. Non  
 dubium est, quin ὑπάγειν sæpe ponatur  
 pro προάγειν, i. e. εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πο-  
 ρεύεσθαι, quod etiam Harpocration e  
 Demosthene, Ammonius ex Eupoli, et  
 Schol. Demosthenis ad Chersonesiac.  
 p. 62. docent. Sed sententia hujus loci  
 non patitur, ut ὑπάγειν aliter accipiatur,  
 quam pro ὑποχωρεῖν. Hoc apparet ex  
 iis, quæ in fine cap. 125. dicit Thucy-  
 dides, ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρῶ-  
 τοις προσκεισομένοις, et quæ mox cap.  
 seq. νομίσαντες φεύγειν αὐτὸν, et ἡσυχαι-  
 ζόντων δὲ αὐτοῖς ὑπεχώρου. Nam hæc

The retreat is conducted in good order. 2 The Illyrians attempt to occupy the pass into the Lowlands of Macedonia, by which Brasidas must retreat, in the hope of cutting him off.

προσέκειντο, νομίσαντες φεύγειν τε αὐτὸν καὶ καταλαβόντες διαφθείρειν. καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς αἱ τε ἐκδρομαὶ ὅπη προσπίπτοιεν ἀπήντων, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων τοὺς λογάδας ἐπικειμένους ὑφίστατο, τῇ τε πρώτῃ ὁρμῇ παρὰ γνώμην 5 ἀντέστησαν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπιφερομένους μὲν δεχόμενοι ἡμύνοντο ἡσυχάζοντων δὲ αὐτοὶ ὑπεχώρουν, τότε δὴ τῶν μετὰ τοῦ Βρασίδου Ἑλλήνων ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀπέσχοντο, μέρος δέ τι καταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ἐπακολουθοῦν προσβάλλειν, οἱ λοιποὶ χωρήσαντες 10 δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τε τοὺς φεύγοντας τῶν Μακεδόνων, οἷς ἐντύχοιεν, ἔκτεινον, καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν, ἣ ἐστὶ μεταξὺ δυοῖν λόφωιν στενὴ ἐς τὴν Ἀρριβαίου, φθάσαντες προκατέλαβον, εἰδότες οὐκ οὔσαν ἄλλην τῷ Βρασίδᾳ ἀναχώρησιν. καὶ προσιόντος αὐτοῦ ἐς αὐτὸ ἤδη τὸ ἄπορον τῆς ὁδοῦ κυκλοῦνται ὡς 15 ἀποληψόμενοι. CXXVIII. ὁ δὲ γνὺς προεῖπε τοῖς μεθ' αὐτοῦ τριακοσίοις, ὃν ᾤετο μᾶλλον ἂν ἐλεῖν τῶν λόφωιν, χωρήσαντας πρὸς αὐτὸν δρόμῳ, ὡς τάχιστα ἕκαστος δύναται, ἄνευ τάξεως,

He dislodges them, and effects his escape into Lower Macedonia. His soldiers plunder the

2. λαβόντες L. 4. τοὺς] om. Q. 6. κατέστησαν b. 7. αὐτοὶ] αὐτῶν c.  
8. μετ' αὐτοῦ L.O.P.i. βρασίδα d.e.g.i. 9. ἀπέσχον b. καταλιπόντας A.B.E.F.  
10. οἱ λοιποὶ] om. d.i. 12. ἣ ἐστὶ E. 17. αὐτοῦ A.B.E.F.H.Q.h. Porro.  
ἐαυτοῦ K.L.O.P.e. μετ' αὐτοῦ V. 18. τὸν λόφωιν G.I.L.O.i. 19. ἕκαστος]  
ὡς ἕκαστος C.G.c.d.e.g. ὡς ἕκαστοι K.L.O.

plane ostendunt, Brasidam cum suis non progredi, sed paulatim retro cedere voluisse. Eadem est significatio hujus verbi in iis, quæ paullo superius leguntur, κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει αὐτὸς ὑπαγαγόντες, et V. 10, 3. ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡρόνος. Apud Aristophanem quoque Nubib. 1301. Ὑπαγε, τί μέλλεις; ὑπαγε est, abi, discede: ut intelligitur ex eo, quod præcedit, οὐκ ἀποδιώξεις σαυτὸν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας; sic ὑπαγωγῇ pro ἀναχώρησις, Thucyd. III. 97, 4. Καὶ ἦν ἐπιπολὺ τοιαύτῃ ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγωγαί. DUKER.

2. αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ] The Scholiast rightly explains this by οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ

ἐκτρέχειν, that is, "the parties of ἐκδρομοί," mentioned ch. 125, 3. Thus in the following chapter (128, 1.) τὴν κύκλωσιν is equivalent to τοὺς τεταγμένους πρὸς τὸ κυκλοῦσθαι. And again in V. 23, 4. ἡ δουλεία is "the body of" δοῦλοι." VIII. 64, 4. φυγῇ, "a body" of φυγάδες." VIII. 102, 2. τῷ φίλῳ ἐπίπλῳ is "the fleet of their friends" who were ἐπιπλέοντες."

11. ἐπὶ τε τοὺς φεύγοντας] "Trajecta" est particula. Nam scire debebant se "membra orationis excipere, οἱ λοιποὶ" χωρήσαντες τε—ἐκτεινον, καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν—προκατέλαβον." GÖLLER.



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country in revenge for the desertion of the Macedonians. Perdicas is alienated by this conduct from the Peloponnesian cause.

πειράσαι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐκκρούσαι τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόν-  
τας βαρβάρους, πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν  
σφῶν αὐτόσε προσμίξαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν προσ-  
πεσόντες ἐκράτησάν τε τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου,  
καὶ ἡ πλείων ἤδη στρατιὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ῥᾶον πρὸς αὐτὸν  
ἐπορεύοντο· οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τῆς τροπῆς  
αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα γενομένης σφῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου, καὶ ἐς τὸ  
πλείον οὐκέτ' ἐπηκολούθουν, νομίζοντες καὶ ἐν μεθορίοις εἶναι  
αὐτοὺς ἤδη καὶ διαπεφευγέναι. Βρασίδας δὲ ὡς ἀντελάβετο  
τῶν μετεώρων, κατὰ ἀσφάλειαν μᾶλλον ἰὼν αὐθημερὸν  
ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἀρμισσαν πρῶτον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς. καὶ

1. ἐπόντας Poppo, Dobree, Goeller in ed. 2. Libri omnes et Bekk. ἐπιόντας.  
6. γάρ] δὲ L. Q. καὶ] om. e. 7. γιγνομένης e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. οὐκέτι  
ἐπηκολούθουν V. νομίσαντες e. 11. ἄρμισαν d.f.

1. τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόντας βαρβάρους] This is Poppo's reading, which certainly affords an easier sense. Dobree proposes the same correction, which is confirmed by ch. 131, 2. where ἐπόντας is undoubtedly the true reading, although every MS. has ἐπιόντας. Dr. Bloomfield defends the common reading, by supposing that the Lyncestians were only advancing towards the hill when Brasidas told his men to set off, but that some of them had reached the top before the Peloponnesians could arrive there. And to support this, he interprets προκατέλαβον in the preceding chapter, "they began to preoccupy," just as if the aorist and the imperfect had the same meaning. This however cannot be admitted. The movements seem to have been as follows. The pass was a gorge where the stream was pent in closely between the hills, by their advancing at this point unusually near to each other. The Lyncestians occupied this pass, and prepared, as Brasidas approached, to line the hills on both sides, and then to close upon his rear. Part of their forces were already on the high ground, and more were ascending from the valley by the stream side, when Brasidas by a sudden attack carried the height, and thus reached the top of the country. [See note on

ch. 83, 2.] The Lyncestians finding that he had thus broken out of the valley by scaling one of its sides, instead of advancing up it towards its head, desisted from any further attempts to follow him.

2. τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν] That is, as the Scholiast rightly explains it, τοὺς πλείους τῶν κύκλωσιν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μελλόντων παρῆναι. σφῶν must refer to the Lacedæmonians. Compare ch. 131, 2. οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περίτελξις.

6. τῆς τροπῆς—σφῶν] This is a remarkable instance of that use of the dative already explained in the note on III. 98, 1. αὐτοῖς γενομένης is exactly equivalent to ἰδόντες γενομένην, or, in English, "finding their men dislodged "on this point from the height;" and thus αὐτοῖς being virtually the subject of the proposition, σφῶν properly follows as referring to it.

11. Ἀρμισσαν] Hujus oppidi nullus veterum meminit, præter nostrum et Ptolemæum, qui in Taulantiis reposuit; at alii rectius ad Erigonum fluvium, qui per Paconiam fluens in Axium editur. WASS.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι] "The soldiers "of themselves in their anger," i. e. without any orders, or any one instigating them to it.

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αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται τῇ προαναχωρήσει τῶν  
Μακεδόνων, ὅσοις ἐνέτυχον κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ζεύγεσιν αὐτῶν  
βοεικοῖς, ἣ ἐῖ τινη σκεύει ἐκπεπτωκότι, οἷα ἐν νυκτερινῇ καὶ  
φοβεῖρᾳ ἀναχωρήσει εἰκὸς ἦν ξυμβῆναι, τὰ μὲν ὑπολύοντες  
5 κατέκοπτον, τῶν δὲ οἰκείωσιν ἐποιοῦντο. ἀπὸ τούτου τε 5  
πρῶτον Περδίκκας Βρασίδαν τε πολέμιον ἐνόμισε καὶ ἐς τὸ  
λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ δι' Ἀθηναίους οὐ  
ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε, τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστὰς  
ἐπρασσεν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ τάχιστα τοῖς μὲν ξυμβήσεται τῶν δὲ  
ἀπαλλάσσεται.

10

CXXIX. Βρασίδης δὲ ἀναχωρήσας ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐς  
Τορώνην καταλαμβάνει Ἀθηναίους Μένδην ἤδη ἔχοντας, καὶ

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MACEDONIA, &c.

2 Meanwhile the Athe-  
nians had sent a  
strong force to recover  
MENDE, and had  
retaken it before Bra-  
sidas returned from the  
Interior. Account of  
the expedition. The  
Athenians are at first  
unsuccessful.

αὐτοῦ ἡσυχάζων ἐς μὲν τὴν Παλλήνην ἀδύνα-  
τος ἤδη ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι διαβὰς τιμωρεῖν, τὴν δὲ  
Τορώνην ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχεν. ὑπὸ γὰρ τὸν αὐτὸν 15  
χρόνον τοῖς ἐν τῇ Λύγκῳ ἐξέπλευσαν ἐπὶ τε  
τὴν Μένδην καὶ τὴν Σκιώνην οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, ναυσὶ μὲν πεντήκοντα,  
ὧν ἦσαν δέκα Χῖαι, ὀπλίταις δὲ χιλίοις ἐαυτῶν  
καὶ τοξόταις ἐξακοσίοις καὶ Θραξὶ μισθωτοῖς 20  
χιλίοις καὶ ἄλλοις τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων πελτασταῖς.

1. αὐτῷ I. 3. ἦ] om. K. εἰ] om. N.V. 4. ἀπολύοντες G.I.L.O.P.Q.d.  
5. τε] om. c.d.f.g. 8. ξυμφορῶν E. 9. τάχιστα] μάλιστα N. 12. μένδην]  
μὲν I. 13. αὐτὸς d.i. 14. ἦδη] om. d. δε] om. A.E.F.K. 19. ἐαυτῶν—  
χιλίοις] om. V. 21. ἄλλων i.

4. ὑπολύοντες] Sic etiam Thomas :  
Ἐπολύω τὸν βοῦν, ἤγουν ὑπὸ τὸν ζυγὸν  
ὄντα δεδεμένον λύω. Θουκυδίδης τῇ τε-  
τάρτῃ. τὰ μὲν ὑπολύοντες—ἐποιοῦντο.  
Homer. Iliad. ψ'. v. 513. Ὁ δ' ἔλθεν  
ἰφ' ἵππους. DUKER.

6. καὶ ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων,  
κ. τ. λ.] Göller, Poppo, and others, un-  
derstand these words as follows: "And  
"for the time to come he cherished a  
"hatred of the Peloponnesians, which  
"was a feeling strange to his mind, as  
"he had been so long used to hate the  
"Athenians; and departing from his

"natural interests, he was contriving  
"how with all speed he might make  
"peace with the Athenians, and get  
"rid of the Peloponnesians." I can  
offer nothing more satisfactory than  
this, yet one would suppose that the  
words τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων δια-  
ναστὰς must answer to τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ—  
οὐ ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε; which according  
to the above interpretation they do not,  
and the particle μὲν has nothing to  
answer to it.

21. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] From the  
neighbourhood of Mende and Scione;

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ἐστρατήγει δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ  
 Διτρέφους. ἄραντες δὲ ἐκ Ποτιδαίας ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ σχόν- 3  
 τες κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον ἐχώρουν ἐς τοὺς Μενδαίους. οἱ δὲ,  
 αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Σκιωναίων τριακόσιοι βεβοηθηκότες Πελοπον-  
 5 νησίων τε οἱ ἐπίκουροι, ξύμπαντες δὲ ἑπτακόσιοι ὀπλῖται, καὶ  
 Πολυδαμίδας ὁ ἄρχων αὐτῶν, ἔτυχον ἐξεστρατοπεδευμένοι  
 ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ λόφου καρτεροῦ. καὶ αὐτοῖς Νικίας μὲν, 4  
 Μεθωναίους τε ἔχων εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ψιλούς καὶ λογάδας  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν ἐξήκοντα καὶ τοὺς τοξότας ἅπαντας  
 10 κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου πειρώμενος προσβῆναι, καὶ  
 τραυματιζόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, οὐκ ἠδυνήθη βιάσασθαι· Νικό-  
 στρατος δὲ ἄλλη ἐφόδῳ ἐκ πλείονος παντὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρα-  
 τοπέδῳ ἐπιὼν τῷ λόφῳ ὄντι δυσπροσβάτῳ καὶ πάννυ ἐθορυ-  
 βήθη, καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 15 νικηθῆναι. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ὥς οὐκ ἐνέδοσαν οἱ 5  
 Μενδαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναχωρήσαντες  
 ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι νυκτὸς ἐπελθούσης ἐς  
 τὴν πόλιν ἀπῆλθον. CXXX. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι περιπλεύσαντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς Σκιώνης τό-  
 20 τε προάστειον εἶλον καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ἅπασαν  
 ἐδῶκον τὴν γῆν οὐδενὸς ἐπεξιόντος· ἦν γάρ τι  
 καὶ στασιασμοῦ ἐν τῇ πόλει· οἱ δὲ τριακόσιοι

But afterwards,  
 through some disagree-  
 20 ment between the Pe-  
 loponnesian garrison  
 and the citizens, they  
 force their way into  
 the town, and lay siege

1. ὁ νικόστρατος K. 3. κατὰ ποσειδώνιον e. κατὰ τὸ ποσειδώνειον O. ἐς  
 τοὺς μενδαίους ἐχώρουν V. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ V. Bekk. 4. τριακοσίους P. 6. ἐστρατο-  
 πεδευμένοι B.E.h. 7. κρατεροῦ K. αὐτὸς g. ὁ νικίας K. 9. καὶ  
 τοξότας d.g.i. 10. ἐσβῆναι g. 11. ἐδυνήθη V. 12. τῷ om. G.I.L.O.P.e.  
 13. δυσπροβάτῳ F.H. δυσβάτῳ C.b.c.e.g. 14. ἐς ὀλίγον] ὀλίγα N.V. ὀλίγῳ H.  
 15. ὥς οὐκ—Ἀθηναῖοι] om. E. 19. πρὸ A.E.F.H.K.V. 22. στασιασμός V.

i.e. from the "country towards Thrace,"  
 as it was called. αὐτόθεν "from the  
 "country where the action was going  
 "on." Compare III. 7, 4.

3. κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον] Non puto  
 significari promontorium Posideum,  
 sed Neptuni templum, prope Mendam  
 et Potidæam versus situm. DOBREE.

Ποσειδώνιον] Vide Diodorum, p. 323.  
 WASS.

13. καὶ πάννυ ἐθορυβήθη] "Was even  
 "completely beaten back in disorder."  
 Compare III. 30, 2. κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν  
 καὶ πάννυ—εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζόν—ἀμελέ-  
 στερον—διεσπάρθαι. For the following  
 words ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο, see the note  
 on ch. 124, 1. "It came as far as left  
 "only a little space intervening be-  
 "tween it and the actual accomplish-  
 "ment."



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to the citadel. Having blockaded it with a line of circumvallation, they move to Scione, and lay siege to that place.

τῶν Σκιωναίων τῆς ἐπιούσης νυκτὸς ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένη ἡμέρᾳ Νικίας μὲν τῷ ἡμίσει τοῦ στρατοῦ προῖδ' ἅμα ἐς τὰ μεθόρια τῶν Σκιωναίων τὴν γῆν ἐδήου, Νικόστρατος δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖς κατὰ τὰς ἄνω πύλας, ἣ ἐπὶ 5 Ποτιδαίας ἔρχονται, προσεκάθητο τῇ πόλει. ὁ δὲ Πολυδαμίδας (ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτῃ τοῖς Μενδαίοις καὶ ἐπικούροις ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους τὰ ὅπλα κείμενα) διατάσσει τε ὥς ἐς μάχην, καὶ 4 παρῆνει τοῖς Μενδαίοις ἐπεξιέναι. καὶ τινος αὐτῷ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἀντειπόντος κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικὸν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέξει- 10 σιν οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμεῖν, καὶ, ὥς ἀντεῖπεν ἐπισπασθέντος τῇ χειρὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ θορυβηθέντος, ὁ δῆμος εὐθὺς ἀναλαβὼν τὰ ὅπλα περιοργῆς ἐχῶρει ἐπὶ τε Πελοποννησίους καὶ τοὺς

3. ἅμα προῖδ' e. περιὼν ἅμα i. 10. ἀπειπόντος G. στασιαστικὸν G.L.O. P.c.d.e.i. στασιωτικὸν habet etiam Thomas et melius esse dicit. 11. ἐπισπασθέντος τῇ A.B.E.F.G.H.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπ. τε τῇ. 13. περὶ] ὑπὸ K.f.g. vulgo enim περὶ ὀργῆς. correctionis auctor Photius Lex. p. 308. ἐπὶ τοὺς πελοπ. Q.

7. ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτῃ—τὰ ὅπλα κείμενα] During a siege the arms of the citizens were kept constantly piled in one or more of the open spaces within the walls, that on any sudden alarm they might assemble there, and at once arm themselves, and be marshalled in their proper divisions. In fact the city for the time became a camp, and therefore, like a camp, had a place where the arms were regularly piled, and which served all the purposes of a parade. Compare VIII. 69, 1, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. II. 2, 20. III. 1, 3.

10. κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικόν] "In the spirit of party;" i. e. thinking more of the differences between the aristocratical and democratical parties, than of the quarrel of the whole state with a foreign enemy. For δέοιτο immediately after, Poppo proposes to read δέοι: but he acknowledges that the two words appear in some instances to be used indiscriminately for one another. Nor indeed is it wonderful that it should be so, as their significations run so easily into each other. Thus in IV. 69, 2. we have, εἰ δέοιτό τι, and in Herodot. IV. 11, 3. we have μηδὲ—δεόμενον κινδύ-

νεύειν. So again in Sophocles, *Œdip. Colon.* 570. Gaisford. βραχὲ' ἐμοὶ δεῖσθαι φράσαι. and in Thucyd. VIII. 43, 4. οὐδὲν δεῖσθαι τροφῆς. In fact δεῖν in one of its senses, as when it is used with a genitive following, εὐβουλίας δεῖ, [Soph. Antig. 1098.] ἐπιτεχνήσεως δεῖ [Thucyd. I. 71, 3.] is entirely synonymous with δεῖσθαι, and the difference is only perceivable when it assumes the secondary meaning of necessity or propriety. But οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμεῖν and οὐδὲν δέοι πολέμου, seem to me exactly the same thing, namely, "that the city did not want to go to war," οὐδὲ δέοι πολεμεῖν would be, "nor were they obliged to go to war."

12. θορυβηθέντος] In the preceding chapter we had Νικόστρατος καὶ πάνυ ἐθορυβήθη, that is, "was beaten back in disorder," and here I understand it of a rude and violent interruption to the person speaking, not confined to mere noise and uproar, (in which sense ἐθορυβήθη is frequently used of speakers at Athens,) but proceeding either to a blow, or to dragging him by force from the place where he was speaking.

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τὰ ἐναντία σφίσι μετ' αὐτῶν πράξαντας. καὶ προσπέσόντες  
 τρέπουσιν, ἅμα μὲν μάχῃ αἰφνιδίῳ, ἅμα δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις  
 τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοιγομένων φοβηθέντων· ᾤθησαν γὰρ ἀπὸ  
 προειρημένου τινὸς αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν γενέσθαι. καὶ οἱ  
 5 μὲν ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὅσοι μὴ αὐτίκα διεφθάρησαν, κατέ-  
 φυγον, ἥνπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον αὐτοὶ εἶχον· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἐπαναστρέψας πρὸς τῇ πόλει ἦν)  
 ἐσπεσόντες ἐς τὴν Μένδην πόλιν ἄτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως  
 ἀνοιχθεῖσαν ἀπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ὥς κατὰ κράτος ἐλόντες  
 10 διήρπασαν, καὶ μόλις οἱ στρατηγοὶ κατέσχον ὥστε μὴ καὶ  
 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διαφθείρεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς μὲν Μενδαίους γ  
 μετὰ ταῦτα πολιτεύειν ἐκέλευον ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, αὐτοὺς  
 κρίναντας ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εἴ τινας ἡγοῦνται αἰτίους εἶναι  
 τῆς ἀποστάσεως· τοὺς δ' ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ἀπετείχισαν  
 15 ἐκατέρωθεν τείχει ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ φυλακὴν ἔπικαθίσ-  
 σταντο.† ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ περὶ τὴν Μένδην κατέσχον, ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Σκιώνην ἐχώρουν. CXXXI. οἱ δὲ ἀντεπεξελλόντες αὐτοὶ  
 καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἰδρῦθησαν ἐπὶ λόφου καρ-  
 τεροῦ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃν εἰ μὴ ἔλοιεν οἱ ἐναν-  
 20 τίοι, οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις. προσ-  
 βαλόντες δ' αὐτῶ κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,

Most of the Pelopon-  
 nesians effect their es-  
 cape, and cut their  
 way through the A-  
 thenian besieging ar-  
 my into Scione.

καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἰδρῦθησαν ἐπὶ λόφου καρ-  
 τεροῦ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃν εἰ μὴ ἔλοιεν οἱ ἐναν-  
 τίοι, οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις. προσ-  
 βαλόντες δ' αὐτῶ κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,

4. αὐτοῖς τοῦ λοιποῦ τὴν K. τὴν om. B. 5. ἐς ἀκρόπολιν B. 7. ἐπανα-  
 τρέψας c. ἐν τῇ πόλει c.d.i. 8. ἄτε] οὔτε P. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 13. κρίναντες

A.B.C.E.V.g. κρίναντες G. 15. τείχη V. ἔπικαθίσταντο† Porpo. Haack.  
 et Goell. in edd. 2. ἐπεκαθίσταντο L.O. corr. E. ἐπεκαθίσταντο Q. vulgo, Bekk.  
 ἐπεκαθίσταντο. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.V.b.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδάν. τὸ περὶ G. 17. αὐτοὶ τε καὶ c.i. 18. ἰδρύνθησαν E.  
 λόφου καρτεροῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
 ἰψηλοῦ λόφου d.i. λόφου, omisso epitheto, K. vulgo καρτεροῦ λόφου. 20. περι-  
 τείχισις E. 21. κράτος] τάχος K.

3. φοβηθέντων] The genitive absolute, but it would have left the truth of the fact uncertain.  
 instead of the accusative φοβηθέντας. See the note on VI. 7, 2.

8. ἄτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ἀνοιχθεῖσαν] "They were safe from being walled  
 The use of οὐκ here signifies that the fact was really so, and that the gates had been opened without any previous concert. Had it been ἄτε μὴ—ἀνοιχθεῖσαν, the meaning would have been, that the Athenians urged this as their plea,  
 20. οὐκ ἐγίγνετο σφῶν περιτείχισις] "They were safe from being walled  
 "round." Literally, "there was going to be no walling them round." For this future sense of the imperfect, see the note on III. 57, 3. οἷτινες—ἀπαλλύμεθα. and for σφῶν περιτείχισις, compare τὴν κύκλωσιν σφῶν, ch. 128, 1.

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καὶ μάχῃ ἐκκρούσαντες τοὺς ἐπόντας, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντό τε καὶ ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμὸν τροπαῖον στήσαντες παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ αὐτῶν οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἤδη ἐν ἔργῳ ὄντων οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἐν τῇ Μένδῃ πολιορκούμενοι ἐπίκουροι βιασάμενοι παρὰ θάλασσαν τὴν φυλακὴν νυκτὸς ἀφικνουῦνται, καὶ διαφυγόντες οἱ πλεῖστοι τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιῶνι στρατόπεδον ἐσῆλθον ἐς αὐτήν.

CXXXII. Περιτειχιζομένης δὲ τῆς Σκιῶνις Περδίκκας τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖς ἐπικηρυκευσάμενος ὁμολο-

MACEDONIA. Perdiccas makes peace with the Athenians, and, through his influence with the Thessalian chiefs, stops the passage of some reinforcements which the Spartan government was sending to Brasidas. γίαν ποιεῖται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διὰ τὴν τοῦ Βρασίδου ἔχθραν περὶ τῆς ἐκ τῆς Λύγκου ἀναχωρήσεως, εὐθὺς τότε ἀρξάμενος πράσσειν. καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ τότε Ἰσχαγόρας ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος στρατιὰν μέλλων περὶ πορεύσειν ὡς Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας ἅμα μὲν κελεύοντος τοῦ Νικίου, ἐπειδὴ ξυνεβεβήκει, ἐνδηλόν τι ποιεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βεβαιότητος πέρι, ἅμα δ' αὐτὸς οὐκέτι βουλόμενος Πελοποννησίους ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀφικνεῖσθαι, παρασκευάσας τοὺς ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ ξένους, χρώμενος αἰεὶ τοῖς πρώτοις, διεκώλυσε τὸ στράτευμα καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὥστε

I. μάχης L. ἐπόντας Poppo. Haack. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπιόντας. 5. βιωσάμενοι B. 6. διαφεύγοντες B.E.F.H.Q.V.h. τὸ] om. B. τῇ] om. f.g. 10. τοὺς] om. i. 11. τῆς] τοῦ e. 13. ἰσχαγόρας f. et hic et infra. 14. πορεύειν O. ὡς] ἐς e. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.E.F.G.V. b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo πεπειδάν. ἐπεὶ δὴ C. 18. αὐτὴν e. αὐτοῦ E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V. Poppo. 19. ξένοις αἰεὶ χρώμενος e.

13. καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ—ὡς Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας] “And, as Ischagoras “happened to be on the eve of marching some troops to reinforce Brasidas, Perdices accordingly effectually “put a stop to the expedition.” The conjunction δὲ is here used in the apodosis after a parenthesis, as in I. 11, 2. ἐπειδὴ—ἐκράτησαν’ (δῆλον δὲ κ. τ. λ.) φαίνονται δ’ οὐδ’ ἐνταῦθα κ. τ. λ. Compare also VIII. 29, 2. Ἐρμοκράτους δὲ ἀντειπόντος—ὁ γὰρ Θηραμένης—μαλακὸς ἦν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὅμως δὲ κ. τ. λ. The

true interpretation of this passage was first given by Poppo, *Observatt. Critic.* p. 173.

14. στρατιὰν μ. π. πορεύσειν ὡς Βρασίδαν] Hinc bene confirmatur scriptura, quam Viri Docti in *Ælian.* V. H. VIII. 2. restituerunt, rejecta Tanaq. Fabri conjectura. *DUKER.*

16. ἐνδηλόν τι ποιεῖν] Scholion Cod. Cass. ita exponit: Ἐπειδὴ φίλος ἐγεγονέει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἤξιον αὐτὸν τεκμηρίον τι παρέχειν φιλίας. *DUKER.*



ARGOS, SCIONE, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

μηδὲ πειρᾶσθαι Θεσσαλῶν. Ἰσχαγόρας μέντοι καὶ Ἀμεινίας<sup>3</sup>  
καὶ Ἀριστεὺς αὐτοὶ τε ὡς Βρασίδαν ἀφίκοντο, ἐπιδεῖν πεμ-  
ψάντων Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων  
αὐτῶν παρανόμως ἄνδρας ἐξήγον ἐκ Σπάρτης ὥστε τῶν  
5 πόλεων ἄρχοντας καθιστάναι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐντυχούσιν ἐπι-  
τρέπειν. καὶ Κλεαρίδαν μὲν τὸν Κλεωνύμου καθίστησιν  
ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει, †Πασιτελίδαν† δὲ τὸν Ἡγησάνδρου ἐν  
Τορώνῃ.

CXXXIII. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει Θηβαῖοι Θεσπιδίον  
10 τείχος περιεῖλον, ἐπικαλέσαντες ἀττικισμὸν, βουλόμενοι μὲν  
ARGOS, SCIONE, &c. καὶ αἰ, παρεστηκὸς δὲ ῥᾶον ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ  
The temple of Juno at ARGOS is burnt down  
by the carelessness of πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μάχῃ ὃ τι ἦν αὐτῶν ἄνθος  
ἀπολώλει. καὶ ὁ νεὸς τῆς Ἡρας τοῦ αὐτοῦ<sup>2</sup>

2. ἀφίκοντο A.B.h. 3. τῶν ἡβόντων] τῶν σπαρτιατῶν ἡβόντων L. τῶν  
σπαρτιατῶν O.P.Q. 5. καθεστάναι c. ἐντυχούσιν e. 6. λεαρίδαν d.i.  
καθιστᾶσιν corr. G. 7. Πασιτελίδαν Dobree. vulgo ἐπιτελίδαν. 9. θεσπε-  
σίων b. 10. τὸ τείχος L.O.P. διείλον E. 13. ἀπώλωλει A.B.F.G.  
ναὸς c.i.

3. καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων αὐτῶν παρανόμως] Ὡς οὐκ ὄντος νομικοῦ ἐξάγειν τοὺς ἡβόν-  
τας. ἢ οὐκ ὄντος νομικοῦ ἄρχοντας καθι-  
στάνειν ταῖς πόλεσι τοὺς ἡβόντας, ἀλλὰ  
τοὺς προβεβηκότας καθ' ἡλικίαν. SCHOL.

4. παρανόμως] Ἦγουν παρὰ τὸ καθε-  
στηκὸς ἔθος. SCHOL.

παρανόμως—ἐξήγον] I understand  
this, not of any direct law, but as a  
measure at variance with the general  
spirit of the Spartan institutions, which  
tended to intrust political power only  
to men who had attained the full prime  
of manhood. In this general sense  
παρνομία and παρνομία ἐς τὴν δαίταν  
are used, I. 132, 1. VI. 15, 4. to express  
a manner of living inconsistent with  
republican equality. The practice to  
which Thucydides alludes in the text,  
marks the first transition of the Lace-  
dæmonian constitution from an aristoc-  
racy, in Aristotle's sense of the word,  
to an oligarchy. The young men taken  
out by Ischagoras were not old enough  
to have imbibed the true spirit of the  
Spartan institutions in their better  
points; while their birth and youth

filled them with all the oppressive and  
insolent notions of an oligarchy. At  
the same time the severity of the dis-  
cipline to which they had been sub-  
jected at home, made the recoil of their  
passions, when released from restraint,  
more dangerous: and led them to in-  
dulge in the worst excesses of pride  
and tyranny [see I. 77, 7, 8.] towards  
their allies, and to be disobedient to  
their own government. Such was the  
conduct of Cleaṛidas, [V. 21, 2.] whom  
Brasidas made governor of Amphipol-  
is, and afterwards of the Harmostæ, or  
governors set up in the different cities  
of Greece by Lysander. [Plutarch. Ly-  
sand. 13, 21.]

[Compare Herodot. VII. 205, 3, where  
he says that Leonidas selected his three  
hundred men from τοὺς κατεστῆωτας,  
καὶ τοῖσι ἐτύγχανον παῖδες εἶντες.]

7. †Πασιτελίδαν†] Dobree is the only  
person who has pointed out the neces-  
sity of this correction, instead of the  
common reading Ἐπιτελίδαν. See V.  
3, 1.

ARCADIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

the priestess, who flies  
her country in conse-  
quence. The blockade  
of Scione is completed.

θέρους ἐν Ἀργεὶ κατεκαύθη, Χρυσίδος τῆς  
ιέρειας λύχνον τινὰ θείσης ἡμμένον πρὸς τὰ  
στέμματα καὶ ἐπικαταδαρθούσης, ὥστε ἔλαθεν  
3 ἀφθέντα πάντα καὶ καταφλεχθέντα. καὶ ἡ Χρυσὶς μὲν εὐθὺς  
τῆς νυκτὸς δείσασα τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐς Φλιοῦντα φεύγει· οἱ 5  
δὲ ἄλλην ἰέριαν ἐκ τοῦ νόμου τοῦ προκειμένου κατεστήσαντο  
Φαινίδα ὄνομα. ἔτη δὲ ἡ Χρυσὶς τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐπέ-  
4 λαβεν ὀκτὼ, καὶ ἔνατον ἐκ μέσου, ὅτε ἐπεφεύγει. καὶ ἡ  
Σκιώνη τοῦ θέρους ἤδη τελευτῶντος περιετετείχιστό τε παν-  
τελῶς, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' αὐτῇ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες 10  
ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατῷ.

CXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπίοντι χειμῶνι τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων  
καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἡσύχαζε διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Μαντινῆς δὲ  
καὶ Τεγεᾶται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἑκατέρων ξυνέ-  
βαλον ἐν Λαοδικίῳ τῆς † Ὀρεσθίδος, † καὶ νίκη 15  
ἀμφιδήριτος ἐγένετο· κέρας γὰρ ἑκάτεροι τρέ-

ARCADIA.

Petty war between the  
Tegeans and Manti-  
neans.

3. ἐπιδαρθείσης Q. 4. καὶ χρυσὶς Q. 5. δείσαντα I. φλιοῦντα F.H.I.f.  
7. ἔτι E. δὲ ἡ χρυσὶς B. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo δὲ χρυσὶς. 8. ἔνατον B.F.  
ἐνα τον E. ἔνα τον G. 9. τε] om. V.c.d.i. 10. αὐτὴν K.V. 12. λακε-  
δαιμονίων καὶ ἀθηναίων L.O.P. 14. ξυνέλαβον d.i. 15. λαοδικίῳ A.B.C.  
E.F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. λαοδικεῖα b. λαοδικία L.Q.  
λαδικία c.d. vulgo λαοδικεῖα. ὀρεσθίδος A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.V.b.d.f.g.h. Porpo.  
Goell. Bekk. ὀρεσθίδος c. ἑρεσθίδος e. vulgo ὀρεσθίδος. 16. ἀμφιδήριτος V.  
ἐγγόνει g. γὰρ] δὲ L.O.

1. ἐν Ἀργεῖ] In Argolide dicit Pom-  
pon. Mela II. 3. Situm designat Pau-  
sanias in Corinth. cap. 17. Μυκηνῶν δὲ  
ἐν ἀριστερᾷ πέντε ἀπέχει καὶ δέκα στάδια  
τὸ Ἡραῖον. Et paullo post: Αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ  
ἱερόν ἐστιν ἐν χαμαλωτέρῳ τῆς Εὐβοίας.  
τὸ γὰρ δὴ ὅρος τοῦτο ὀνομάζουσιν Εὐ-  
βοίαν. Strabo VIII. p. 368. decem stadi-  
is a Mycenis, quadraginta ab Argis  
abesse scribit. DUKER.

3. ἐπικαταδαρθούσης] "Falling asleep  
"after what she had done."

15. ἐν Λαοδικίῳ τῆς Ὀρεσθίδος] The  
situation of these places, as well as  
their orthography, is very uncertain.  
Oresthasium is described by Pausanias  
as a town lying to the right of the road  
from Megalopolis to Tegea, and Ores-  
theium is spoken of by Thucydides,

V. 64, 3. as being on the road from  
Sparta to Tegea. Further, Pausanias,  
VIII. 44. speaks of Ladoceia as a place  
close by the town of Megalopolis; and  
Polybius, II. 51. describes it as in the  
district of Megalopolis. Colonel Leake  
supposes Oresthasium to have stood  
on the summit of mount T'zimbarú,  
"on which conspicuous point there are  
"still some remains of an Hellenic  
"fortress." Morea, vol. ii. p. 318.  
Mount T'zimbarú overhangs the valley  
of the Alpheus, in which Euripides  
places "Oresteium," for such is his  
manner of spelling the word, according  
to our present copies. [Orestes v. 1642.  
Electra v. 1274.] The battle then  
would be fought in the valley of the  
Alpheus, near the spot where Megalo-

POTIDÆA. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

ψαντες τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς τροπαῖά τε ἀμφοτέροι ἐστήσαν καὶ  
 σκῦλα ἐς Δελφοὺς ἀπέπεμψαν. διαφθαρέντων μέντοι πολ-  
 λῶν ἑκατέροις καὶ ἀγχωμάλου τῆς μάχης γενομένης καὶ ἀφε-  
 λομένης νυκτὸς τὸ ἔργον οἱ Τεγεᾶται μὲν ἐπηνύλισαντό τε  
 5 καὶ εὐθὺς ἐστήσαν τροπαῖον, Μαντινῆς δὲ ἀπεχώρησάν τε ἐς  
 Βουκολίωνα καὶ ὕστερον ἀντέστησαν.

CXXXV. Ἀπεπείρασε δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ ὁ Βρα-  
 σίδας τελευτῶντος καὶ πρὸς ἑᾶρ ἤδη Ποτιδαίας. προσελθὼν  
 A. C. 422. Ol. 89. 2. γὰρ νυκτὸς καὶ κλίμακα προσθεῖς μέχρι μὲν  
 POTIDÆA. 10 Brasidas makes a τούτου ἔλαθε· τοῦ γὰρ κώδωνος παρενεχθέντος  
 fruitless attempt to surprise Potidæa. οὕτως ἐς τὸ διάκενον, πρὶν ἐπανελθεῖν τὸν  
 παραδιδόντα αὐτὸν, ἢ πρόσθεσις ἐγένετο· ἔπειτα μέντοι  
 εὐθὺς αἰσθομένων, πρὶν προσβῆναι, ἀπήγαγε πάλιν κατὰ  
 τάχος τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμεινεν ἡμέραν γενέσθαι. καὶ  
 15 ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕνατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα  
 τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

1. καθ' αὐτοὺς V. 2. ἐπεμψαν d. 4. τεγεασταὶ K. 6. βουκολιῶνα F.H.  
 ἀνέστησαν c.i. 12. παραδόντα d. πρόθεσις A.E.H.P.g. ἐγένετο τῆς κλί-  
 μακος E.

polis was afterwards built; and, as Thucydides tells us in another place, (if the Ὀρέσθειον of V. 64, 3. gave name to the district here called Ὀρεσθίς,) in the country of Mænalia. See Müller, Dorier, vol. II. p. 442 and 445. of the original German edition.

10. τοῦ γὰρ κώδωνος κ. τ. λ.] It appears from this passage that the bell was passed on from one sentinel to another round the walls: though others say that the governor used to carry it with him when he went his rounds, to try the watchfulness of his sentinels, who were bound to answer as soon as

they heard it. [Scholiast. on Aristoph. Birds, 843, 1160. Lysistrat. 486.] But Æneas Tacticus, ch. 22. best illustrates the present passage, when he tells us that in ordinary times a scytale or truncheon was handed round from one sentinel to the other, with the order, that if the next sentinel were off his post, the scytale was to be carried by the man, who had last received it, immediately to the governor, that he might ascertain who had been the delinquent. Such seems to have been the practice at Potidæa, the bell being substituted for the scytale.



## ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

### Ε.

ΤΟΥ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρουσ αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ  
 διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων· καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐκεχειρίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 Δηλίους ἀνέστησαν ἐκ Δήλου, ἡγησάμενοι  
 κατὰ παλαιάν τινα αἰτίαν οὐ καθαρὸν ὄντας  
 ἱερῶσθαι, καὶ ἅμα ἐλλιπὲς σφίσιν εἶναι τοῦτο  
 τῆς καθάρσεως, ᾗ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται ὡς  
 ἀνελόντες τὰς θήκας τῶν τεθνεώτων ὀρθῶς  
 ἐνόμισαν ποιῆσαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Δῆλιοι Ἀτραμύττιον Φαρ-

1. τοῦ δὲ C. ἐνιαύσιοι i. 2. διελέοντο d.e. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h. 3. δῆλια c.i.  
 5. ἱερᾶσθαι K.f. ἐλλιπὲς f. εἶναι τοῦτο σφίσι e. 6. ἦ] ἦν Reiskius.  
 ἦ Benedict. Dobree. 8. ἀτραμύττιον A.G.I.L.O.P.e.k. Goell. Bekk. ἀτραμύτιον  
 c.d.i. ἀδραμύντειον E. [In numis ἀδραμύτιον. Vid. Eckel. vol. II. p. 448.] vulgo,  
 Haack. Poppo. ἀτραμύττιον. φαρνάκου B.G.L.O. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. φαρ-  
 νάκα c.d.i. vulgo φαρνάκους. Conf. I. 129, 1. VIII. 58, 1.

2. διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων] For the interpretation of this passage and the date of the Pythian games, the reader is referred to the article on the subject in the Appendix.

6. ἦ πρότερόν κ. τ. λ.] “Reiskius “emendavit ἦν πρότερον. Male. Nam, “ut fieri solet, casus pendet ex parti- “cipio, et ad ποιῆσαι supplendum αὐ- “τῇν. Conf. II. 44, 3. λύπη—οὐ ἂν ἐθὰς “γενόμενος ἀφαιρεθῇ. VI. 11, 1. VII. 5, “4. I. 105. extr. τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμβαλόντες “ἐκράτησαν. I. 20, 3. 144. et alibi multis “locis, quos indicat Krüger. ad Dio- “nys. p. 119.” GÖLLER. The general rule is elsewhere, on VIII. 52. extr. thus given by Göller. “Græci, ubi partici-

“pium cum verbo finito diversi regi- “minis conjungitur, eo casu utuntur “quem participium postulat.” But this does not always hold, for instance, III. 59, 1. φείσασθαι—οἰκτὰ σώφρονι λα- βόντας, where the case is accommodated to the verb, and not to the participle. Is it not rather, that a word depending on different actions, whether they are expressed by a participle and verb ac- cording to the Greek idiom, or by two verbs, as in our own, is put in the case required by that one which comes first in the sentence, and which generally, but not always, is expressed by the participle?

TORONE. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

νάκου δόντος αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ῥῆκσαν, οὕτως ὥς ἕκαστος ὥρμητο.

- II. Κλέων δὲ Ἀθηναίους πείσας ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Ἀθηναίων μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχων
- 5 Olymp. 89. 3. διακοσίους καὶ χιλίους καὶ ἱππέας τριακοσίους, TORONE. τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων πλείους, ναῦς δὲ τριάκοντα. Expedition of CLEON to recover the revolted towns in Macedonia, &c. σχὼν δὲ ἐς Σκιώνην πρῶτον ἔτι πολιορκου- 2 μένην, καὶ προσλαβὼν αὐτόθεν ὀπλίτας τῶν φρουρῶν, κατέπλευσεν ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν
- 10 Τορωναίων ἀπέχοντα οὐ πολὺ τῆς πόλεως. ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ, 3 αἰσθόμενος ὑπ' αὐτομόλων ὅτι οὔτε Βρασίδας ἐν τῇ Τορώνῃ οὔτε οἱ ἐνόντες ἀξίόμαχοι εἶεν, τῇ μὲν στρατιᾷ τῇ πεζῇ ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ναῦς δὲ περιέπεμψε δέκα [ἐς] τὸν
- He besieges and takes 15 Torone; and proceeds against Amphipolis. λιμένα περιπλεῖν. καὶ πρὸς τὸ περιτείχισμα 4 πρῶτον ἀφικνεῖται, ὃ προσπερίεβαλε τῇ πόλει ὁ Βρασίδας ἐντὸς βουλόμενος ποιῆσαι τὸ προ-

1. ῥῆκσαν f. 7. πρώτῃν Q. πρ. ἔτι πολιορκ.] om. d.i. 8. αὐτόθεν] om. c.d.i. ὀπλίτας τε καὶ φρουροὺς Phavorin. in προσλαμβάνω. 9. τῶν κολοφωνίων V. et C. prima manu. κολοφώνιον f. 11. οὔτε Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes οὐδέ. 12. στρατιᾷ πεζῇ b. 13. περιέπεμψαν A.C.E.I.c.d.e.h.i.k. δέκα [ἐς] Bekk. Ed. min. Porpo. Libri omnes om. ἐς. περιπλεῖν τὸν λιμένα K. 14. τεύχισμα Q. 15. προσπερίεβαλε P. 16. προάστιον F.H.I.k.

I. ὥς ἕκαστος ὥρμητο] "Prout sin-  
"guli venerunt." GÖLLER. It means  
that the Delians did not go all together  
as regular settlers; but that Atramy-  
tium was a place where any Delian  
who chose might find an asylum on  
his arrival. The literal translation, I  
apprehend, is, "as each had set out to  
"go thither." Compare VIII. 23, 1, 3.

9. ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν  
Τορωναίων] "The port of the Colopho-  
"nians" was only a harbour so called  
in the territory of Torone, and had no-  
thing to do geographically with Colo-  
phon in Asia Minor. So the Thieves'  
Harbour near Athens would naturally  
be described as τὸν φῶρων λιμένα τῶν  
Ἀθηναίων, to shew that the first geni-  
tive, φῶρων, only indicated the name of  
the harbour, and not its possessors.  
Why one of the harbours of the Toro-  
neans should have been named from

the Colophonians, there is no informa-  
tion, so far as I am aware, to ex-  
plain.

13. [ἐς] τὸν λιμένα] The preposition  
here seems absolutely required; for the  
ships were sent, not to sail round the  
harbour of Torone, but round the inter-  
vening point of land, from Colopho-  
nians' Harbour to the Harbour of To-  
rone. Compare ch. 3, 1. περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν  
λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι. And though  
one or two similar passages may be  
found, where the MSS. omit the same  
preposition, as VIII. 38, 2. διαβεβηκότες  
τὴν Χίον. Herodot. IV. 118, 7. διέβη τήνδε  
τὴν ἡπειρον, yet the latest editors seem  
rightly to have restored it, as the sense  
is in all these passages undoubted, and  
can only be expressed by the insertion  
of the preposition. Compare, however,  
III. 6, 1. περιορμισάμενοι τὸ πρὸς νύτον  
τῆς πόλεως, and the note there.

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άστειον, καὶ διελὼν τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους μίαν αὐτὴν ἐποίησε πόλιν. III. βοηθήσαντες δὲ ἐς αὐτὸ Πασιτελίδας τε ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἄρχων καὶ ἡ παροῦσα φυλακὴ προσβαλόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμύνοντο. καὶ ὡς ἐβιάζοντο καὶ αἱ νῆες ἅμα περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι, δείσας ὁ Πασιτε- 5 λίδας μὴ αἷ τε νῆες φθάσωσι λαβοῦσαι ἔρημον τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοῦ τειχίσματος ἀλίσκομένου ἐγκαταληφθῆ, ἀπολιπὼν 2 αὐτὸ δρόμῳ ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι φθάνουσιν οἷ τε ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐλόντες τὴν Τορώνην, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἐπι- σπόμενος αὐτοβοεῖ κατὰ τὸ διηρημένον τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους 10 ξυνεσπесών. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Τορωναίων εὐθὺς ἐν χερσὶ, τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον, καὶ 3 Πασιτελίδαν τὸν ἄρχοντα. Βρασίδης δὲ ἐβοήθει μὲν τῇ Τορώνῃ, αἰσθόμενος δὲ καθ' ὁδὸν ἐαλωκυῖαν ἀνεχώρησεν, ἀποσχὼν τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα σταδίους μὴ φθάσαι ἐλθών. 15 4 ὁ δὲ Κλέων καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαία τε ἔστησαν δύο, τὸ μὲν κατὰ τὸν λιμένα τὸ δὲ πρὸς τῷ τειχίσματι, καὶ τῶν Το- ρωναίων γυναῖκας μὲν καὶ παῖδας ἠνδραπόδισαν, αὐτοὺς δὲ καὶ Πελοποννησίους καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος Χαλκιδέων ἦν, ξύμπαν- τας ἐς ἑπτακοσίους, ἀπέπεμψαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας· καὶ αὐτοῖς 20

3. λακεδαιμονίων G. λακεδαιμονίων L.O.P.Q.e.k. προσβαλλόντων V.g. 4. καὶ νῆες B.h. 5. [αἷ] ἐς Haack. Porpo. περιπεμφθῆναι c. 7. ἀλομένου Q. ἐγκαταλειφθῆ f. 8. δρόμον P. πρὸς f. φθάνουσιν c.i. 9. τε] τινες P. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. ἐπισπόμενος A.B.F.Q. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπι- σπόμενος. 10. καὶ κατὰ K. διηρημένον τοῦ] εἰρημένον κατὰ τοῦ c.d.i. τείχους τοῦ παλαιοῦ A.B.E.F.G.V.h. Bekk. 11. ξυνέπεσον E.d.i. ἀπέκτεινον d.i. τῶν] om. d. 14. ἐαλωκυῖαν καθ' ὁδὸν V. ἀπεχώρησεν i. 16. δύο] om. K. τὰ μὲν g. 19. ἄλλος τῶν χαλκιδέων B.h.

20. καὶ αὐτοῖς—ἀπῆλθε] This is a remarkable illustration of the principle laid down in the note on III. 98, 1. in explanation of this use of the dative. Without αὐτοῖς, the sentence would have simply stated the fact of the fate of the prisoners: with it, it states it with reference to the Athenians; so that αὐτοῖς ἀπῆλθε—ἐκομίσθη, signifies nearly, “They afterwards lost them, “some, by being released at the peace, “others, by the Olynthians effecting “their return home through an ex-

“change of prisoners.” Dr. Bloomfield says, that “it is not easy to see “how the Olynthians came to have so “many Athenian prisoners.” But Athenian prisoners may have fallen into their hands after the defeat of Xenophon near Spartolus, II. 79, 6. or after their recovery of Eion. IV. 7. Nor would it follow that the men thus exchanged were Athenian citizens: they may have been some of the partizans or allies of the Athenians, who had fallen into the hands of the Olynthians



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τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον ὕστερον ἐν ταῖς γενομέναις σπονδαῖς ἀπῆλθε, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο ἐκομίσθη ὑπ' Ὀλυνθίων, ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς λυθείς. εἶλον δὲ καὶ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις 5 τείχος Βοιωτοὶ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον προδοσίᾳ. καὶ ὁ μὲν 6  
5 Κλέων, φυλακὴν καταστησάμενος τῆς Τορώνης, ἄρας περιέπλει τὸν Ἄθων ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν.

IV. Φαίαξ δὲ ὁ Ἐρασιστράτου τρίτος αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίων πεμπόντων ναυσὶ δύο ἐς Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν πρεσβευτῆς ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἐξέπλευσε. Λεοντῖνοι 2  
γὰρ ἀπελθόντων Ἀθηναίων ἐκ Σικελίας μετὰ τὴν ξύμβασιν πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο πολ-  
λοὺς καὶ ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσασ-  
σθαι. οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ αἰσθόμενοι Συρακοσίους 3  
τε ἐπάγονται καὶ ἐκβάλλουσι τὸν δῆμον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπλανή-  
15 θησαν ὡς ἕκαστοι, οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ ὁμολογήσαντες Συρακοσίους καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπόντες καὶ ἐρημώσαντες Συρακούσας ἐπὶ

1. πελοποννησίῳν P.i. 2. ἀπῆλθον Q. 3. εἶχον R.V. 5. περιπλεί B.F.  
N.V.g.h.k. περιπλείε I. περιήει e. 6. ἄθων A.B.E.F.G.H.R.V.g.h. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. ἄθωνα L.O.P. ἄθων δ' k. 7. φάλαξ c.  
qui sic et infra. ἐρεσιστράτου B.h. 8. ἐς ἰταλίαν ναυσὶ δύο V. 11. ἐγρά-  
ψαντο V.g.

at different times, since the first breaking out of the war.

II. πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο—καὶ—τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσασθαι.] So when an additional number of citizens was wanted at Cyrene, settlers were invited from all parts of Greece ἐπὶ γῆς ἀναδασμῷ. Herodot. IV. 159, 2. It was a clause in the oath taken by the jurymen of the court of Heliæa at Athens, that they would never allow τῶν χρεῶν τῶν ἰδίων ἀποκοπὰς, οὐδὲ γῆς ἀναδασμὸν τῆς Ἀθηναίων. [Demosthen. Timocrat. p. 746. Reiske.] These two things were the usual accompaniments of a revolution, or violent disturbance of the existing state of things. [Demosth. de Fœder. cont. Alexand. p. 215. Reiske. Isocrates, Panathenaic. p. 287. b. Aristot. Politic. V. 5, 5. 7, 4.] The principle on which this ἀναδασμὸς γῆς was demanded, was this, that every citizen was entitled to his portion, κλῆρος, of

the land of the state; and that the admission of new citizens rendered a redivision of the property of the state a matter at once of necessity and of justice. It is not probable that in any case the actual κλῆροι of the old citizens were required to be shared with the new members of the state; but only, as at Rome, the Ager Publicus, or land still remaining to the state itself, and not apportioned out to individuals. This land, however, being beneficially enjoyed by numbers of the old citizens, either as being common pasture, or as being farmed by different individuals on very advantageous terms, a division of it amongst the newly admitted citizens, although not, properly speaking, a spoliation of private property, yet was a serious shock to a great mass of existing interests, and was therefore always regarded as a revolutionary measure.

4 πολιτεία ᾠκησαν. καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν αὐτῶν τινὲς διὰ τὸ μὴ  
 ἀρέσκεσθαι ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν Φωκέας τε τῆς  
 πόλεώς τι τῆς Λεοντίνων χωρίον καλούμενον καταλαμβάνουσι καὶ Βρικιννίας ὃν ἔρυμα ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. καὶ τῶν τοῦ  
 δήμου τότε ἐκπεσόντων οἱ πολλοὶ ἦλθον ὡς αὐτοὺς, καὶ κατα- 5  
 5 στάντες ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπολέμουν. ἃ πυνθανόμενοι οἱ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι τὸν Φαίακα πέμπουσιν, εἴ πως πείσαντες τοὺς σφίσιν  
 ὄντας αὐτόθι ξυμμάχους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἣν δύνωνται, Σικε-  
 λιώτας κοινῇ ὡς Συρακοσίων δύναμιν περιποιουμένων ἐπι-  
 6 στρατεῦσαι, διασώσειαν τὸν δῆμον τῶν Λεοντίνων. ὁ δὲ 10  
 Φαίαξ ἀφικόμενος τοὺς μὲν Καμαριναίους πείθει καὶ Ἀκρα-  
 γαντίνους, ἐν δὲ Γέλα ἀντιστάντος αὐτῷ τοῦ πράγματος  
 οὐκ ἐτι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἔρχεται, αἰσθόμενος οὐκ ἂν πείθειν  
 αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐς Κατάνην, καὶ  
 ἅμα ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ καὶ ἐς τὰς Βρικιννίας ἐλθὼν καὶ παραθαρ- 15  
 σύνας ἀπέπλει. V. ἐν δὲ τῇ παρακομιδῇ τῇ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν  
 καὶ πάλιν ἀναχωρήσει καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ τισὶ πόλεσιν ἐχρη-  
 μάτισε περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ Λοκρῶν ἐντυγχάνει  
 τοῖς ἐκ Μεσσήνης ἐποίκοις ἐκπεπτωκόσιν, οἱ μετὰ τὴν τῶν  
 Σικελιωτῶν ὁμολογίαν στασιασάντων Μεσσηνίων καὶ ἐπα- 20

1. πολυτεία e. πολυτεία k. 2. ἐκλιπόντες Q. φωκέας E.F.G. φωκαίας A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. φωκεὰς καὶ βρικιννίας τε τῆς πόλεώς τι τῶν λεοντίνων V. 3. τι τῶν λεοντίνων c.d. 4. βρικιννίας K. βρικυνίας Q. βρυκιννίας d. ἔρυμα V. 8. αὐτόθεν V. 9. κοινῇ om. K. ὡς] om. K.b. 12. γέλα] γέλωτι I. γέλει V.c. 15. παραθαρσύνας A.B.E.F.H.O.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παραθρασύνas C.G.I.K.L.N.P. vulgo παραθαῤῥύνας. 19. τοῖς ἐν μεσσηνίοις c.d.i. τὴν] om. d.i. τῶν] om. C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.b.c.e.f.h.k. Poppo. 20. μεσσηνίων] ἀθηναίων d.i. ἐπαγομένων H.V.d.e. pr. G.

2. ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν] Compare III. 10, 2. ἀπολιπόντων ὕμω ἐκ πολέμου.

5. καταστάντες ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπολέμουν] Portus et Acacius καταστάντες de munitione Bricinniarum interpretantur. Sed phrasia καταστάντες ἐπολέμουν hic fortassis non aliam significationem habet, quam II. 1. καταστάντες τε ξυνεχῶς ἐπολέμουν. DUKER.

18. περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις] Substantivis interdum adiungitur casus verbi vel adjectivi cognati, ut quemad-

modum συμμαχεῖν et σύμμαχος Boιωτοῖς dicitur, ita etiam dicatur συμμαχία Boιωτοῖς. Sic Thucyd. IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομῇ τῷ τειχίσματι, et V. 35, 2. κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν. Idem genus loquendi Duker. ad V. 46, 4. docet in Latinis scriptoribus observari viris doctis ad Sallust. Catilin. 32. quod neque insidiæ consuli procedebant. Conf. Herodot. VII. 169, 2. Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 396. et Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 125. GÖLLER.

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γαγομένων τῶν ἐτέρων Λοκροῦς ἔποικοι ἐξεπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἐγένετο Μεσσήνη Λοκρῶν τινὰ χρόνον. τούτοις οὖν ὁ Φαίαξ<sup>2</sup> ἐντυχὼν † τοῖς † κομιζομένοις οὐκ ἠδίκησεν· ἐγεγένητο γὰρ τοῖς Λοκροῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁμολογία ξυμβάσεως περί πρὸς 5 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. μόνοι γὰρ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅτε Σικελιώται<sup>3</sup> ξυνηλλάσσοντο, οὐκ ἐσπείσαντο Ἀθηναίοις· οὐδ' ἂν τότε, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὺς κατεῖχεν ὁ πρὸς Ἰωνέας καὶ Μελαίους πόλεμος ὁμόρους τε ὄντας καὶ ἀποίκους. καὶ ὁ μὲν Φαίαξ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας χρόνῳ ὕστερον ἀφίκετο.

10 VI. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης τότε περιέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὁρμώμενος ἐκ τῆς Ἡϊόνης Σταγείρῳ μὲν προσβάλλει Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίᾳ, καὶ οὐχ εἶλε, Γαληψὸν δὲ τὴν Θασίων ἀποικίαν λαμβάνει κατὰ κράτος. καὶ πέμψας ὡς Περδίκκαν πρέ- 2 σβεις, ὅπως παραγένειτο στρατιᾷ κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Θράκην ἄλλους παρὰ Πόλλην τῶν Ὀδομάντων βασιλέα, ἄξοντα μισθοῦ Θράκας ὡς

2. οὖν φαίαξ K. 3. τοῖς κομιζομένοις] προσκομιζομένοις corr. F. Immo ἀποκομιζομένοις Bekk. ἐγένετο G. 5. ὅτε] οἶτε A.B.E.F. 6. ξυνηλλάσσοντο V.E.F.G. ἐπείσαντο k. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις Q. 7. ἰωναίαις F.Q.e.f. ἰωνέας c.d.i. μελέους K. 9. ἀλλήλους c. 10. ὡς A.B.E.G.K.L.O.V.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅς. ἀπὸ τῆς τότε τορώνης G.K. ἐκ τῆς τορώνης τότε h. τότε ἀπὸ τῆς τορώνης C.d.e. τότε ἀπὸ τορώνης K.c.i. 11. ἡόνος C. et infra ἡόνι. 12. ἀνδρείων F. εἶλε] οἶοι c.d.i. αἰρεῖ margo d.i. 13. γαληψὸν L.O.P. θασίαν A. λαμβάνει] om. Q. 14. ὡς] ἐς c.d.i. 15. πόλλην B. πολλὴν A.F.V. Bekk. Goell. πολλὴν K.N.c. πολὺν G.I. πολὺν Q.e. πόλλυν correct. C. τὸν E.L.O.P.Q.c.e.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν. ὁδομάντων F. ἀδομάντων E. ἄξοντα A.B. F.G.Q.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἄξαντα.

1. ἔποικοι] Vid. Scholiast. ad II. 27, 1. Thomam Mag. et Suidam h. v. DUK.

3. † τοῖς κομιζομένοις†] "Articulus," says Poppo, "ferri nequit." Bekker wishes to read ἀποκομιζομένοις. But the simple verb has the same meaning, "being on their way home." Comp. I. 52, 3. II. 4, 3. VIII. 56, 4. As to the article it would certainly be better away, as it is more natural to say, "meeting these men on their way home," than, "meeting these men, namely, the party who were on their return home." Dobree also objects to the article.

7. Ἰωνέας καὶ Μελαίους] These people are unknown. Dr. Cramer mentions

a place called *Mella* in the farther Calabria, half way between Scilla and Gerace, where some remains of an ancient town have been discovered. "Ancient Italy," vol. II. p. 438.

10. ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης] Conf. VIII. 31, 1. ὁ δὲ Ἀστυόχος, ὡς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἔτυχε κ. τ. λ. III. 69, 1. αἱ δὲ νῆες, ὡς τότε φεύγουσαι—κατενέχθησαν. V. 10, 9. ὁ Κλέων, ὡς τὸ πρῶτον οὐ διενεοῖτο μένειν. GÖLLER. "Cursum hunc ipsum jam supra c. 3. extr. demonstraverat. Ergo ὡς, quod eo spectat, aptius est quam ὅς, quod pronomen rem tanquam novam indicat." HAACK. 17. ἄξοντα] This reading has been



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3 πλείστους, αὐτὸς ἡσύχαζε περιμένων ἐν τῇ Ἡίονι. Βρασίδης  
 δὲ πυνθανόμενος ταῦτα ἀντεκάθητο καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τῷ Κερδυ-  
 λίῳ· ἔστι δὲ τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο Ἀργιλίων ἐπὶ μετεώρου πέραν  
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ, οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχον τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως, καὶ κατε-  
 φαίνεται πάντα αὐτόθεν, ὥστε οὐκ ἂν ἔλαθεν αὐτόθεν ὁρ- 5  
 μώμενος ὁ Κλέων τῷ στρατῷ· ὅπερ προσεδέχετο ποιῆσειν  
 αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὑπεριδόντα σφῶν τὸ πλήθος, τῇ  
 4 παρούσῃ στρατιᾷ ἀναβήσεσθαι. ἅμα δὲ καὶ παρεσκευάζετο  
 Θρᾶκὰς τε μισθωτοὺς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, καὶ τοὺς  
 Ἡδῶνας πάντας παρακαλῶν, πελταστὰς καὶ ἱππέας· καὶ 10  
 Μυρκινίων καὶ Χαλκιδέων χιλίους πελταστὰς εἶχε πρὸς τοῖς  
 5 ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει. τὸ δ' ὀπλιτικὸν ξύμπαν ἠθροίσθη δισχίλιοι  
 μάλιστα, καὶ ἱππῆς Ἑλληνες τριακόσιοι. τούτων Βρασίδης  
 μὲν ἔχων ἐπὶ Κερδυλίῳ ἐκάθητο ἐς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους,  
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μετὰ Κλεαρίδου ἐτετάχατο. 15  
 VII. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων τέως μὲν ἡσύχαζεν, ἔπειτα ἠναγκάσθη  
 2 ποιῆσαι ὅπερ ὁ Βρασίδης προσεδέχετο. τῶν γὰρ στρατιω-  
 Cleon, urged by the τῶν ἀχθομένων μὲν τῇ ἔδρᾳ, ἀναλογιζομένων  
 murmurs of his sol- δὲ τὴν ἐκείνου ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἴαν ἐμπειρίαν  
 diers, advances against καὶ τόλμαν μετὰ οἷας ἀνεπιστημοσύνης καὶ 20  
 Amphipolis, and halts οἷας ἀνεπιστημοσύνης καὶ  
 on the hill just under its walls. μαλακίας γένησιν, καὶ οἴκοθεν ὥς ἄκοντες  
 αὐτῷ ξυνῆλθον, αἰσθόμενος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ οὐ βουλόμενος  
 αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθημένους βαρύνεσθαι, ἀναλαβὼν

2. κερδυλίῳ Q. κερδαλίῳ f. 3. ἀργυλίῳ P. ἀργιλίων Q. 4. ἐπέχων Q.  
 καὶ] om. K. 5. αὐτόθεν] αὐτὸν K. om. c.d.i. 7. ὑπεριδόντας B.F.R.V.  
 8. δὲ παρεσκευάζετο K. 9. θρᾶκας μισθωτοὺς B.c.h.i. μισθῶι τοὺς E. 10. καὶ  
 ἱππέας—πελταστὰς] om. A.B.h. 11. μυρκινίων P. μικρινίων V. πελταστὰς  
 χιλίους e. χιλίους πεντακοσίους Q. πρὸς τοὺς C. πρὸς τῇ V. 12. ἐν] om. Q.  
 τὸ δὲ ὀπλιτικὸν V. ὀπλητικὸν E.F. 14. ἐκάθητο ἐπὶ κερδυλίῳ V. 17. ποιῆσαι]  
 om. A. ὅπερ βρασίδης P. στρατιωτικῶν h. 23. καθήμενος F.

adopted by Elmsley, Bekker, Poppo, and Gölle, and was approved of by Duker, instead of the common reading ἄγαντα, which is suspicious, both from the unusual form of the word, and from the difficulty of its meaning.

6. ὅπερ προσεδέχετο κ. τ. λ.] See the

note on IV. 125, 1.

22. ξυνῆλθον] “Malim ξυνεξηλθον.” DOBREE. But surely οἴκοθεν ξυνῆλθον may be perfectly well tolerated, although ξυνεξηλθον might be equally good, or even more expressive.

23. διὰ τὸ—βαρύνεσθαι] Commixtæ

ἦγε. καὶ ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ ὥπερ καὶ ἐς τὴν Πύλον εὐτυ-  
 χήσας ἐπίστευσέ τι φρονεῖν· ἐς μάχην μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲ ἥλπισέν  
 οἱ ἐπεξιέναι οὐδένα, κατὰ θέαν δὲ μᾶλλον ἔφη ἀναβαίνειν τοῦ  
 χωρίου, καὶ τὴν μείζω παρασκευὴν περιέμενεν, οὐχ ὡς τῷ  
 5 ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζηται, περισχίσων, ἀλλ' ὡς κύκλῳ περι-  
 στάς βία αἰρήσων τὴν πόλιν. ἐλθὼν τε καὶ καθίσας ἐπὶ 4  
 λόφου καρτεροῦ πρὸ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως τὸν στρατὸν αὐτὸς  
 ἐθεᾶτο τὸ λιμνῶδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος καὶ τὴν θέσιν τῆς πόλεως

1. εὐτυχήσας] om. K. 2. τι] τε C. 3. τὸ χωρίον L.O.P. et corr. E.  
 4. περιέμενεν A.B.E.F.G.Q.V.c.d.g.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo περιέμινεν.  
 5. παραστάς R.h. 6. βιαιρήσων E. 7. κρατεροῦ K.f.i. πρὸ τῆς ἀμφιπόλεως] om. i.  
 τὸν στρατὸν—πόλεως] om. P. αὐτὸν d. αὐτὸς δὲ ἐθεᾶτο K. 8. ἐθεάσατο E.

sunt duae formulæ, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθη-  
 μένους, et διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθῆσθαι.  
 Conf. IV. 63, 1. GÖLLER.

I. ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ κ. τ. λ.] I understand these words, as Haack does, of the temper and habits of Cleon's mind; and also, with the Scholiast, of the rash and confident spirit with which he embarked on the enterprise. For though it be true that the *execution* of the attack on Pylus was ably conducted by Demosthenes, yet the reference here is to the spirit with which Cleon undertook it, that is, with a blind confidence of success; and as this confidence had not been disappointed at Pylus, he imagined that it was a penetrating ability, which enabled him to anticipate victory when weaker minds doubted of it. The construction seems rather confused, the pronoun ὥπερ referring more naturally to *χρησάμενος* understood than either to *εὐτυχήσας* or to *ἐπίστευσε*, and the preposition ἐς τὴν Πύλον suiting better with this view of the sentence. As it is, I should refer ὥπερ to *ἐπίστευσε*. "On which he relied, as he had succeeded also at Pylus, as a proof that he was a man of some ability."

4. οὐχ ὡς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζη-  
 ται] Οὐχ ὡς τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἐναντίων κρα-  
 τήσων, εἰ ἀναγκάζοιτο πολεμεῖν (ὅς οὐδὲ  
 τῇ παρουσίᾳ στρατιᾷ τοὺς πολεμίους ᾤετο  
 ἀντιτάξασθαι) ἀλλ' ὡς μετὰ τῶν ἐπελευ-  
 σομένων αὐτῷ συμμάχων πᾶσαν ἐν κύκλῳ  
 περιστήσων τὴν στρατιάν, καὶ βία ἐκ-  
 πολιορκήσων τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. SCHOL.

οὐχ ὡς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—*περισχίσων*]  
 "Not with the view of conquering  
 "without risk, should he be compelled  
 "to fight, but to have men enough to  
 "place all round the city, and so take  
 "it by assault." Τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ is, "with  
 "safety." Compare VI. 55, 3. πολλὰ  
 τῷ περίοντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε.  
 And for *περισχίσων*, compare VIII. 105,  
 1. τῷ ἔργῳ πολλὴν περισχόντες.

5. *περισχίσων*] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑπερσχίσων  
 καὶ νικήσων. SCHOL.

8. τὴν θέσιν—ἐπὶ τῇ Θράκῃ†] Whether this or ἐπὶ τὴν Θράκην be the true reading, is not perhaps easy to determine; but the sense of the passage is to me clear, i. e. that Cleon, who on his way from Eion must have had a good view of the situation of Amphipolis *towards the sea*, now, by having ascended to the crown of the hill on which it was built, commanded the view of its situation towards the lake and the land side, or, as Thucydides here expresses it, *towards Thrace*. And ἐπὶ Θράκῃ may signify, "on the confines or neighbourhood of Thrace;" but it would more naturally signify, "against," or, "commanding the approaches of Thrace;" "Thraciæ imminet," a character which belonged truly to Amphipolis, but was not, I think, the point which Thucydides here meant to insist on. I am inclined therefore to prefer the old reading, ἐπὶ Θράκην, "its situation towards Thrace," or, as Thucydides expresses it, IV. 102, 4. ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον.

5 ἐπὶ †τῇ Θράκῃ† ὡς ἔχοι. ἀπιέναι τε ἐνόμιζεν, ὁπότεν βού-  
 ληται, ἀμαχεῖ· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐφαίνετο οὗτ' ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους  
 οὐδεὶς οὔτε κατὰ πύλας ἐξήει, κεκλημέναι τε ἦσαν πᾶσαι.  
 ὥστε καὶ μηχανὰς ὅτι οὐ κατῆλθεν ἔχων, ἀμαρτεῖν ἐδόκει·  
 ἐλεῖν γὰρ ἂν τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὸ ἔρημον. VIII. Ὁ δὲ 5

Brasidas throws him-  
 self into the town, and  
 prepares to attack

2 Cleon by surprise.

Βρασιδᾶς εὐθὺς ὡς εἶδε κινουμένους τοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους, καταβὰς καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου  
 ἐσέρχεται ἐς τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. καὶ ἐπέξοδον  
 μὲν καὶ ἀντίταξιν οὐκ ἐποίησατο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,  
 δεδιὼς τὴν αὐτοῦ παρασκευὴν καὶ νομίζων ὑποδεεστέρους 10  
 εἶναι, οὐ τῷ πλήθει (ἀντίπαλα γὰρ πῶς ἦν) ἀλλὰ τῷ  
 ἀξιόματι· (τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ὅπερ ἐστράτεψε, καθαρὸν  
 ἐξῆλθε, καὶ Λημνίων καὶ Ἰμβριῶν τὸ κράτιστον), τέχνη δὲ  
 3 παρεσκευάζετο ἐπιθησόμενος. εἰ γὰρ δείξειε τοῖς ἐναντίοις  
 τό τε πλήθος καὶ τὴν ὄπλισιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν τῶν μεθ' 15  
 ἑαυτοῦ, οὐκ ἂν ἡγεῖτο μᾶλλον περιγενέσθαι ἢ ἄνευ προόψεως  
 4 τε αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως. ἀπολεξά-

1. τῇ θράκῃ A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk.  
 vulgo et Goell. in ed. 2. τὴν θράκην. 3. κεκλημέναι A.B.E.F. κεκλημένοι Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo κεκλεισμένα. 4. ὥστε μηχανὰς Q. οὐ κατῆλθεν] malim οὐκ  
 ἀνῆλθεν. Bekk. οὐκ ἀπῆλθεν K.L.O.k. ἀμαρτεῖν B.E.F.G.H.I.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.m.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαρτάνειν. 6. εὐθὺς] om. Q. 7. καὶ καταβὰς  
 καὶ R. 10. τὴν αὐτοῦ V. παρασκευὴν νομίζων B. ὑποδεεστέρος Poppo. 11. ἀντίπα-  
 λον L.O.P.Q. 12. τῶν] τῆς c.d. ἐστράτευσεν K.g. 13. λημνίων E. 14. δείξειεν  
 A.B.E.F.H.g. δείξειε K.V. δείξει h. 15. ὄπλῃσιν G. 16. ἑαυτῶν A.B.F.h.

4. κατῆλθεν] Because the walls of Amphipolis did not reach up to the summit of the hill, so that Cleon in approaching the town descended from the higher ground from whence the view of it had first opened on him. See Appendix to this volume.

12. καθαρὸν ἐξῆλθε] This seems to be equivalent to the expression VI. 31, 3. τὸ περὶ χρηστοῖς καταλόγοις ἐκκριθέν: that is, there were neither *Thetes* nor *Metics* in the army, nor citizens either beyond or not having yet attained to the vigour of manhood. In Herodot. I. 211, 2. Περσέων ὁ καθαρὸς στρατὸς is opposed to what is called τῷ ἀρχηγῷ. Compare also Herodot. IV. 135, 2. and Wesseling's note.

15. τὴν ὄπλῃσιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν] i. e. not such as they would have wished, but such as they could get. Compare II. 70, 1. βρώσεως περὶ ἀναγκαίας, and I. 61, 2. ξύμβασιν ἀναγκαίαν.

17. καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως] Göller explains this passage by supposing that οὕσης should be supplied after καταφρονήσεως, because the sense of ἄνευ προόψεως is equivalent to μὴ γενομένης προόψεως. Dobree says "An subaudiendum e contrario μετά? "ut plena phrasis sit, καὶ μὴ μετά καταφρονήσεως ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος." Poppo professes that he can give no satisfactory explanation of the construction, nor do I think that any can be given according to the rules of the language,



μενος οὖν αὐτὸς πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ὀπλίτας, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κλεαρίδα προστάξας, ἐβουλεύετο ἐπιχειρεῖν αἰφνιδίως πρὶν ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οὐκ ἂν νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως ἀπολαβεῖν αὐτῆς μεμονωμένους, εἰ τύχοι ἐλθοῦσα 5 αὐτοῖς ἡ βοήθεια. ξυγκαλέσας δὲ τοὺς πάντας στρατιώτας, καὶ βουλόμενος παραθαρσύναι τε καὶ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν φράσαι, ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

IX. “ἌΝΔΡΕΣ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἀπὸ μὲν οἷας χώρας ἦκομεν, ὅτι αἰὲ διὰ τὸ εὐψυχον ἐλευθέρως, καὶ ὅτι Δωριῆς  
10 SPEECH OF “ μέλλετε Ἰωσι μάχεσθαι, ὧν εἰώθατε κρεῖσ-  
BRASIDAS “ σους εἶναι, ἀρκείτω βραχέως δεδηλωμένον·  
to his soldiers, to en- “ τὴν δὲ ἐπιχείρησιν ᾧ τρόπῳ διανοοῦμαι ποι-  
courage them and ex- “ τῆς δὲ ἐπιχείρησιν ᾧ τρόπῳ διανοοῦμαι ποι-  
plain to them his plan “ εἶσθαι, διδάξω, ἵνα μὴ †τό τε† κατ’ ὀλίγον  
of attack. “ καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν ἐνδεὲς φαινόμενον ἀτολμίαν  
15 “ παράσχη. τοὺς γὰρ ἐναντίους εἰκάξω καταφρονήσει τε 2

1. αὐτὸς] om. N.V. 2. κλεαρίδι P. κλεαρίδας Q. κλεαρίδους c. κλεαρίδα E.  
ἐβούλετο I.L.O.P.c.d.k. 3. ἐπελθεῖν A. νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως A.B.E.F.H.  
K.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. νομίζων ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς C.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.k.  
vulgo ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς νομίζων. 4. ἀποβαλεῖν A.E.F. ἀδτις A.C.E.F.G.V.d.e.  
ἂν τις c. καὶ εἰ Q. τύχη K. τύχου c. 5. ἡ] om. L. συγκαλέσας C.F.K.Q.V.e.g.  
6. καὶ] om. R. 9. ἐλευθερίας I. 11. ἀρκεί τὸ A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.g.h. 12. ὁ  
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τῷ N.  
vulgo ὅτῳ. 13. μὴ om. G. τῷ A.B.E.F.H.K. om. I. τε] om. L.O.k.  
κατ’ ὀλίγους V. 14. ἐνδεὲς ὑμῖν φαινόμενον d.

although both Göller and Dobree have given the meaning of the passage rightly. Compare, for the general meaning, IV. 126, 4. ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθενῆ ὄντα τῶν πολεμίων, δόκησιν ἔχει ἰσχύος, διδαχὴ ἀληθῆς προσγενομένη περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρσυνε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους.

13. †τό τε† κατ’ ὀλίγον] I have marked the two first words with obeli, because Bekker and Göller have enclosed the τε in brackets, and some of the best MSS. read τῷ instead of τό. Κατ’ ὀλίγον τε καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας seems indeed a strange distinction, as they are not two different things, but one; yet there are other instances of similar distinctions in Thucydides, and the question still returns, how can we possibly account

for the gratuitous insertion of a superfluous word in almost every existing MS.? And would not such extraordinary instances of attempted antithesis as that given by Aristotle from Epicharmus, Rhetor. III. 9. extr.) τόκα μὲν ἐν τήνοις ἐγὼν ἦν· τόκα δὲ παρὰ τήνοις ἐγὼ, lead us to suppose that this sort of false taste was not uncommon in the earlier writers, or rather in those who flourished, like Thucydides, when attention first began to be paid to style; that is, between the time of the simplicity of mere nature, and that of the simplicity of good sense and perfected taste? For κατ’ ὀλίγον, “a little, “or a small part, at a time,” see IV. 10, 3.

- “ ἡμῶν καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐλπίσαντας ὥς ἂν ἐπεξέλθοι τις αὐτοῖς  
 “ ἐς μάχην, ἀναβῆναί τε πρὸς τὸ χωρίον καὶ νῦν ἀτάκτως  
 3 “ κατὰ θεάν τετραμμένους ὀλιγωρεῖν. ὅστις δὲ τὰς τοιαύτας  
 “ ἁμαρτίας τῶν ἐναντίων κάλλιστα ἰδὼν καὶ ἅμα πρὸς τὴν  
 “ ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖται μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προ- 5  
 “ φανοῦς μᾶλλον καὶ ἀντιπαραταχθέντος ἢ ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ  
 “ παρὸν ξυμφέροντος, πλείστ’ ἂν ὀρθοῖτο· καὶ τὰ κλέμματα  
 “ ταῦτα καλλίστην δόξαν ἔχει ἂν τὸν πολέμιον μάλιστ’ ἂν τις  
 4 “ ἀπατήσας τοὺς φίλους μέγιστ’ ἂν ὠφελήσειεν. ἕως οὖν ἔτι  
 “ ἀπαράσκευοι θαρσοῦσι καὶ τοῦ ὑπαπιέναι πλέον ἢ τοῦ 10  
 “ μένοντος, ἐξ ὧν ἐμοὶ φαίνονται, τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχουσιν, ἐν  
 “ τῷ ἀναιμένῳ αὐτῶν τῆς γνώμης καὶ πρὶν ξυνταχθῆναι  
 “ μᾶλλον τὴν δόξαν, ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων τοὺς μετ’ ἑμαυτοῦ καὶ  
 “ φθάσας, ἣν δύνωμαι, προσπεσοῦμαι δρόμῳ κατὰ μέσον τὸ  
 “ στράτευμα· σὺ δὲ, Κλεαρίδα, ὕστερον, ὅταν ἐμὲ ὀρᾷς ἤδη 15  
 “ προσκείμενον καὶ κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς φοβούμεντα αὐτοὺς, τοὺς

1. ἐξέλθοι Q. ὑπεξέλθοι V.d. ὑπεξέλθῃ f. τι d. 2. ἀτάκτους O. 3. δὲ καὶ τὰς K. 4. μάλιστα L.d.i. 5. αὐτοῦ G.L.O.P.b.e.k. τὴν] om. K. 8. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ἐκ τοῦ] om. d. 7. συμφέροντος B.C.H.K.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. 8. πόλεμον A.B.E.F. μάλιστ’ K.L.O.P. 11. μένειν d. φαίνονται F. 12. συνταχθῆναι B.C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 13. ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων] om. d. ἔχω I. 15. κλεαρίδαν P. ὀρᾷς ἐμὲ G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k.

3. κατὰ θεάν τετραμμένους] “Set on “looking about them.” Compare Herodot. V. 11, 3. κατὰ τὰ εἵλοντο ἐτράποντο: “Set themselves about, or betook “themselves to, the objects of their “choice.” So again, Thucyd. VI. 30, 2. ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θεάν ἦκεν. In all these cases the true meaning of κατὰ appears to be, *in the way of*. Hermann rightly explains it by *secundum*. (ad Viger. not. 401.)

4. πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν] “Con- “sulting, or considering his own “power;” i.e. when it is deficient in actual strength, making up for it by art and by rapidity of movement.

7. κλέμματα] Schol. Cass. στρατηγή-ματα exponit. Notum est illud Alex- andri ad amicos suadentes, ut noctu Darium inopinantem adgrederetur, οὐ κλέπτω τὴν νίκην. Sic furta, furta

belli, furta insidiarum apud Scriptores Latinos sæpissime. DUKER.

8. ἂν τὸν πολέμιον—ἀπατήσας] Sequitur verbum ἀπατᾶν analogiam locutionis ἡ ἀδικία ἣν ἡδίκησαν αὐτὸν, et simillium, de quibus vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 566. [§. 415.] GÖLLER. Jelf. 583, 17.

10. πλέον ἢ τοῦ μένοντος] Participium substantivi instar est. Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 834. [§. 570.] Compare VI. 24, 2. τὸ ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν. III. 10, 1. τὸ διαλλάσσειν τῆς γνώμης. VII. 68, 1. τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον. Vid. Poppon. I. 1. p. 100, 149. GÖLLER. Jelf. 436, 7.

11. ἐν τῷ ἀναιμένῳ τῆς γνώμης] Compare Xenoph. Hell. VII. 5, 22. δόξαν παρῆιχε τοῖς πολέμοις μὴ ποιήσεσθαι μάχην ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ—τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας [Epaminondas at Mantinea] ἔλυσε μὲν τῶν πλείστων πολέμων τὴν ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς πρὸς μάχην παρασκευὴν.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

- “ μετὰ σεαυτοῦ τοὺς τ’ Ἀμφιπολίτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυμ-  
 “ μάχους ἄγων, αἰφνιδίως τὰς πύλας ἀνοίξας ἐπεκθεῖν, καὶ  
 “ ἐπείγεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ξυμμίξαι. ἐλπίς γὰρ μάλιστα αὐ- 5  
 “ τοὺς οὕτω φοβηθῆναι· τὸ γὰρ ἐπὶ οὗτον ὕστερον δεινότερον  
 5 “ τοῖς πολεμίοις τοῦ παρόντος καὶ μαχομένου. καὶ αὐτὸς τε 6  
 “ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς γίγνου, ὥσπερ σε εἰκὸς ὄντα Σπαρτιάτην, καὶ  
 “ ὑμεῖς, ὦ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, ἀκολουθήσατε ἀνδρείως, καὶ  
 “ νομίσате εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἐθέλειν καὶ αἰσχύ-  
 “ νεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσι πείθεσθαι· καὶ τῇδε ὑμῖν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ  
 10 “ ἢ ἀγαθοῖς γενομένοις ἐλευθερίαν τε ὑπάρχειν καὶ Λακεδαι-  
 “ μονίων ξυμμάχοις κεκληῖσθαι, ἢ Ἀθηναίων τε δούλοις, ἢ  
 “ τὰ ἄριστα ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ ἢ θανατώσεως πράξῃτε,  
 “ καὶ δουλείαν χαλεπωτέραν ἢ πρὶν εἶχετε, τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς  
 “ Ἑλλήσι κωλυταῖς γενέσθαι ἐλευθερώσεως. ἀλλὰ μήτε γ  
 15 “ ὑμεῖς μαλακισθῇτε, ὀρώντες περὶ ὅσων ὁ ἀγὼν ἐστίν, ἐγὼ  
 “ τε δείξω οὐ παραινέσαι οἷός τε ὢν μᾶλλον τοῖς πέλας ἢ  
 “ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ ἐπεξελθεῖν.”

- X. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδας τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν τὴν τε ἔξοδον παρε-  
 σκευάζετο αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδα καθίστη  
 20 BATTLE of ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας καλουμένας τῶν πυλῶν, ὅπως  
 AMPHIPOLIS. ὥσπερ εἴρητο ἐπεξίειεν. τῷ δὲ Κλέωνι, φανεροῦ 2  
 Brasidas throws the

1. τε ἀμφιπολίτας V. 2. ἐπελθεῖν G.d.e.g. 3. ἐπεὶ γενέσθαι Q. ξυμμίξαι—  
 μάλιστα om. E. συμμίξαι V. 4. θορυβηθῆναι L.O.P. φορυβηθῆναι k. βηθῆναι G.  
 5. τε] om. e. 6. σε] om. e. 8. νομίσате τρία εἶναι Stobæus. [τὸ] αἰσχύνεσθαι  
 Porro. “ Deleverim articulum.” Bekker. [et delevit ed. 1832.] “ καὶ τὸ αἰσχύ-  
 νεσθαι codices: correxit Reiskius.” BEKK. ed. 1846. 9. ἡμῖν L.Q. 10. ἢ]  
 om. d.e. γενομένοις L. λακεδαιμονίων τε δούλοις C. 11. συμμάχοις P.e.  
 ξυμμάχους k. τε] om. Q.f. 12. πράξῃτε K. 13. ἢ E. ἔχετε B. 15. ὅσον Q.  
 ὁ ἀγὼν] ἀγὼν b. ἀγαθῶν c.d.i. 16. δὲ K. παραινέσαι I. ὢν τοῖς O.V.  
 18. παρασκευάζετο Q. 19. κλεαρίδου O.Q. καθίστει E. 20. τῆς θρακίας Q.  
 21. ὅπερ K.

4. τὸ γὰρ—μαχομένου] Stobæus, p. 364. WASS. Æneas in Poliorcet. cap. 38. τὸ γὰρ ἐπὶ μᾶλλον οἱ πολέμοι φοβούν-  
 ται τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος καὶ παρόντος ἦδη. Sumsit a Thucydide. Vid. ibi Casaubonum. DUKER.

11. δούλοις—ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ] A good instance of the distinction between these two words. Δούλος is the

general term, applying equally to political and to domestic slavery; ἀνδρά-  
 ποδον applies exclusively to the latter.

20. ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας—τῶν πυλῶν] For the topography of Amphipolis, the reader is referred to the memoir accompanying the map, at the end of the volume.



AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89, 3.

Athenians into confusion by his sudden attack, and is killed in the action. Cleon is killed also, and the Athenians are defeated.

γενομένου αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου καταβάντος  
καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιφανεῖ οὖσῃ ἔξωθεν περὶ τὸ  
ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς θυομένου καὶ ταῦτα πράσ-  
σουτος, ἀγγέλλεται (προῦκεχωρήκει γὰρ τότε  
κατὰ τὴν θέαν) ὅτι ἡ τε στρατιὰ ἅπασα φανερά τῶν πολε- 5  
μίων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας ἵππων τε πόδες πολλοὶ  
3 καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὡς ἐξιόντων ὑποφαίνονται. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας  
ἐπῆλθε· καὶ ὡς εἶδεν, οὐ βουλόμενος μάχῃ διαγωνίσασθαι  
πρίν οἱ καὶ τοὺς βοηθοὺς ἦκειν, καὶ οἰόμενος φθῆσεσθαι  
ἀπελθὼν, σημαίνειν τε ἅμα ἐκέλευεν ἀναχώρησιν καὶ παρήγ- 10  
γειλε τοῖς ἀπιούσιν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, ὥσπερ μόνον  
4 οἶόν τ' ἦν, ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος. ὡς δ' αὐτῷ ἐδόκει σχολὴ  
γίγνεσθαι, αὐτὸς ἐπιστρέψας τὸ δεξιὸν καὶ τὰ γυμνὰ πρὸς  
5 τοὺς πολέμιους δοὺς ἀπῆγε τὴν στρατιάν. κὰν τούτῳ Βρα-

1. τοῦ] τε c.d.i. 2. ἐπιφανῇ οὔσα c. 4. προκεχωρήκει Q. 5. ὅτι] om. G.e.k.  
ἡ τε] ἡρηται P. ἅπασα τῶν O. τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πολεμίων V. 7. ἐς ἐξιόντων Q.  
ἀποφαίνονται Q.g. 8. ἀπῆλθε K.Q. οὐ] om. I. 9. οἱ] ἡ d. φθῆσεσθαι H.I.  
L.O.g. corr. F. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀφθῆσεσθαι. 10. ἅμα  
τὴν ἀναχώρησιν V. παρήγγειλε A.B.F.H.Q.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri παρήγ-  
γελλε. 11. μόνον e. 12. αὐτοῦ e. αὐτὸ correct. N.V. αὐτῷ [sic eadem manu] C.  
σχολῇ L. ἡ σχολῇ R. σχολῇ E. 13. αὐτὸς] om. L. 14. δοὺς] om. d.i.  
κὰν] καὶ B.

6. ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας—ὑποφαίνονται] It should be remembered that none of Brasidas's men were on the walls; so that the Athenians, having nothing to dread from missile weapons, might venture up under the very walls of the town; and if we suppose, as Mr. Hawkins has suggested to me, that the middle of the road was worn hollow, so as to have admitted an opening of several inches under the gates, there would have been little difficulty in seeing the feet of the men and horses, in the manner described in the text.

10. παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιούσιν κ.τ.λ.] Dr. Bloomfield's translation of this passage, agreeing with Gölle's, appears to me to be substantially correct: "He gave orders to the retreaters" [rather, 'to the army in moving off'] "to draw off to Eion, [or rather, 'in the direction of Eion,'] moving on

"their left wing." The army was drawn up in line fronting Amphipolis, and as the left was nearest Eion, the movement would naturally begin with that part of the army. Meantime the right wing should have maintained their position, and continued to face the enemy, in order to check pursuit till the other part of the army was fairly on its march to Eion; but instead of this, Cleon, uneasy at remaining so long exposed to the attack of the enemy, ordered the right wing to abandon its ground prematurely, and to move off towards the left, with its right flank necessarily presented to the enemy during the movement.

13. τὰ γυμνὰ] Thucyd. III. 23, 4. καὶ ἐτόξευνόν τε καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον ἐς τὰ γυμνά. Schol. μέρη. Vid. Stephanum Append. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 116. DUKER.

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σίδας ὡς ὀρᾷ τὸν καιρὸν καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 κινούμενον, λέγει τοῖς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅτι “ οἱ  
 “ ἄνδρες ἡμᾶς οὐ μένουσι· δηλοὶ δὲ τῶν τε δοράτων τῇ  
 “ κινήσει καὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν· οἷς γὰρ ἂν τοῦτο γίγνηται, οὐκ  
 5 “ εἰώθασι μένειν τοὺς ἐπιόντας. ἀλλὰ τὰς τε πύλας τις  
 “ ἀνοιγέτω ἐμοὶ ἅς εἴρηται, καὶ ἐπεξίωμεν ὡς τάχιστα θαρ-  
 “ σοῦντες.” καὶ ὁ μὲν κατὰ τὰς ἐπὶ τὸ σταύρωμα πύλας καὶ 6  
 τὰς πρώτας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος ἐξελθὼν ἔθει  
 δρόμῳ τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην εὐθείαν, ἥπερ νῦν κατὰ τὸ καρτερώ-  
 10 τατον τοῦ χωρίου ἰόντι τροπαῖον ἔστηκε· καὶ προσβαλὼν  
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πεφοβημένοις τε ἅμα τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἀταξίᾳ καὶ  
 τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ ἐκπεπληγμένοις κατὰ μέσον τὸ στράτευμα  
 τρέπει. καὶ ὁ Κλεαρίδας, ὥσπερ εἶρητο, ἅμα κατὰ τὰς Θρα- 7  
 κίας πύλας ἐπεξελθὼν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπεφέρετο. ξυνέβη τε τῷ 8  
 15 ἀδοκῆτῳ καὶ ἐξαπίνης ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους θορυβη-  
 θῆναι, καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐώνυμον κέρας αὐτῶν, τὸ πρὸς τὴν Ἡϊόνα,  
 ὅπερ δὴ καὶ προκεχωρήκει, εὐθὺς ἀπορραγὲν ἔφυγε. καὶ ὁ  
 Βρασίδης ὑποχωροῦντος ἤδη αὐτοῦ ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ  
 τιτρώσκεται· καὶ πεσόντα αὐτὸν οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ αἰσθά-  
 20 νονται, οἱ δὲ πλησίον ἄραντες ἀπήνεγκαν. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν τῶν 9  
 Ἀθηναίων ἔμενε [τε] μᾶλλον, καὶ ὁ μὲν Κλέων, ὡς τὸ

1. ὡς] om. c.i. 2. αὐτοῦ g. 3. δηλοὶ τῶν K. δηλοὶ E. δοράτων κινήσει  
 c.d.i. 5. ἀνοιγέτω τις Q. ἀνοιγνύτω legisse Mærin monet Piersonus p. 31.  
 7. κατὰ] μετὰ B.h. τῷ σταυρώματι Q. 8. πρώτας] πόρτας f. ὄντως V.  
 ὄντας G. 9. ἥπερ G. τὸ] om. d. 10. ἔστηκεν V.h. Bekker. in edit. min.  
 12. ἐκπεπληγμένους B.h. 15. ἀδοκῆτῳ ἐξαπίνης H.K. 16. αὐτῶν κέρας Q.  
 17. προύκεχωρήκει d. ἔφυγε A.B.h. Poppo. Goell. ἔφυγεν Bekk. ceteri ἔφευγε.  
 20. πλησίον αὐτοῦ (sic) ἄραντες V. τὸ δεξιὸν K. δεξιὸν ἀθηναίων O. τὸ ἀθην. V.  
 21. ἔμενέ τε Q. τε] om. corr. F.H.g. Poppo. Goell. ἐς τὸ c.

9. κατὰ τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου] This must mean, I think, the steepest part of the hill. Others understand it “of the strongest part of the town.” But see the memoir on the map of Amphipolis.

18. ἐπιπαριῶν] *Transiens ad*—ut IV. 94. fin. VI. 67. fin. VII. 76. init. DOBREE. The construction with the dative is remarkable, inasmuch as the word generally occurs with the accu-

sative. But in its general meaning it is, “advancing along;” here it is, “advancing along towards,” or, “in order to arrive at.” *Ἐπιπαριῶν τὸ στράτευμα* is, “advancing along the line of the army,”—*ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ* is, “advancing along the line of battle in order to get at the right wing.” Schol. *πλησιάζων ἐπετίθετο τῷ δεξιῷ*.

21. ἔμενε [τε] μᾶλλον] Some of the

πρῶτον οὐ διενοεῖτο μένειν, εὐθὺς φεύγων καὶ καταληφθεὶς  
 ὑπὸ Μυρκινίου πελταστοῦ ἀποθνήσκει, οἱ δὲ αὐτοῦ συστρα-  
 φέντες ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον τὸν τε Κλεαρίδαν ἡμύνοντο  
 καὶ δις ἢ τρίς προσβαλόντα, καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδοσαν πρὶν  
 ἢ τε Μυρκινία καὶ ἡ Χαλκιδικὴ ἵππος καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ 5  
 10 περιστάντες καὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες αὐτοὺς ἔτρεψαν. οὕτω δὲ  
 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ἤδη τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυγὸν χαλεπῶς καὶ  
 πολλὰς ὁδοὺς τραπόμενοι κατὰ ὄρη, ὅσοι μὴ διεφθάρησαν  
 ἢ αὐτίκα ἐν χερσὶν ἢ ὑπὸ τῆς Χαλκιδικῆς ἵππου καὶ τῶν  
 11 πελταστῶν, οἱ λοιποὶ ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὴν Ἡϊόνα. οἱ δὲ 10  
 τὸν Βρασίδαν ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς μάχης καὶ διασώσαντες ἐς τὴν  
 πόλιν ἔτι ἔμπνουν ἐσεκόμισαν· καὶ ἦσθετο μὲν ὅτι νικῶσιν  
 12 οἱ μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ, οὐ πολὺ δὲ διαλιπὼν ἐτελεύτησε. καὶ ἡ ἄλλη  
 στρατιὰ ἀναχωρήσασα μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδου ἐκ τῆς διώξεως  
 νεκροὺς τε ἐσκύλευσε καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησε. XI. μετὰ δὲ 15  
 ταῦτα τὸν Βρασίδαν οἱ ξύμμαχοι πάντες ξὺν  
 ὕπλοις ἐπισπόμενοι δημοσίᾳ ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ  
 πόλει πρὸ τῆς νῦν ἀγορᾶς οὔσης· καὶ τὸ  
 λοιπὸν οἱ Ἀμφιπολῖται, περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον,

Brasidas is honourably  
 buried in the market-  
 place of Amphipolis.  
 Loss on both sides in  
 the battle.

- |                              |                            |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. φεύγων καταληφθεὶς Q.d.i. | 2. θνήσκει V.              | ξυστραφέντες Porpo.              |
| 3. ἡμύναντο d.i.             | 4. ἢ δις ἢ καὶ τρίς I.     | καὶ τρίς Q. † καὶ δις ἢ † Porpo. |
| 5. μυρσινία c.d.i.           | 6. ἀκοντίζοντες d.i.       | 8. διεφθάρησαν αὐτίκα L.O.P.     |
| 11. καὶ διασώσαντες om. E.   | 12. ἐκόμισαν K.c.d.g.i.    | 13. μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ A.B.K.Q.         |
| Bekk. Goell.                 | μεθ' αὐτοῦ E.F.H.R. Porpo. | vulgo μετ' αὐτοῦ.                |
| 17. ἐπισπόμενοι E.G.g.       | 19. περιέρξαντες d.        | μνημα Q.g.                       |

best MSS. omit the particle τε, and are followed by Bekker, Porpo, and Göller. Yet it appears to me defensible, on the ground that οἱ—ὀπλῖται are exactly the same subject with τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, so that ἑμένε τε μᾶλλον,—καὶ—ἡμύνοντο answer to one another. “The right wing not only kept its ground better, but, though Cleon himself fled, and was killed, the soldiers formed in a ring, and repulsed Cleon in two or three attacks.”

17. ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ πόλει] This was a distinguished honour, as the ordinary burial-places were always outside the walls. Ser. Sulpicius, the friend of

Cicero, in the height of the Roman power, “ab Atheniensibus impetrare non potuit ut M. Marcello locum sepulture intra urbem darent, quod religione se impediri dicerent; neque tamen id antea cuiquam concesserant.” Cicero, Epistol. ad Divers. IV. 12. So, at Rome, the Twelve Tables forbade to bury within the walls; but there were some few individuals, says Cicero, “qui hoc, ut C. Fabricius, virtutis causa, soluti legibus, concessi sunt.” De Legibus, II. 23.

19. περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον] Semper monumenta suorum sepiebant veteres; tenuiores quidem ma-



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ὡς ἥρωϊ τε ἐντέμνουσι καὶ τιμὰς δεδώκασιν ἀγῶνας καὶ ἐτησί-  
ους θυσίας, καὶ τὴν ἀποικίαν ὡς οἰκιστῇ προσέθεσαν, κατα-  
βαλόντες τὰ Ἀγνώνεια οἰκοδομήματα καὶ ἀφανίσαντες εἴ τι

The Athenian arma- μνημόσυνόν που ἔμελλεν αὐτοῦ τῆς οἰκίσεως  
ment returns home.

5 περιέσεσθαι, νομίσαντες τὸν μὲν Βρασίδαν  
σωτήρᾳ τε σφῶν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἅμα τὴν τῶν  
Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμαχίαν φόβῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων θεραπεύ-

3. ἀγνώμονα c. 4. ἔμελλεν] ἐκέλευεν f.g. οἰκίσεως A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.O  
R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. 5. περιέσεσθαι c.i. νομίσαντες—γεγενῆσθαι] om. Q.

“ceria, aut humili aliqua levique ma-  
teria; honestiores vero lorica e silice  
“vel saxo aut marmore. Virgilius in  
“Culice,

“Tumulus formatum crevit in orbem,  
“Quem circum lapidum lævi de mar-  
“more formas  
“Conserit, assiduæ curæ memor.”

CASAUBON. (ad Sueton. Neron. 33.)  
Compare also the Digest. XI. Tit. 7.  
§. 37. “Monumentum sepulchri id  
“esse Div. Adrianus rescripit, quod  
“munimenti, id est, causa muniendi  
“ejus loci factum sit, in quo corpus  
“impositum sit.” See also Digest.  
XVIII. Tit. 1. §. 73.

I. ὡς ἥρωϊ τε ἐντέμνουσι κ. τ. λ.]  
Ἐντέμνειν and ἐναγίζειν are the words  
properly used to express the offerings  
made at the tombs of the dead; ἐντέ-  
μνειν, according to the Scholiast on  
Apollonius Rhodius, I. 587. (quoted  
by Dr. Bloomfield,) being opposed to  
σφάζειν; because offerings to the dead,  
or to the powers beneath the earth,  
had their heads cut off so as to fall on  
the ground, by a blow on the back of  
the neck; while σφάζειν, “jugulare,”  
“to cut or stick in the throat,” denotes  
the manner of sacrificing a victim to  
the gods of heaven, holding back the  
head that it might look upwards in its  
death. And the distinction of θύειν, as  
applied to offerings made to the gods,  
and ἐναγίζειν, as expressing those made  
to heroes, is often clearly insisted upon.  
See Herodot. II. 44; 6. Etymolog. Mag.  
in ἐναγίζω and ἔντομα. Hesych. in ἐνα-  
γίζειν and ἐντέμνουσι. Pollux, III. 102.  
VIII. 91. Pausanias, II. 11, 7. Ari-  
stotle, however, uses the term θύειν to

express the offerings paid to Brasidas;  
(Ethic. Nicom. V. 7, 1.) though it does  
not necessarily follow that the ἐτησίους  
θυσίας, here spoken of by Thucydides,  
mean sacrifices to Brasidas; it would  
rather seem that there was a yearly  
holyday or festival kept in honour of  
him, which was celebrated by games,  
and by sacrifices to the different gods.  
But the games thus celebrated in hon-  
our of heroes (see also Herodot. I.  
167, 3. VI. 38, 2.) were urged by Varro  
as a proof of their divinity, “quod non  
“soleant ludi nisi numinibus celebrari.”  
(Apuđ Augustin. Civitat. Dei, VIII. 26.)  
The whole chapter here referred to in  
Augustine’s great work, as well as the  
one which follows it, is well worthy of  
our attention, because the writer is la-  
bouring to distinguish between the  
hero-worship of the heathens and the  
Christian commemoration of departed  
saints. But all that Augustine says of  
the latter, to distinguish it from wor-  
ship, was the original doctrine with  
regard to the former: and just as the  
grateful commemoration of heroes de-  
generated in time into hero-worship, so  
the grateful commemoration of saints  
was corrupted into saint-worship; in  
both cases through the inability of the  
human mind to hold any communion  
with beings of another world, without  
its soon assuming the character of re-  
ligious worship.

4. οἰκίσεως] Videatur Pollux, IX. 7.  
WASS. Ubi etiam libri scripti habent  
οἴκησις, ut hic οἰκήσεως. Sed res ipsa  
docet, hic οἰκίσεως, ibi οἴκησις legendum  
esse. Vid. Jungermann. ad Poll. l. d.  
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οντες, τὸν δὲ Ἄγνων κατὰ τὸ πολέμιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκ  
 ἂν ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυμφόρως οὐδ' ἂν ἡδέως τὰς τιμὰς ἔχειν.  
 2 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέδοσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ  
 Ἀθηναίων μὲν περὶ ἑξακοσίου, τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ, διὰ  
 τὸ μὴ ἐκ παρατάξεως ἀπὸ δὲ τοιαύτης ξυντυχίας καὶ προεκ- 5  
 3 φοβήσεως τὴν μάχην μᾶλλον γενέσθαι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀναί-  
 ρεσιν οἱ μὲν ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπέπλευσαν, οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρί-  
 δου τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν καθίσταντο.

XII. Καὶ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶν-  
 τος Ῥαμφίας καὶ Αὐτοχαρίδας καὶ Ἐπικυδίδας Λακεδαιμό- 10

Reinforcements to νιοι ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία βοήθειαν ἦγον  
 strengthen Brasidas set  
 out from Sparta and  
 arrive at Heraclea;  
 but finding their fur-  
 2 ther progress difficult, and hearing of the  
 battle of Amphipolis,  
 they return to Sparta. ἐτελεύτα. 15

XIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς μέχρι μὲν  
 Πιερίου τῆς Θεσσαλίας διῆλθον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ῥαμφίαν, κωλυ-  
 όντων δὲ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, καὶ ἅμα Βρασίδου τεθνεώτος ᾧπερ  
 ἦγον τὴν στρατιὰν, ἀπετράποντο ἐπ' οἴκου, νομίσαντες οὐ- 20  
 δένα καιρὸν εἶναι ἔτι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων ἥσση ἀπεληλυθότων

1. πολέμιον corr. F. 4. μὲν] om. f. 5. ξυντυχίας] ξυμμαχίας A.B.F.h.  
 προεκφωνήσεως Q. 8. τὰ περὶ] om. e. 10. ῥομφία P. ἐπικύδας I. 11. θράκην Q.  
 12. ἐννακοσίων E.G. 14. αὐτῶν αὐτοῦ ἔτυχεν f. αὐτῶν ἐτύγχανεν A. 18. πριόν E.  
 θεσσαλίας] θαλασσίας d. τὴν ῥομφαίον P. τὴν ῥαμφίαν c. 19. ὥσπερ B.h.  
 20. ἐς οἴκου K. νομίσαντες δὲ Q. 21. εἶναι ἔτι A.B.h. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι εἶναι.

4. τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ] So in the  
 great battle of Corinth, fought A. C.  
 394, only eight Lacedæmonians were  
 killed. Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 3, 1. For  
 such was the Spartan skill and disci-  
 pline, that, till their ranks were broken,  
 they fought almost without risk. See  
 Müller's Dorians, II. 12. §. 9.

12. Ἡράκλειαν] Recte addit ἐν Τρα-  
 χίνι, sunt enim ejusdem cognominis  
 urbes XXII quas enumerat Stephanus.  
 WASS.

18. Πιερίου τῆς Θεσσαλίας] This place

is called by Livy, Piera and Pieria.  
 XXXII. 15. XXXVI. 14. It was a  
 town of Thessaly, not far from Metro-  
 polis, and from the road leading from  
 Pellinæum and Athamania to Larissa.  
 I should be inclined to place it in the  
 valley of the Peneus, not much above  
 its junction with that of the Apidanus;  
 supposing Rhamphias and his col-  
 leagues to have followed the track of  
 Brasidas, and to have descended by the  
 valleys of the Enipeus and Apidanus  
 into that of the Peneus.

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καὶ οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων δρᾶν τι ὧν κακείνος ἐπενόει.  
 μάλιστα δὲ ἀπῆλθον εἰδότες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτε ἐξ-  
 ῆσαν, πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην ἔχοντας.

XIV. ξυνέβη τε εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μάχην καὶ  
 5 τὴν Ῥαμφίου ἀναχώρησιν ἐκ Θεσσαλίας ὥστε πολέμου μὲν  
 Both parties feel dis-  
 posed for peace. μηδὲν ἔτι ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους, πρὸς δὲ τὴν  
 εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι πλη-  
 γέντες ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ καὶ δι' ὀλίγου αὖθις ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει,  
 καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς ῥώμης πιστὴν ἔτι, ἥπερ οὐ  
 10 προσεδέχοντο πρότερον τὰς σπονδὰς, δοκοῦντες τῇ παρουσίᾳ  
 εὐτυχία καθυπέρτεροι γενήσεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἅμα  
 †ἐδεδίεσαν† σφῶν μὴ διὰ τὰ σφάλματα ἐπαιρόμενοι ἐπὶ  
 πλέον ἀποστῶσι, μετεμέλονται τε ὅτι μετὰ τὰ ἐν Πύλῳ κα-  
 λῶς παρασχὼν οὐ ξυνέβησαν· οἱ δ' αὖ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρὰ 2  
 15 γνώμην μὲν ἀποβαίνοντος σφίσι τοῦ πολέμου, ἐν ᾧ ᾤοντο  
 ὀλίγων ἐτῶν καθαιρήσειν τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν, εἰ τὴν  
 γῆν τέμνοιεν, περιπεσόντες δὲ τῇ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορᾷ, οἷα  
 οὐπω γεγέννητο τῇ Σπάρτῃ, καὶ ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ

2. ὅτι f. 5. ῥομφίου P. θετταλίας V. πολεμουμένη E. 6. οὐδὲν B. 7. τὴν  
 γνώμην εἶχον L.O.P. οἱ πληγέντες R. 8. ἐπὶ τῷ A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τε τῷ. ὀλίγον O.e. ἀμφιπόλει οὐκ L.O.P.k. 9. ἥπερ  
 προσεδέχοντο e. 12. †ἐδεδίεσαν† Imo ἐδέδισαν sicut Goell. Vid. ad IV. 55, 2.  
 ἐδεδίεσαν Bekk. 13. ἀπιστῶσι I.Q. μετεμέλλοντο G.O.e. τὰ om. d.  
 14. παρασχῶν E.F. περὶ b. 18. τῆς χώρας om. f. χώρας ἐκ κυθῆρων O.

1. ὧν κακείνος ἐπενόει] The καὶ here seems to be superfluous, or to suit ill with the negative in the preceding part of the clause: for though it is sense to say, ἀξιόχρεως ὧν δρᾶν τι ὧν κακείνος ἐπενόει, "competent to do something of what he also was designing;" i. e. he, as well as the other person spoken of; yet it is nonsense to say, "not competent to do what he also was designing," as the two parties are then put in opposition to each other, and "also" becomes absurd when applied to things not alike, but different.

4. ξυνέβη τε—ὥστε—ἄψασθαι μηδετέ-  
 ρους—εἶχον δέ] We may observe here, first, the transition from the infinitive to the indicative; as again, VIII. 76, 5. (quoted by Poppo,) καὶ πρότερον—κρα-

τεῖν, καὶ νῦν καταστήσονται: and secondly, the use of ὥστε after ξυνέβη; for which compare Herodot. III. 14, 7. συνήνεκε—ὥστε—ἄνδρα—παριέναι; and Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 531. obs. 2. Jelf, 669. obs. 1. Another and more correct construction occurs, IV. 80, 1. ξυνέβη αὐτοῖς ὥστε—ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἡ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κακοπραγία. "Usus particulae rum ὥς et ὥστε in plurimis formulis cum anacolutio conjunctus est: unde abrupta post has particulas constructione, oratio recta infertur." HERMAN. ad Viger. not. 352. b.

18. γεγέννητο] Pro ἐγγένητο. Atticis usitatum est omittere augmentum in hoc tempore. Multa hujus generis collegit Jungermann. ad Polluc. III. 102. DUKER.



τῆς Πύλου καὶ Κυθήρων, αὐτομολούντων τε τῶν Εἰλώτων, καὶ αἱ προσδοκίας οὔσης μή τι καὶ οἱ ὑπομένοντες τοῖς ἔξω πίσυνοι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα σφίσιν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον νεω-  
 3 τερίσωσι. ξυνέβαινε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους αὐτοῖς τὰς  
 †τριακονταεῖς† σπονδὰς ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ εἶναι, καὶ ἄλλας οὐκ  
 ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι εἰ μή τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνου-  
 ρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει· ὥστ' ἀδύνατα εἶναι ἐφαίνετο Ἀργεῖους  
 καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἅμα πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πό-  
 λεων ὑπώπτευνόν τινας ἀποστήσεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους·  
 ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. XV. Ταῦτ' οὖν ἀμφοτέροις αὐτοῖς λογι-  
 10 ζομένοις ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι ἢ ξύμβασις, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῖς  
 Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς νήσου

1. κυθηρίων V. αὐτομολούντων] ἀτολμούντων i. 2. καὶ ὑπομένοντες Q.  
 4. τὰς τριακονταεῖς αὐτοῖς g. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖς A. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖ-  
 τεις B. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακοντούτεας e. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταεῖς f. τριακονταεῖς E.  
 F.G. 5. ἐξόδων O.P. 6. κυνουργίαν A.B.V. Bekk. 10. ὥσπερ G.I.L.O.  
 c.d.e. ἀμφοτέροις λογιζομένοις g.

2. τοῖς ἔξω] Αὐτομολήσασι δηλαδή.  
 SCHOL. Compare IV. 66, 2. οἱ φίλοι  
 τῶν ἔξω, i. e. τῶν φυγάδων. The hope  
 was, that the Helots who had escaped  
 to Pylus might form a sufficient force  
 to occupy some other places in Mes-  
 senia, and become the foundation of a  
 national Messenian army.

3. πίσυνοι] Inter Auctoris hujus τὰ  
 γλωττώδη recense. Suidas in περιωπῇ.  
 Est vox Homérica. D. Halic. Ant. VIII.  
 86. οἱ δὲ πολέμοι τῷ τότε πλήθει τῶν  
 σφετέρων ἐκεῖ ΠΙΣΥΝΟΙ—καὶ ἐπαρθέν-  
 τες, ἀνέβαινον. Theognis, qui vocabulis  
 vulgari usu tritis utitur, v. 75. πᾶν-  
 ροισιν ΠΙΣΥΝΟΣ μεγάλην ἀνδράσιν ἐργ'  
 ἐπιχειρεῖ. WASS. Aristoph. Nub. 940.  
 τῷ πισύνῳ τοῖς περιδεξίουσιν λόγοισιν.  
 Æschyl. Sept. adv. Theb. 218. πίσυνος  
 θεοῖς. Theognis rursum, v. 69. et 284.  
 Vid. supr. II. 89, 7. DUKER. [See  
 also Herodot. VII. 10, 1. and Poppo  
 Proleg. I. p. 240.]

πρὸς τὰ παρόντα] "Availing them-  
 selves of the actual state of affairs;"  
 literally, "looking to it," and influenced  
 by their view of it.

6. εἰ μή τις—ἀποδώσει] "Unless Cy-  
 nuria should be restored to them."  
 The passive in English is expressed in

Greek, as in French, by the indefinite  
 pronoun ("on" in French) with the  
 active verb.

τὴν Κυνουρίαν γῆν] Vid. IV. 56, 2.  
 Eum agrum possidebant Lacedæmonii,  
 Argivi autem suum esse dicebant: in-  
 fra cap. 41, 2. DUKER.

7. ὥστ'—ἐφαίνετο] The reasoning  
 here is curiously condensed: it is as  
 follows, if developed: "So that, as  
 "they thought it impossible to main-  
 "tain a war at once against Athens  
 "and Argos, of which there was great  
 "danger, they were disposed to make  
 "peace with Athens." Compare the  
 note on IV. 85, 5; and observe that  
 the present passage tends to support  
 the reading of the MSS. there, which I  
 have considered as suspicious.

10. ταῦτ'—καταλύεσθαι] Schol. Ari-  
 stoph. ad Pacem 478. qui ταῦτα, ἦττον,  
 οὐπω θέλοντες. ibi pro φησι legendum  
 σφίσι. WASS.

12. ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν—κομίσασθαι]  
 i. e. κομίσασθαι αὐτοὺς. A striking in-  
 stance of the principle mentioned in the  
 note on V. 1. that "a word depending  
 "on two different actions is put in the  
 "case required by that one which  
 "comes first in the sentence." Poppo

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κομίσασθαι ἦσαν γὰρ οἱ Σπαρτιάται αὐτῶν πρῶτοί τε καὶ  
 ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. ἤρξαντο μὲν οὖν καὶ εὐθὺς μετὰ  
 τὴν ἄλωσιν αὐτῶν πράσσειν, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐπω ἤθελον,  
 εἰ φερόμενοι, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καταλύεσθαι. σφαλέντων δὲ αὐτῶν  
 5 ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ παραχρῆμα οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντες νῦν μάλ-  
 λον ἂν ἐνδεξομένους,† ποιοῦνται τὴν ἐνιαύσιον ἐκεχειρίαν,  
 ἐν ᾗ ἔδει ξυνιόντας καὶ περὶ τοῦ πλείονος χρόνου βουλευ-  
 εσθαι. XVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει ἦσσαν τοῖς  
 Ἀθηναίοις ἐγεγένητο καὶ ἐτεθνήκει Κλέων τε καὶ Βρασίδας,  
 10 And particularly the  
 two leading men at οἵπερ ἀμφοτέρωθεν μάλιστα ἤναντιοῦντο τῇ

1. πρῶτοι καὶ δ. 2. "an ὁμοίοις?" Bekker. ed. 1832. 3. πράττειν L.  
 οὐπω E.K.L.N.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.i. Schol. Aristoph. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo οὐπως.  
 4. εὐφοροῦμενοι E. γρ. h. 5. ἐν δηλίῳ g. ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν δηλίῳ f. 6. μᾶλλον ἐν-  
 δεξομένους K.d. μᾶλλον δεξαμένους O.P. μᾶλλον ἂν ἐνδεξαμένους G. Thomas M.  
 v. ἐνδέχεται. 7. περὶ πλείονος e. 8. ἐπειδὴ καὶ L.O.P.k. ἐπεὶ δὲ V. 9. γε-  
 γένητο h. ἐγένετο K. 10. ἤναντιοῦντο εἰρήνῃ k. ἤναντιοῦτο c.

(Prolegom. I. p. 127.) quotes a similar passage from Plato, *Crito*, 14. οὐδ' ἐπιθυμία σε ἄλλης πόλεως οὐδ' ἄλλων νόμων ἔλαβεν εἰδέναι.

2. ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς] Müller translates this, "related to one another;" like σφίσι δὲ ὁμόλογωσσοι in Herodotus, I. 57, 4. But, first of all, the men sent over to Sphacteria had been taken *by lot* from the different *Lochi*, IV. 8, 9. so that they could scarcely be related to one another; and secondly, as οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι is the general subject of the whole passage, σφίσι in a subordinate clause is referred to it, as in VII. 70, 2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπιφερομένων, a passage explained by Blume on this same principle, (as quoted by Göller on V. 49, 1.) The real meaning of the words is, however, by no means easy to ascertain. "The Spartans taken at Sphacteria "were both of the highest class, πρῶτοι, and alike related to themselves," ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. As to the πρῶτοι, I agree with Müller, (Dorier, II. p. 83.) that it is not a mere vague term, but refers to a particular and acknowledged rank. But what this rank was, I believe we can only conjecture. Is it possible that the families of the Hyllæan tribe enjoyed any precedence over those

of the other two tribes, similar to that of the Ramnenses at Rome over the Titianses and Luceres? Again, we do not know exactly who are meant by σφίσι, because we do not know who composed the Lacedæmonian government, τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων; nor is the exact force of ὁμοίως very clear. Does it mean, "equally related," i.e. "all without distinction?" or rather does it signify, that as they were πρῶτοι, so *in like manner* were they ξυγγενεῖς; as if their being the latter was a natural consequence of their being the former? or can ὁμοίως be corrupt, and was there any mention made in the original text of the Spartan ὅμοιοι, or peers? a term itself, it may be observed, of doubtful signification. So much obscurity is there in every passage relating to the internal state of Sparta, from our want of any connected information respecting it.

6. ἂν ἐνδεξομένους†] Thomas Magister reads ἐνδεξαμένους. And Dobree proposes corrections for several other passages in Thucydides, where the present text exhibits ἂν joined to the future tense, in violation of a well known rule of the grammarians. Poppo and Göller defend the present reading, and even Bekker retains it.

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Sparta and Athens,  
PLEISTOANAX  
and NICIAS.

εἰρήνην, ὁ μὲν διὰ τὸ εὐτυχεῖν τε καὶ τιμᾶσθαι  
ἐκ τοῦ πολεμεῖν, ὁ δὲ γενομένης ἡσυχίας κατα-  
φανέστερος νομίζων ἂν εἶναι κακουργῶν καὶ ἀπιστότερος  
διαβάλλων, τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ τῇ πόλει σπεύδοντες τὰ  
μάλιστα τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Πλειστοάναξ τε ὁ Πανσανίου βασι- 5  
λεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου, πλείστα τῶν  
τότε εὖ φερόμενος ἐν στρατηγαίαις, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον προε-  
θυμοῦντο, Νικίας μὲν βουλόμενος, ἐν ᾧ ἀπαθὴς ἦν καὶ ἡξι-  
οῦτο, διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐτυχίαν, καὶ ἔς τε τὸ αὐτίκα πόνων  
πεπαῦσθαι καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς πολίτας παῦσαι, καὶ τῷ μέλ- 10  
λοντι χρόνῳ καταλιπεῖν ὄνομα ὡς οὐδὲν σφήλας τὴν πόλιν  
διεγένετο, νομίζων ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου τοῦτο ξυμβαίνειν καὶ  
ὅστις ἐλάχιστα τύχῃ αὐτὸν παραδίδωσι, τὸ δὲ ἀκίνδυνον τὴν  
εἰρήνην παρέχειν. Πλειστοάναξ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν διαβαλ-  
λόμενος περὶ τῆς καθόδου, καὶ ἐς ἐνθυμίαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμο- 15  
νίοις αἰὲ προβαλλόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὁπότε τι πταίσειαν, ὡς  
διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου κάθοδον παρανομηθεῖσαν ταῦτα ξυμβαίνειν.  
2 τὴν γὰρ πρόμαντιν τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς ἐπηγιῶντο αὐτὸν πείσαι  
μετ' Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ὥστε χρῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις  
ἐπὶ πολὺν τάδε θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις, Διὸς υἱοῦ ἡμιθέου τὸ 20

3. νομίζων εἶναι B.h. 4. διαβαλὼν A.B.E.F.h. δὲ] δὴ L.O. δὲ οἱ ἐν K.R.f.g.  
5. τὴν] om. Q. ἡγεμονίαν] "ὁμολογίαν L. Dindorfius, ἡσυχίαν vel ὁμόνοιαν  
"Reiskius." Bekk. ed. 1846. λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς c. 7. πολλῶν A.C.E.  
G.c.d.e.h.i.k. 8. ἡξίου τὸ F.H.K.g. 9. ἔς τε Q. ἔσται R. 10. καὶ ἐν τῷ K.  
11. οὐδὲνα G. 13. αὐτὸν E.F.H.K.Q.V.g. 15. ἐνθυμίαν A.B.e. ἀθυμίαν c.d.  
16. αἰὲ] om. g. ὁπότε πταίσειαν g. 17. ξυμβαίνει A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.V.  
b.c.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμβαίνει. 19. μετὰ ἀριστοκλέ-  
ους F.H.V.c. Poppo. 20. τάδε εἰπεῖν θεωροῖς K.R.f.g. ἀφικνούμενος A.C.F.  
ἀφικόμενοις L.O.P. υἱοῦ] θεοῦ c.i.

4. τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ κ. τ. λ.]  
In these words begins the apodosis of  
the sentence, δὲ occurring in it, as in  
II. 11, 7. I. 65. IV. 132, 2. &c. The  
words οἱ ἐν I have inserted from three  
MSS. with Haack, Poppo, Göller, and  
Dobree, as being absolutely necessary  
to the sense. He had before spoken  
of the two people generally as being  
inclined to peace; he now states parti-  
cularly what caused this same feeling  
in the principal members of the two  
governments.

8. καὶ ἡξιοῦτο] Vide Porson. ad He-  
cub. 319. DOBREE.

12. καὶ ὅστις—παραδίδωσι] i. e. ἐκ τοῦ  
—παραδιδόναι. The concrete form for  
the abstract, as in II. 44, 2. and in the  
other passages there quoted.

20. θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις] These  
words are added as an explanation or  
specification of what is meant by Λακε-  
δαιμονίοις. "So as for a long time to  
"give this answer to the Lacedæmo-  
nians, when they came on the public  
"behalf to consult the oracle;" or as



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σπέρμα ἐκ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ἐς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἀναφέρειν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν· χρόνῳ δὲ προτρέψαι τοὺς Λακε- 3  
δαιμονίους φεύγοντα αὐτὸν ἐς Λύκαιον διὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττι-  
κῆς ποτὲ μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν, καὶ ἥμισυ τῆς

1. ἐς τὴν E.F.H.Q.V.f. Haack. Porpo. vulgo εἰς. 2. ἀργυρά A. ἀργυραῖ B.F.h. ἀργύραι K. ἀργυρέαν g. ἀργυραία b.c.d.e.i.k. ἀργυραιε E. ἀργυραία G.I. et correct. C. εὐλάκα Vet. marg. N. εὐλα καὶ A.B.F. εὐλά καὶ K. εὐ-  
λακα καὶ h. εὐλάκα g. εὐλάχα G. εὐλάζειν A.B.K.V.g. et marg. N. περιτρέψαι P.  
4. δοκοῦσαν] δόκησιν H.I.N.P.Q.c.d.f. et corr. F.G. Porpo. cum Suida v. δώρων.  
δοκοῦσαν E. δοκοῦσαν A.B. omnes addito ἔως, tanquam fuerit δόκησέως Bekk. ed. 1846.  
ἀναχώρησιν] ἔως ἀναχώρησιν A.B.C.E.F.G.e.h. ἐς (vel εἰς) ἀναχώρησιν I.c.d.i.k.

θεωροί. On a former occasion, when the Pythoness was bribed by the Alcmaeonidae to inculcate on the Spartans the duty of delivering Athens from the Pisistratidae, Herodotus says, that she repeated this charge not only to the θεωροί, who came on the public behalf, but also to any Lacedaemonian who consulted the oracle on his own private affairs. The duties of θεωροί at Sparta were performed by the four Πιθιοί, two being nominated by each of the kings, who were maintained with the kings at the public expense, and who together with them read the answers which the oracle returned. See Herodot. VI. 57, 2, 4. Xenoph. Rep. Laced. 15.

Διὸς υἱοῦ ἡμιθέου τὸ σπέρμα] ἡμιθέου μὲν τοῦ Ἡρακλέους λέγει, σπέρμα δὲ τὸν ἀπόγονον· οὗτος δ' ἦν ὁ Πιλειστοάναξ. ἀναφέρειν δὲ τὸ κατὰγειν. εὐλάκαν δὲ τὴν ὕνιν Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσιν· ἔνιοι δὲ, τὴν δίκελλαν, ἀπὸ τοῦ λακαίνειν, ὃ ἐστὶ σκάπτειν. εὐλάζειν δὲ ἀρῶσειν. τοιοῦτο δέ τι λέγει, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάζειν, τουτέστι λιμὸν ἔσσεσθαι καὶ πολλοῦ σφόδρα τὸν σίτον ἀνῆσσεσθαι, ὥσπερ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις χρωμένους. ἔνιοι δὲ οὐ λυσιτελήσειν φασὶν αὐτοῖς τὴν γῆν γεωργεῖν, ὥσπερ εἰ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις ἐχρῶντο. SCHOL. The Heraclidæ at Sparta were believed to hold the kingly power by an unalienable right, derived from the original compact made between their ancestors and the Dorians when they jointly invaded Peloponnesus. By this it was agreed that the land of the conquered countries should be divided amongst the Dorians as perfectly *allodial*; not held of the king, and subject to no tithe to him: while the Heraclidæ on their part should be for ever the kings of the Dorians, with

prerogatives as independent of the popular will, as the liberties of the people were independent of them. And therefore any outrage against the person of one of the Heraclid kings, and much more the expulsion of the race from the throne as was done in Messenia, was liable to be represented as a breach of faith solemnly plighted, and consequently as an act of impiety against the gods. See particularly the "Archidamus" of Isocrates, p. 120. or p. 157. Ed. Bekker, Oxford.

2. ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν] See the note of the Scholiast. Bauer compares the expression of Augustus Cæsar recorded by Suetonius, c. 25. "aureo hamo piscari," that is, to gain a small profit at a large cost.

3. Λύκαιον] Montem Arcadiæ dicit, puto, in quo Jovis Λυκαίου ἱερόν. Strabo VIII. 388. et Plinius IV. 6. DUKER.

4. μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν] Porpo and Göller think that the true reading is that whose vestiges are preserved in the margin of N, and in the text of A, B, and C, namely, μετὰ δώρων δόκησεως. But whether we read δόκησιν or δόκησεως, the word, it seems, is connected not with δοκέω and δόξα, but with δέχομαι and δέκω: δώρων δόκησις being no other than δωροδοκία, "the receiving of bribes." And δωροδόκημα is a well known word, though I am not aware of the existence of δωροδόκησις, or still less of the words δόκημα and δόκησις in an uncompounded state, derived from δέκω or δέχομαι. And although Suidas read δώρων δόκησιν, and understood it to mean δωροδοκίαν, yet the same Suidas supposes βουλῆς, III. 70, 6. to be a nominative case; as if there were such a word as

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οικίας τοῦ ἱεροῦ τότε τοῦ Διὸς οἰκοῦντα φόβῳ τῶν Λακεδαι-  
 μονίων, ἔτει ἐνὸς δέοντι εἰκοστῷ τοῖς ὁμοίοις χοροῖς καὶ θυσί-  
 αῖς καταγαγεῖν ὥσπερ ὅτε τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονα κτίζοντες  
 τοὺς βασιλέας καθίσταντο. XVII. ἀχθόμενος οὖν τῇ δια-  
 βολῇ ταύτῃ, καὶ νομίζων ἐν εἰρήνῃ μὲν οὐδενὸς 5  
 σφάλματος γιγνομένου καὶ ἅμα τῶν Λακεδαι-  
 μονίων τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιζομένων καὶ αὐτὸς  
 τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἀνεπίληπτος εἶναι, πολέμου δὲ  
 καθεστῶτος αἰὲ ἀνάγκην εἶναι τοὺς προὔχοντας  
 ἀπὸ τῶν ζυμφορῶν διαβάλλεσθαι, προὔθυμήθη 10  
 τὴν ξύμβασιν. καὶ τὸν τε χειμῶνα τοῦτον ἦεσαν ἐς λόγους,  
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἥδη παρασκευὴ τε προεπανεσείσθη ἀπὸ τῶν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων περιαγγελλομένη κατὰ πόλεις ὥς ἐς ἐπιτει-

I. τῷ C.E.F.G.H.L.V.f. Haack. Bekker. Goell. 2. ἔτει B.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V.  
 d.e. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι 3. ὅτε πρῶτον H. 7. αὐτὸς]  
 αὐτοῖς K. αὐτοῖς c. 9. ἀνάγκη A.B. 12. καὶ] om. C. πρὸς] ἐς g.  
 προεπανεσείσθη Q. 13. περιαγγελλομένην I. περιγαλλομένη e. ἐπὶ τειχισμόν  
 K.V. Bekk. Goell. Poppo. vulgo ἐπιτειχισμόν.

βουλῆς, ἦτος, "a councillor." I am in-  
 clined to think, with Duker, that the  
 common reading *δοκοῦσαν* is the true  
 one; for this reason, amongst others,  
 that it is much more agreeable to the  
 caution of Thucydides, to say, that a  
 man was "considered to have been  
 "bribed," than to venture to assert  
 that "he had been bribed;" and in  
 fact this is the way in which he does  
 actually speak of this very charge  
 against Pleistoanax, when he mentions  
 it on another occasion. II. 21, 1.

*δοκοῦσαν*] Hoc præferendum vide-  
 tur. *Propter suspicionem acceptæ ob  
 discessum pecuniæ non male vertit Aca-  
 cius; de qua Thucyd. II. 21, 1. διὸ δὴ  
 καὶ ἡ φυγὴ αὐτῷ ἐγένετο ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξ-  
 αντι χρήμασι πεισθῆναι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν.  
 Eodem modo III. 10, 1. dicit ἀρετὴν  
 δοκοῦσαν, opinionem virtutis. DUK.*

ἦμισυ τῆς οἰκίας—οἰκοῦντα] Sensus  
 esse videtur, "habitantem in ædibus,  
 "quarum dimidia pars sita erat in Jo-  
 "vis luco." DOBREE. "Having half  
 "of his house in the sacred ground of  
 "Jupiter." Literally, "living in half  
 "of his house in the sacred ground."  
 The reason was, that he might be in

sanctuary at an instant's notice, and  
 yet might be able to perform some of  
 the common offices of life without pro-  
 fanation, which could not have been  
 the case had the whole dwelling been  
 within the sacred precinct. See IV. 97, 2.  
 Ἀθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον ἐνοικεῖν, καὶ ὅσα  
 ἄνθρωποι ἐν βεβήλῳ δρῶσι, πάντα γί-  
 γνεσθαι αὐτόθι. The adverb *τότε* be-  
 longs, I believe, to *οἰκοῦντα*, and not to  
 τοῦ ἱεροῦ, as if the limits of the sacred  
 ground had been subsequently altered.

10. προὔθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν] The  
 construction of this verb with the ac-  
 cusative is rather unusual. But it  
 means no more than "ardently de-  
 "sired." See, however, V. 39, 3. VIII.  
 1, 1.

13. ὥς ἐπιτειχισμόν] Ὡς μελλόντων  
 φρούρια ἐπιτειχίσειν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ τῶν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων. SCHOL.

ὥς ἐπὶ ἐπιτειχισμόν] This was Pop-  
 po's conjecture in his *Observatt. Criticæ*,  
 p. 222. note; but he has since re-  
 tained Bekker's reading ὥς ἐπὶ τειχι-  
 σμόν, on the ground, that *τειχισμός*  
 simply is used, VIII. 34. to express  
 the preparations for a siege. But surely  
 the Peloponnesians were not dreaming

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

χισμὸν, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἑσακούοιεν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐκ  
 τῶν ξυνόδων ἅμα πολλὰς δικαιοῦσαι προενεγκόντων ἀλλή-  
 λοις ξυνεχωρεῖτο ὥστε ἂ ἐκάτεροι πολέμῳ ἔσχον, ἀποδόντας  
 τὴν εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι, Νίσαιαν δ' ἔχειν Ἀθηναίους (ἀντα-  
 5 παιτούντων γὰρ Πλάταιαν, οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔφασαν οὐ βίᾳ ἀλλ'  
 ὁμολογίᾳ αὐτῶν προσχωρησάντων καὶ οὐ προδόντων ἔχειν  
 τὸ χωρίον, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ τὴν Νίσαιαν),  
 τότε δὴ παρακαλέσαντες τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ξυμμάχους οἱ Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι, καὶ ψηφισαμένων πλὴν Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων  
 10 καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ Μεγαρέων τῶν ἄλλων ὥστε καταλύεσθαι  
 (τούτοις δὲ οὐκ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρασσόμενα), ποιοῦνται τὴν ξύμ-  
 βασιν καὶ ἐσπείσαντο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ὤμοσαν,  
 ἐκεῖνοί τε πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, τάδε.

XVIII. I. “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποιήσαντο Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Λα-  
 15 “ κεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κατὰ τάδε, καὶ ὤμοσαν κατὰ  
 “ πόλεις. Περὶ μὲν τῶν ἱερῶν τῶν κοινῶν,  
 “ θύειν καὶ ἰέναι καὶ μαντεύεσθαι καὶ θεωρεῖν  
 “ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ κατὰ  
 “ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀδεῶς.

I. μᾶλλον] om. B.h. 2. ξυνόδων Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. συνόδων.  
 5. θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K.b. 6. αὐτῷ e. 10. μεγαρέων καὶ ἄλλων Q. 16. μέν]  
 om. c.i.

of besieging Athens, but simply of rais-  
 ing a fort in Attica, as they afterwards  
 did at Decelea. And this is not *τει-*  
*χισμός* generally, but *ἐπιτειχισμός*. Ex-  
 actly the same confusion in the MSS.  
 occurs I. 50, 6. where they all read *ὡς*  
*ἐπίπλουν*, but where both Bekker and  
 Poppo have not hesitated to substitute  
*ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν*.

9. πλὴν Βοιωτῶν] Hinc lux hisce Co-  
 mici verbis Pac. 463. ubi pacem funibus  
 in antrum deductam fingit. Εἰα μάλα—  
 Ἄλλ' οὐχ ἔλκουσ' ἄνδρες ὁμοίως. Οὐχὶ  
 οὐ ξυλλήψεσθ'; οἱ δ' ὀγκύλλεσθ'; οἰμώξεσθ'  
 οἱ Βοιωτοί. WASS. Scholiastes ibi ead-  
 em e Philochoro adnotat, quæ hic  
 scribit Thucydides. DUKER.

17. καὶ ἰέναι] “ Quid hoc?” DOBREE.  
 I suppose the difficulty consists in the  
 word following *θύειν* instead of pre-

ceding it. But surely no great stress  
 can be laid on this. And though the  
 word is implied in all the other three;  
 for in order to sacrifice, or consult the  
 oracle, or see the games, a man must  
 have *gone* to the temple; yet in all  
 formal instruments many words are  
 inserted to prevent the possibility of  
 evasion, which in ordinary language  
 would be deemed superfluous. Besides,  
 the word *ἰέναι* may not be superfluous,  
 as it stipulates for the non-interruption  
 of the parties spoken of *on their way*  
 to the temple, as well as in performing  
 their religious offices when there. The  
 “common temples” were those of Del-  
 phi, Olympia, Nemea, and the Isthmian  
 Neptune, at which the four great na-  
 tional festivals of games were cele-  
 brated: that of Jupiter at Dodona,



2. “Τὸ δ’ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς τοῦ Ἀπόλ-  
 “ λωνος καὶ Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελεῖς καὶ  
 “ αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἐαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ  
 “ πάτρια.

3. “Ἔτη δὲ εἶναι τὰς σπονδὰς πεντήκοντα Ἀθηναίοις 5  
 “ καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ  
 “ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς  
 “ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν.

4. “Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ πημονῇ μήτε  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπ’ Ἀθηναίους καὶ 10

1. νεὸν k. 3. καὶ αὐτῶν] om. E. αὐτῶν H.K.O.V.g. γῆς ἐαυτῶν κατὰ K.d.  
 γῆς κατὰ f. 5. ἔτι E. 6. τοῖς ἀθηναίων] τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.R.c.d.g.i. 7. τοῖς  
 λακεδ.] τῶν λακεδ. C.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.k. 8. καὶ κατὰ γῆν] om. c.d.e.k.  
 θάλατταν K. 9. ἐξέστω] om. h. ἐπιφέρειν] φέρειν Q. om. B. τῇ πημονῇ V.  
 10. ἀθήνας L.O.k.

possibly of Abæ in Phocis, and any others at which oracles were delivered. By θεωρεῖν I understand “spectatum “ire,” as in VIII. 10, 1. The exclusion from the games was considered an especial grievance, as it implied an unworthiness in the persons excluded to appear before the god in whose honour the festival was celebrated. See V. 50, 2. and Livy II. 37, 38.

2. Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι.] That the Delphians should be independent, and not subject to the Phocians, was the general wish of the Greeks, on religious grounds, (Xenoph. Vectig. V. 9.) and of the Lacedæmonians in particular, because the families of the leading citizens, who formed the aristocracy at Delphi, appear to have been of the Dorian race. See Thucyd. I. 112, 5. Böckh. Staatshaushalt, II. p. 146. not. and Müller, Dorier, I. 192. 211. II. 184.

αὐτοτελεῖς] “Receiving themselves “all revenues and duties arising from “their own territory and every thing “contained in it.” αὐτοδίκους is rightly explained by Suidas, ὅταν αὐτὸς δι’ ἐαυτοῦ τις δικάζεται. A citizen then was αὐτόδικος, because he could sue and be sued in his own name; a foreigner or sojourner in the Greek commonwealths was not, because he could only sue through his προστάτης. And that state was αὐτόδικος, which was a sovereign state, and answerable itself for any in-

juries that it might commit, and capable of claiming satisfaction for any injury done to itself by others. But a subject state was not αὐτόδικος, for it could neither give nor claim satisfaction, all its rights and all its actions being considered as merged in those of the state to which it was subject. Thus when the Latins attacked the Samnites just before the great Latin war, the Samnites not considering the Latins to be αὐτόδικοι, applied to Rome for satisfaction; because the Romans, as the chiefs of the Latin confederacy, were answerable for the actions of their dependent allies. See Livy, VIII. 2. So the Plateæans urge their not being αὐτόδικοι as a reason why they should not be punished for their alleged offences against the liberty of Greece, III. 55, 5. ἀ δὲ ἑκάτεροι ἐξηγγείσθη τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οὐχ οἱ ἐπόμενοι αἴτιοι, εἴ τι μὴ καλῶς ἔδρατε, ἀλλ’ οἱ ἄγοντες ἐπὶ τὰ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἔχοντα.

7. ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς] The same expressions, a little amplified, occur in a form of truce concluded between the English and Scotch, A. D. 1357. declaring, “Que sont prises Treves et “Soeffrance de guerre generales, saunz “nul mal, damage, ou grevance, faire “de l’un a l’autre, en aucune manere, “(ἀβλαβεῖς) et sanz fraude ou mal en- “gyn,” (ἀδόλους). See Rymer, Fœd-dera, vol. III. p. 138. Edit. Hag.

“ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μήτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, μήτε τέχνη μήτε  
 “ μηχανῇ μηδεμιᾷ. ἦν δέ τι διάφορον ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους,  
 “ †δικαίῳ† χρήσθων καὶ ὅρκοις, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ξύνθωνται.  
 5 5. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίους Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ  
 “ ξύμμαχοι Ἀμφίπολιν. ὅσας δὲ πόλεις παρέδωσαν Λακε-  
 “ δαιμόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις, ἐξέστω ἀπιέναι ὅποι ἂν βούλονται  
 “ αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἔχοντας· τὰς δὲ πόλεις φερούσας τὸν  
 “ φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου αὐτονόμους εἶναι. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ  
 10 “ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν Ἀθηναίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ  
 “ κακῷ, ἀποδιδόντων τὸν φόρον, ἐπειδὴ αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο.  
 “ εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀργίλος, Στάγειρος, Ἀκανθος, Σκῶλος, Ὀλυνθος,  
 “ Σπάρτωλος. ξυμμάχους δ’ εἶναι μηδετέρων, μήτε Λακε-  
 “ δαιμονίων μήτε Ἀθηναίων· ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι πείθωσι τὰς  
 15 “ πόλεις, βουλομένας ταύτας ἐξέστω ξυμμάχους ποιεῖσθαι  
 “ αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίοις. Μηκυβερναίους δὲ καὶ Σαναίους καὶ

3. τι] τι καὶ O.P. πον καὶ L. δίκαις K.L.f.g. 6. δὲ om. E. 7. ὅπη  
 N.d.e.i. βούλονται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.V.d.e.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo βούλονται. 8. πόλεις τὰς φερούσας G.I.L.O.P.Q.c.k. 10. μήτε B. 12. εἰσὶ  
 δὲ Ἀργίλος B. C. E. F. G. H. L. N. O. P. R. V. d. e. h. i. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk.  
 Goell. εἰσὶ δὲ αἰδὲ, Ἀργίλος. 13. συμμάχους K. qui mox καὶ ἀθηναίων, μήτε  
 λακεδ. 14. πείθουσι F. 15. συμμάχους K. 16. ἀθηναίους E. μηκυβερνίους Q.

3. ἦν δὲ—Ἀμφίπολιν] Thomas Mag.  
 in χρήσθων intermissis vocibus καὶ ὅρκ.  
 κ. ἀ. ξ. et καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι. Wass. Δί-  
 καὶς huic loco magis convenire videtur,  
 quam δικαίῳ. Et Thucydides etiam ali-  
 bi δίκην, δίκας et διάφορα conjungit I.  
 78, 3. τὰ δὲ διάφορα δίκη λύεσθαι. Et I.  
 140, 5. εἰρημένον γὰρ δίκας μὲν τῶν δια-  
 φόρων ἀλλήλοις δίδοναι καὶ δέχεσθαι.  
 DUKER.

†δικαίῳ† χρήσθων] Duker and  
 Haack wish to read δίκαις, which ap-  
 pears to have been the reading of the  
 Scholiast. Götter defends δικαίῳ, by  
 saying, “ Quidni Thucydides, licet se-  
 “ mel vel raro, diceret *Jure utuntur*  
 “ (δικαίῳ) pro *Judicio disceptanto*?”  
 But is δίκαιον to be translated “ Jus?”  
 If it were τῷ δικαίῳ, Götter’s defence  
 would be perfectly sound, but I do not  
 see how the article can be omitted, and  
 therefore I suspect that δίκαις is the  
 true reading.

8. τὸν φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου]  
 That is, 460 talents in’ all. (I. 96, 3.)  
 Pericles had increased it to 600 talents.  
 (II. 13, 3.) and Alcibiades, as the orators  
 say, afterwards doubled it. Æschines,  
 de Fals. Legat. p. 337. Reiske. Ando-  
 cides, de Pace, p. 93. et cont. Alcibiad.  
 p. 116. Reiske. See also Böckh. I.  
 book III. ch. 15.

12. Σκῶλος] A town near Olynthus,  
 according to Strabo, IX. 2, 23. and  
 probably to the east of it, as Gatterer  
 conjectures, from the order of the  
 names in this passage. Poppo, Prole-  
 gom. II. p. 359.

16. αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους] Expectes pro-  
 nomen pro Ἀθηναίοις, nam αὐτοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους dixit pro αὐτοῖς ἑαυτοῖς. Conf.  
 VI. 105, 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις  
 ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς  
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν.  
 GÖLLER. Compare also Poppo, Pro-  
 legom. I. p. 164.

“ Σιγγαίους οἰκεῖν τὰς πόλεις τὰς ἐαυτῶν, καθάπερ Ὀλύνθιοι  
 ‘ καὶ Ἀκάνθιοι. ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ  
 “ οἱ ξύμμαχοι Πάνακτον.

6. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Λακεδαιμονίοις Κορυ-  
 “ φάσιον καὶ Κύθηρα καὶ †Μεθώνην† καὶ †Πτελεόν† καὶ 5  
 “ Ἀταλάντην, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ὅσοι εἰσὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν  
 “ τῷ δημοσίῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ ἄλλοθί που ὅσης Ἀθηναῖοι  
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ· καὶ τοὺς ἐν Σκιώνῃ πολιорκουμέ-  
 “ νους Πελοποννησίων ἀφείναι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ὅσοι Λακε-  
 “ δαιμονίων ξύμμαχοι ἐν Σκιώνῃ εἰσὶ καὶ ὅσους Βρασιδάς 10  
 “ ἐσέπεμψε, καὶ εἴ τις τῶν ξυμμάχων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν  
 “ Ἀθήναις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ ἢ ἄλλοθί που ἧς Ἀθηναῖοι  
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ.

7. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι

1. σιγγέους E.K.g. συγγαίους H. ξυγγέους Q. 2. δέ] om. Q. qui καὶ λακεδ.  
 habet. καὶ ξύμμαχοι b.c. 4. καὶ ἀθηναῖοι B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.Ö.V.b.c.d.e.f.  
 g.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, A. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι. 7. τῶν] τῷ B.C.E.F.H.I.g. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. τῶν A.E.G. ἢ—  
 δημοσίῳ om. F. ὅσοις H. 8. πολιורκουμένους] καθημένους g. 10. ἐν τῇ  
 σκιώνῃ L. 11. ἐξέπεμψε d. τῶν] om. K. 12. ἀθηναίοις H. ἢ—δημο-  
 σίῳ om. F. ἄλλο δὲ που Q. 13. ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ Q. 14. ἀποδιδόντων d.  
 ἀποδόντες h.i. καὶ] om. R. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.d.h.i.

Μηκυβερναίους δὲ καὶ Σαναίους κ.τ.λ.] These people had probably given such indications of their disaffection towards Athens, that, had it not been for this clause, the Athenians might have imposed some penalty on them for their dispositions, although unaccompanied by any overt act: or might even have ejected them from their country, as they would have done to the people of Cythera, unless they too had been saved by the terms of their capitulation. See IV. 54. 3.

5. †Μεθώνην†] See IV. 45, 2. and for the orthography of the word see the note.

†Πτελεόν†] Of this place no previous mention has been made, and Poppo suspects that the text is corrupt. Dr. Bloomfield supposes that it was the “Pteleon” mentioned by Strabo, as lying on the confines of Messenia and Elis; which the Athenians may

have occupied, as they did some years afterwards, another peninsula on the coast of Laconia, opposite Cythera, VII. 26, 1. And the occupation may have taken place during that period when the Athenians were making frequent descents on the Peloponnesian coast, IV. 54. 56. Yet the order of the places is against this supposition, and Thucydides seems to have related all the operations of the Athenians at that time on the coast of Peloponnesus, in such detail, that we can hardly suppose him to have omitted the permanent occupation of any port on the enemy's territory. I can therefore offer no satisfactory explanation, and have followed Poppo in noting the word with obeli.

10. ὅσους Βρασιδάς ἐσέπεμψε] Inter quos Chalcidenses aliquot. Vid. IV. 123, 4. DOBREE.



A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

“ οὓς τινες ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων κατὰ  
“ ταῦτά.

8. “ Σκιωναίων δὲ καὶ Τορωναίων καὶ Σερμυλίων καὶ  
“ εἴ τινα ἄλλην πόλιν ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀθηναίους βου-  
5 “ λεύεσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ὅ τι αὐν δοκῇ  
“ αὐτοῖς.

9. “ Ὅρκους δὲ ποιήσασθαι Ἀθηναίους πρὸς Λακεδαι-  
“ μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κατὰ πόλεις. ὁμνύντων δὲ  
“ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὅρκον ἑκάτεροι τὸν μέγιστον ἐξ ἐκάστης  
10 “ πόλεως. ὁ δ' ὅρκος ἔστω ὅδε ἑμμενῶ ταῖς ξυνθήκαις καὶ  
“ ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖσδε δικαίως καὶ ἀδόλως.’ ἔστω δὲ  
“ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτά ὅρκος πρὸς  
“ Ἀθηναίους, τὸν δὲ ὅρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφο-  
“ τέρους. στήλας δὲ στήσαι Ὀλυμπίασι καὶ Πυθοῖ καὶ

1. οὓς] εἴ K.g. 5. δοκῶ Q. 9. ἑκάτεροι] om. d. 10. ἑμμενῶ Fr.  
Portus, Poppo. Goell. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo ἑμμένω. καὶ ταῖς σπονδαῖς]  
om. e. 12. ξυμμάχοις καὶ κατὰ B.F.H.R.V. ταῦτά g. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. 14. ὀλυμπίασι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀλυμ-  
πιάσι E. vulgo ὀλυμπιάσι.

9. ὅρκον—τὸν μέγιστον] In formulis jurisjurandi, varii et confirmandi et fidei dandi gradus erant. Præter usitatum testium jusjurandum aliud erat sanctius, quod magis quam alia fidem obstringere videbatur, quale præstant Areopagitæ, dum et se et omnem progeniem divis devotent, quodque ut præcipua gravitate et vi præditum memoratur. Imprimis illam formulam obligare putaverunt, qua per liberos jurabant. Vid. Platner, die Proz. und die Klagen bei den Athen. t. I. p. 223; and Valckenar. de Ritibus Jurisjur. in Opusculis, t. I. Ed. Lips. GÖLLER. Compare also St. Matth. xliii. 16—22. Herodot. IV. 68, 2. and the superstition of Louis XI. of France, that only those oaths were binding upon him, which he swore on the cross of St. Leu of Angers. How all these facts illustrate Christ's words, “that whatsoever is more than yea, yea, nay, nay, cometh of evil.”

13. τὸν δὲ ὅρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν] This arose partly from the feeling that all laws and public acts required to be solemnly confirmed from time to time, to prevent them from becoming obsolete, and partly lest the succeeding magistrates might think themselves not bound by the acts of their predecessors, unless they themselves incurred the obligation. So the Veientes are said to have attacked Ser. Tullius, on the ground that their treaty with his predecessor Tarquinius Priscus did not extend to him. See Dionys. Halic. Antiqq. Rom. IV. 27. ἀνανεοῦσθαι] Fœdus Hierapytn. et Herm. inter Marmora Oxon. fol. p. 61. l. 37. Αναγινοσκοντων δε ταν σταλαν κατ' ενιαυτον οι το κ' αι κοσμοντες παρ' εκατεροις εν τοις Υπερβιωις, και προ- παραγγελλοντων αλλαλοις προ αμεραν δεκα η κα μελλοντι αναγινοσκεν. Vid. infra cap. 23, 5. WASS.

“ Ἴσθμῳ καὶ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει καὶ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἐν  
 “ Ἀμυκλαίῳ. εἰ δέ τι ἀμνημονοῦσιν ὁποτεροιοῦν καὶ ὅτου  
 “ πέρι, λόγοις δικάοις χρωμένοις εὖορκον εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις  
 “ ταύτῃ μεταθεῖναι ὅπῃ ἂν δοκῇ ἀμφοτέροις, Ἀθηναίοις καὶ  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις. 5

XIX. “ Ἀρχεὶ δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστόλας  
 “ Ἀρτεμισίου μὲν τετάρτῃ φθίνοντος, ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις  
 “ ἄρχων Ἀλκαῖος Ἐλαφροβόλου μὲν ἕκτῃ φθίνοντος  
 “ ὦμνον δὲ οἷδε καὶ ἐσπένδοντο, Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν [Πλει-  
 “ στοάναξ, Ἄγις], Πλειστόλας, Δαμάγητος, Χίονις, Μετα- 10  
 “ γένης, Ἀκανθος, Δαῖθος, Ἰσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευ-  
 “ ξίδας, Ἀντιππος, Τέλλις, Ἀλκινίδας, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηνᾶς,  
 “ † Λάφιλος. † Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἷδε, Λάμπων, Ἰσθμίωνικος,

1. καὶ ἀθήναις A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. conf. c. 23. extr. ἀθή-  
 νησιν g. 2. ἀμυκλέῳ C.K.g. ἀμνημονοῦσι καὶ ὁποτεροιοῦν g. ὅτου Q.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ τοῦ A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.K. τοῦ h. vulgo εἰ του.  
 3. χρωμένους—ἀμφοτέροις K.g. 4. ταύτῃ] om. L.O.P. μεταθῆναι E.Q. δοκεῖ Q.  
 6. τῶν] om. L. εὖφορος Q. 7. ἀρτεμισίου Q.V. τετάρτη—ἕκτη F.  
 9. οἷδε] οἷδε λακεδαιμονίων A.B.h. αὐτοὶ i. [πλειστοάναξ, ἄγις] addidi,  
 propter cap. 24, 1. vid. ibi annotat. 10. δαμαγήτου d. χίονης I.e. χίονος d.  
 κίονος i. 11. δαῖθος K. δαῖδος g. δαῖος L. 12. ἀντιππος A.B.E.F.H.K.  
 N.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνθιππος G.L.O. vulgo ἀνθίππος. τέλλις A.B.C.E.F.G.  
 H.I.K.L.N.V. b.c.d.e.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τέλλιος O.P. vulgo τέλλης.  
 sed τέλλις et c. 24, 1. βρασιδᾶς ὁ τέλλιδος II. 25, 2. III. 69, 1. IV. 70, 1. ἀλκι-  
 νίδης b.c. ἀκινίδας g. ἐν πεδίοις c. μῖνας C.G.I.K.d. g.i.k. μίνης g.  
 13. † λάφιλος † Porpo. vid. c. 24, 1. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. λάμφιλος.

1. Ἴσθμῳ] Veram puto conjecturam  
 Porti Ἴσθμοί: nam sic et alii Scripto-  
 res, Lucian. de Gymnas. p. 272. et Ne-  
 ron. p. 802. DUKER.

ἐν πόλει] In arce. Sic Thucyd. II.  
 15, 4, 8. V. 23, 5. et 47, 11. Aristoph.  
 Equit. 1090. καὶ μοι δόκει αὐτὴ ἐκ πόλεως  
 εἰσεῖν. Schol. ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως. De  
 Amyclæo rursus infr. cap. 23, 5. Polyb.  
 V. 19. DUKER.

ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ] This, according to  
 Polybius, was twenty stadia distant  
 from Sparta. V. 19. Dodwell states  
 that what he considers to be the ruins  
 of Amyclæ are at least four miles from  
 the ruins of Sparta: (Travels, vol. II.  
 p. 413.) and sir W. Gell appears to  
 agree with him. (Itinerar. of the Mo-  
 reas, p. 222, 225.) But col. Leake is in-

clined to place Amyclæ on the hill of  
 Aia Kyriakí, where some ruins are also  
 to be met with, and which is not more  
 than two miles and a half to the south  
 of Sparta. (Travels in the Morea, vol.  
 I. p. 135—145.) The temple of Apollo  
 at Amyclæ might as well be called at  
 Sparta, as the temple of Juno was said  
 to be at Argos, Thucyd. IV. 133, 2. al-  
 though it was forty stadia distant from  
 the city. Strabo, VIII. 6, 2. Herodot.  
 I. 31, 4.

6. ἄρχει—ἔφορος Πλειστόλας] Com-  
 pare IV. 118, 7. and the note there,  
 ἄρχειν τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν. Ἐφορος Πλει-  
 στόλας, like the Latin expressions “post  
 “ Fabium consulē,” &c. is in English,  
 “the ephoralty of Pleistolas.”

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“ Νικίας, Λάχης, Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἄγων,  
“ Μυρτίλος, Θρασυκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος,  
“ Τιμοκράτης, Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.”

XX. Αὗται αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο τελευτῶντος τοῦ χει-  
5 μῶνος ἅμα ἡρι, ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν, αὐτόδεκα  
ἐτῶν διελθόντων καὶ ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρε-  
νεγκουσῶν ἢ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ἢ ἐσβολὴ ἢ ἐς  
τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ ἢ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε  
ἐγένετο. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ τῶν 2

Computation of the  
length of the first  
war, now concluded.

1. πατροκλῆς L.O. ἄγων K.g. 2. μυρτίλος i. θεογένης A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.  
c.e.f.g.k. Bekk. vulgo, Poppo. θεαγένης. vid. IV. 27, 3. ἀριστοκράτης Poppo.  
Goell. vid. c. 24, 1. ἀριστοκίτης A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo  
et Bekk. ἀριστοκίτης. ἰώλκιος e. 3. δημοκράτης c. 4. αὗται δὲ σπονδαὶ V.  
τοῦ χειμῶνος] om. E. 5. ἀστικῶν Q.c.e. ἀττικῶν K. αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν g. Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοδεκαετῶν. 6. ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν e. 7. ὡς] ἐς d.e.i.  
τὸ πρότερον Q. ἢ ἐς A.B.E.F.G.H.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt  
articulum. 8. τοῦδε] om. d. 9. μὴ τὸν c.

5. ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν]  
Vide Palmer. Exerc. p. 505. et 617.  
Casaubon. in Athenæum, p. 446. et  
in Theophrast. p. 131. Meurs. Athen.  
Att. p. 150. Scaligerum I. de Emendat.  
Temp. p. 29. et Spanhem. ad Aristoph.  
Nub. v. 310. ἀστικός et ἀστικός scribi  
tradunt Stephanus in Thes. et Junger-  
mann. ad Pollux. IX. 17. DUKER.

αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν διελθόντων κ. τ. λ.]  
The reckoning is not by months, but  
by summers and winters; for Thucy-  
dides has given the events of ten sum-  
mers and ten winters, and the treaty  
was signed in the beginning of the  
eleventh summer. Although, in fact,  
the calculation by months would not  
present such difficulties as are com-  
monly imagined. For the actual de-  
scent into the plain of Attica in the first  
year of the war did not take place later  
than the latter end of June; and this  
was eighty days after the Theban attack  
on Plateæa. But immediately after that  
attack, the Lacedæmonians summoned  
their allies to the field, II. 10, 1; and  
it was only owing to the delays of  
Archidamus, first at the Isthmus, and  
then on his march, and before Cenoë,  
that the actual ravaging began so late.  
Now reckoning “the invasion of At-  
tica and the beginning of the war”  
from the time when the Peloponnesian

army began to take the field to as-  
semble at the Isthmus, we must carry  
it back at least to the very end of  
April; and the treaty was signed on  
the 4th of April, according to Göller,  
ten years afterwards. So then from  
the beginning of the war to the sign-  
ing of the treaty, there were ten years,  
with a difference of only a few days;  
that is, the war lasted from April to  
April, though not exactly to the same  
day of April as that on which it began.  
For ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν ἢ  
ὡς ἢ ἐσβολὴ—ἐγένετο is, “With a  
“variation of a few days from the  
“day on which the invasion took  
“place.” See Schneider’s Lexicon in  
παραφέρω.

9. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις—μᾶλλον] To trans-  
late this passage as it now stands is  
impossible. Göller transposes the word  
σημαίνοντων, and puts it after ἀπὸ τιμῆς  
τινός. “Audacissime transposuit,” says  
Poppo, who retains the common order.  
Dobree, after various suggestions, con-  
cludes with saying, “Usque adeo in-  
“certa hic sunt omnia.” The sense  
notwithstanding is perfectly clear, and  
Göller’s transposition makes the words  
properly express it. Σκοπεῖτω δέ τ.ς  
κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ [κατὰ] τὴν  
ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν ἑκαστα-  
χοῦ ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς σημαι-



ἐκασταχοῦ ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαινόντων πιστεύσας μᾶλλον. οὐ γὰρ ἀκριβές ἐστιν, οἷς καὶ ἀρχομένοις καὶ 3 μεσοῦσι, καὶ ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῳ, ἐπεγένετό τι. κατὰ θέρη δὲ καὶ χειμῶνας ἀριθμῶν, ὥσπερ γέγραπται, εὐρήσει ἐξ ἡμισείας ἐκατέρου τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντος, δέκα μὲν θέρη ἴσους δὲ χειμῶνας τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷδε γεγενη- μένους.

XXI. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ (ἔλαχον γὰρ πρότεροι ἀποδιδόναι ἃ εἶχον) τοὺς τε ἄνδρας εὐθὺς τοὺς παρὰ σφίσιν αἰχμαλώτους 10 ἀφίεσαν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης πρέσβεις Ἰσχαγόραν καὶ Μηνᾶν καὶ Φιλοχαρίδαν ἐκέλευον τὸν Κλεαρίδαν τὴν Ἀμφί- πόλιν παραδιδόναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τὰς σπονδὰς, ὡς εἶρητο ἐκάστοις, δέ- 15 χεσθαι. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἤθελον, νομίζοντες οὐκ ἐπιτηδεΐας εἶναι· οὐδὲ ὁ Κλεαρίδας παρέδωκε τὴν πόλιν, χαριζόμενος τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι, λέγων 3 ὥς οὐ δυνατὸς εἶη βία ἐκείνων παραδιδόναι. ἐλθὼν δὲ αὐτὸς κατὰ τάχος μετὰ πρέσβεων αὐτόθεν ἀπολογησόμενός τε ἐς 20 τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἣν κατηγορῶσιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἰσχαγόραν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπείθετο, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος εἰδέναι εἰ ἔτι μετα-

1. ἐκαστοῦ Q. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 2. πιστεύσας σημαινόντων V. 3. οὐ γὰρ] om. V. 4. ἐπεγένετό τε e. 7. πρώτῳ] om. A. τῷδε] om. d. 9. ἔλαχον πρότεροι f. ἀποδιδόντες d.i. 10. εὐθὺς post αἰχμαλώτους ponit g. αἰχμαλώτας i. 12. μίναν C.K.e. μίμαν g. μῆραν c.d.i. 13. κλεαρίδα d.f.i. 14. παραδοῦναι Q. 17. ἐπι- τηδεΐους K.c.d.f. 19. δυνατὸν L. ἐκέλευν g. αὐτὸς καὶ κατὰ e. 20. αὐτόθι R. ἀπολογησάμενός A.B.C.E.F.K.V.h.

νόντων, [ταύτῃ] ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα πι- στεύσας μᾶλλον. Or I would rather place τὴν ἀπ. τῶν ὀνομάτων after σημαι- νόντων, so that ἐς τὰ προγεγεν. σημαινόν- των would signify, "serving as a mark "for past events;" or, as the Scholiast expresses it, ἐπ' αὐτῶν τοῖς ἔτεσι γεγε- νημένους. By τῶν ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς ση- मानόντων Thucydides alludes to offices like that of the priestess of Juno at Argos. See II. 2, 1.

4. ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῳ] "Who were in the "beginning of their office, and in the "middle of it, and at any period of it "that may be named, when each parti- "cular transaction occurred." Imme- diately afterwards, ἐξ ἡμισείας—ἔχοντος is, "Each summer and winter being "equivalent to half a year;" or, liter- ally, "having the virtue of the year in "half measure." And so it is rendered by Dobree and Göller.

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κινητῇ εἴῃ ἢ ὁμολογία, ἐπειδὴ εὔρε κατειλημμένας, αὐτὸς μὲν πάλιν πεμπόντων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ κελεύοντων μάλιστα μὲν καὶ τὸ χωρίον παραδοῦναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅπόσοι Πελοποννησιῶν ἔνειςιν ἐξαγαγεῖν, κατὰ τάχος ἐπορεύετο.

5 XXII. οἱ δὲ ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες, καὶ αὐτῶν τοὺς μὴ δεξαμένους τὰς σπονδὰς ἐκέλευον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ποιεῖσθαι. οἱ δὲ, τῇ αὐτῇ προφάσει ἦπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἀπεώσαντο, οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι, ἦν μὴ τινας δικαιότερας τούτων ποιῶνται. ὥς δ' αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐσή-  
10 κουν, ἐκείνους μὲν ἀπέπεμψαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιοῦντο, νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι

1. εἴῃ ὁμολογία P. 4. καὶ κατὰ R. 6. τοὺς μὲν E. 7. ποιεῖσθαι] δέχεσθαι Q.f. οὔπερ g. 8. καὶ] om. K. τὸ πρότερον e. et omisso articulo d.i. καὶ οὐκ L.O.P.Q.R.c.k. 10. πρὸς ἀθηναίους H. 11. ἐποιοῦντο A.B.E.F.I.N. οὔντο  
Q.V.c.d.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐποιήσαντο G. vulgo ἐποιήσαντο.

1. εὔρε κατειλημμένας] i.e. τὰς σπονδὰς. Κατειλημμένας signifies "made fast, or secured," so as not to be broken.

5. αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες] "Happened to be of their own accord at Lacedæmon;" so that there was no need to send for them, or to them, as the Lacedæmonians had sent to Amphipolis. Compare IV. 128, 4. καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται, and the note there.

8. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι] Noli δέξεσθαι scribere cum Markland. ad Lysiam, p. 454. Vid. I. i. p. 138. et Lobeck ad Phrynich. p. 749. Poppo.

11. νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι κ.τ.λ.] Few sentences in Thucydides exhibit a more extraordinary specimen of anacoluthon than this. The clause νομίζοντες—Ἀργείους is repeated after the parenthetical clause ἐπειδὴ—ἐπισπένδεσθαι, but in different words, νομίσαντες—οὐ δεινούς εἶναι; and the parenthetical clause itself refers only to the name of the Argives, explaining the reason why they in particular had been separately mentioned. In order to make the construction grammatical, the words νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς and the negative οὐ must be omitted. The sense is as follows: "Thinking that the Argives, whose

"hostile intentions were manifested by their late refusal to renew the truce, would cease to be formidable, if deprived of the aid of Athens; and that the other states of Peloponnesus would, from the same cause, be most disposed to remain quiet; as the Athenian alliance would thus be closed against them, under which they would otherwise have ranged themselves." Such also is Dobree's interpretation of the passage, and Poppo's, as given in his Prolegom. I. p. 199. Göller is in this instance, I think, completely mistaken. He refers νομίσαντες to the Argives, and αὐτοὺς to the Lacedæmonians. But when had the Athenians ever taken part with Sparta against Argos, or when were they likely to do so? If the Spartans were not formidable to Argos, unless aided by the Athenians, they never had been, and never were likely to be formidable to it. The refusal of the Argives to renew the treaty with Sparta had been noticed, ch. 14, 3. ἄλλας οὐκ ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, εἰ μὴ τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνουρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει.

[Göller in his second edition still adheres to his original interpretation. His most important objection to my

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τούς τε Ἀργείους, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ᾔθελον Ἀμπελίδου καὶ Λίχου ἐλθόντων ἐπισπένδεσθαι, νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων οὐ δεινοὺς εἶναι, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μάλιστ' ἂν ἡσυχάζειν· πρὸς γὰρ ἂν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, εἰ ἐξῆν, χωρεῖν. 3 παρόντων οὖν πρέσβειων ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ γενομένων 5 λόγων ξυνέβησαν, καὶ ἐγένοντο ὅρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία ἥδε κατὰ τὰδε.

TREATY of ALLIANCE for FIFTY YEARS between ATHENS and LA-  
CEDÆMON.

## XXIII. “ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΙ ἔσονται

“ Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεντήκοντα ἔτη.

2. “Ἦν δέ τινες ἴωσιν ἐς τὴν γῆν πολέμιοι τὴν Λα- 10  
“κεδαιμονίων καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσι Λακεδαιμονίους, ὠφελεῖν  
“Ἀθηναίους [Λακεδαιμονίους] τρόπῳ ὁποῖῳ ἂν δύνωνται  
“ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχονται,  
“πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθη-  
“ναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ ἀμφοτέρων, καταλύειν δὲ 15  
“ἅμα ἄμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ' εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως  
“καὶ ἀδόλως.

3. “Καὶ ἦν τινες ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων γῆν ἴωσι πολέμιοι  
“καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσιν Ἀθηναίους, ὠφελεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους  
“τρόπῳ ὅτῳ ἂν δύνωνται ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν 20  
“δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχονται, πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν  
“Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπ'  
“ἀμφοτέρων, καταλύειν δὲ ἅμα ἄμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ'  
“εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως καὶ ἀδόλως.

2. νομίσαντες ἄνευ Α. 3. οὐ δεινοὺς] οὐδενὸς ε. 4. πρὸς ἀθην. Q. γὰρ  
τοὺς L.V. 5. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ξυμμαχία κατὰ d.i. ἡδὲ E. 9. λακε-  
δαιμονίοις corr. F. 10. ἴωσιν] ἴωνες c. τὴν λακεδ.] τῶν λακεδ. Q.c.d.  
11. καὶ] om. P. ποιήσωσι O. 12. λακεδαιμονίοις P.m. οἷῳ G.I.L.O.e.k.  
ᾧ d.i. ὁποῖῳ bis est c. 47, 3, 4. 15. ἀμφοτέρῳ g. 16. τῶι E. 17. ἀδόλως h.  
ἀδόλως καὶ προθ. V. 18. καὶ ἦν—πόλεε] om. L.O. καὶ ἦν—ἀδόλως] om. P.  
τὴν ἀθηναίων B.G.c.d.f. Bekk. Goell. vulgo τὴν τῶν. πολέμιοι] om. d.  
23. ἅμα om. E.

interpretation arises from the change of tense from νομίζοντες to νομίσαντες. But Poppo observes that “post inter-  
“positiones sæpe non idem, sed simile  
“vocabulum vocabulive flexionem re-

“peti,” and he refers to Xenoph. Cy-  
ropæd. VII. 2, 24. ἀγνοῶν ἄρα ἐμαυτὸν  
—ταῦτ' οὖν ἀγνοήσας δικαίως, ἔφη, ἔχω  
τὴν δίκην.]



A. C. 421. Olymp. 89.3.

4. “Ἦν δὲ ἡ δουλεία ἐπανιστῆται, ἐπικουρεῖν Ἀθηναίους  
“Λακεδαιμονίοις παντὶ σθένει κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.

5. “Ὅμοῦνται δὲ ταῦτα οἵπερ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας σπονδὰς  
“ὦμνον ἐκατέρων. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν Λακε-  
5 “δαιμονίους μὲν ἰόντας ἐς Ἀθήνας πρὸς τὰ Διούσια,  
“Ἀθηναίους δὲ ἰόντας ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρὸς τὰ Ὑακίνθια.  
“στῆλῃν δὲ ἐκατέρους στῆσαι, τὴν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι παρ’  
“Ἀπόλλωνι ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ, τὴν δὲ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει  
“παρ’ Ἀθηνᾶ. ἦν δέ τι δοκῇ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις  
10 “προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, ὅ τι ἂν δοκῇ,  
“εὖορκον ἀμφοτέροις εἶναι.”

XXIV. Τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ὦμνον Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἷδε  
Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγισ, Πλειστόλας, Δαμάγητος, Χίονις, Με-  
ταγένης, Ἀκανθος, Δαίιθος, Ἰσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευξί-  
15 δας, Ἀντιππος, Ἀλκινάδας, Τέλλις, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηνᾶς, Λά-  
φιλος, Ἀθηναίων δὲ Λάμπων, Ἰσθμιόνικος, Λάχης, Νικίας,  
Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἄγων, Μυρτίλος, Θρα-  
συκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος, Τιμοκράτης,  
Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.

1. ἐπανιστῆται A.B.F.G.H. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπανίσταται K.Q. vulgo ἐπα-  
νίστηται. 3. καὶ] διὰ B. 4. δὲ κατ’ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.e.f.g. [Haack.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk.] ceteri δὲ ταῦτα κατ’. 7. παρὰ ἀπόλλωνι V. 8. ἀμυκλέῳ  
H.P. et correctus C. ἐν] om. Q. 9. δοκεῖ R.d. καὶ ἀθηναίοις om. E.  
12. μὲν οἷδε] οἱ μὲν K.N. 13. μεταγέννης E. 14. φιλοχαρίδης L. ζευξίλας  
A.E.F.H.K.f.g.h. τευξίδας V. 15. ἀλκιδάμας Q. ὀλκινάδας O. ἀμπεδίας B.h.  
μίνας C.I.K.c.d.e.g.i.k. λάμφιλος P. λύμφυλος L. λάμφυος Q. 17. πυθόδ.—  
θρασυκλῆς] om. L. 18. θαγέννης Bekk. 19. λέων] om. L.P.

1. ἡ δουλεία] “The slave popula-  
“tion.” Compare VIII. 64, 4. φυγῇ  
αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν.

δουλεία] Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν οἰκετῶν sic  
dici ex hoc loco docet Pollux, III. 75.  
DUKER.

13. Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγισ] As no reason  
can be assigned why the names of the  
kings should not have appeared amongst  
those who swore to the first treaty with  
Athens, as Pleistoanax in particular  
would hardly have omitted such a proof  
of his attachment to it, and as the second  
treaty provides especially, “that

“it shall be sworn to by the same per-  
“sons who swore to the former one,”  
I have ventured to insert the names  
Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγισ, in ch. 19, 2. at the  
head of the Lacedæmonians who took  
the oaths. Possibly the words at the  
beginning of the chapter, ill understood,  
ἄρχει δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστόλας,  
may have misled an ignorant copyist,  
and induced him to omit the kings’  
names, for fear of the apparent con-  
tradiction, if Pleistolas were represented  
as at once heading the treaty, and yet  
not heading it.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

2 Αὕτη ἡ ξυμμαχία ἐγένετο μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ πολλῶ  
 The prisoners taken ὕστερον, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου  
 at Sphacteria are re- ἀπέδωσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις,  
 stored by the Athe- καὶ τὸ θέρος ἦρχε τοῦ ἐνδεκάτου ἔτους. ταῦτα  
 nians. δὲ τὰ δέκα ἔτη ὁ πρῶτος πόλεμος ξυνεχῶς γενόμενος 5  
 γέγραπται.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν τῶν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὸν  
 δεκαετῇ πόλεμον ἐπὶ Πλειστόλα μὲν ἐν Λακε-  
 A. C. 421. δαίμονι ἐφόρου Ἀλκαίου ἔ ἀρχοντος Ἀθήνησι, 10  
 Olymp. 89. 3. 4. τοῖς μὲν δεξαμένοις αὐτὰς εἰρήνη ἦν, οἱ δὲ  
 Beginning of fresh troubles, which after  
 a few years led to a  
 renewal of the war. Κορίνθιοι καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεων  
 Thucydides gives  
 some notices of his  
 own peculiar means  
 of information. ταραχὴ καθίστατο τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς τὴν  
 2 Λακεδαίμονα. καὶ ἅμα καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 15  
 προΐοντος τοῦ χρόνου ὑποπτοὶ ἐγένοντο, ἔστιν ἐν οἷς οὐ  
 3 ποιοῦντες ἐκ τῶν ξυγκειμένων ἅ εἴρητο. καὶ ἐπὶ ἐξ ἔτη μὲν  
 καὶ δέκα μῆνας ἀπέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρων γῆν στρα-

1. ξύμβασις L.O.P. ἐγίνετο c.d. 3. οἱ] om. R.f. 4. δεκάτου h. ταῦτα  
 τὰ L.O. 5. γινόμενος i. γινόμενος c. 6. ἐπιγέγραπται R. 9. ἐνδεκαετῇ c.i.  
 ἐπὶ] om. e. 13. διενόουν B.h. 14. καθίσταται f. 16. προΐοντες c. οὐ  
 ποιοῦντες] ἐκπιούντες, in margine ἐκλιπόντες, c. 17. συνκειμένων K. εἴρηται  
 Q.f. 18. μῆνας δέκα Q.V. τὴν] om. K.c. τὸ μὴ c. τὸ τὴν μὴ i.  
 ἐκάτεραν A.B.E.F.

17. ἐπὶ ἐξ ἔτη μὲν καὶ δέκα μῆνας] Auctoris computatio annorum progreditur usque ad annum Olymp. 91. 2. (A. C. 414.) et mensem Februarium, quo tempore Lacedæmonii ab Alcibiade exstimulati rursus ad bellum aperte cum Atheniensibus gerendum se accinxerunt. Vid. Thucyd. VI. 93, 1, 2. Exeunt ipsi sex anni et menses decem; nam nunc Aprilis agitur. GÖLLER.

[To this Poppo objects, "At quis "initium belli ab iis quæ homines "cogitent et parent, non ab iis quæ "gerant hostiliter, numerabit?" He therefore follows Acacius and Dodwell in thinking that the present text is corrupt, and in proposing to read ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτη καὶ δύο μῆνας; as he holds that the

date of the renewed war should be fixed at the descent made by the Athenians on the Laconian territory, in the summer of the eighteenth year of the war, mentioned by Thucydides VI. 105, 1. This would perhaps have been a more reasonable way of reckoning; but as the date afforded by the present text coincides exactly with the meeting at Lacedæmon in the winter of the seventeenth year, at which meeting it was determined that the war should be renewed with vigour and Attica invaded, I cannot but think that Thucydides meant to take the determination as equivalent to the act, and calculated the beginning of the second war from that resolution.]

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τεῦσαι, ἔξωθεν δὲ μετ' ἀνακωχῆς οὐ βεβαίον ἐβλαπτον  
 ἀλλήλους τὰ μάλιστα· ἔπειτα μέντοι καὶ ἀναγκασθέντες  
 λῦσαι τὰς μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη σπονδὰς αὖθις ἐς πόλεμον  
 φανερόν κατέστησαν. XXVI. γέγραφε δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ὁ  
 5 αὐτὸς Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ἐξῆς, ὥς ἕκαστα ἐγένετο, κατὰ  
 θέρη καὶ χειμῶνας, μέχρι οὗ τὴν τε ἀρχὴν κατέπαυσαν τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ  
 τεῖχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατέλαβον. ἔτη δὲ ἐς τοῦτο τὰ  
 ξύμπαντα ἐγένετο τῷ πολέμῳ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι. καὶ τὴν διὰ  
 10 μέσου ξύμβασιν εἴ τις μὴ ἀξιῶσει πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ  
 ὀρθῶς δικαιοῦσι. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις ὥς διήρηται ἀθρεῖτω,  
 καὶ εὐρήσει οὐκ εἰκὸς ὅν εἰρήνην αὐτὴν κριθῆναι, ἐν ᾗ οὔτε  
 ἀπέδοσαν πάντα οὔτ' ἀπεδέξαντο ἃ ζυνέθεντο, ἔξω τε τούτων  
 πρὸς τὸν Μαντινικὸν καὶ Ἐπιδαύριον πόλεμον καὶ ἐς ἄλλα  
 15 ἀμφοτέροις ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο, καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ξύμ-  
 μαχοι οὐδὲν ἦσσαν πολέμιοι ἦσαν, Βοιωτοὶ τε ἐκχειρίαν  
 δεχήμερον ἦγον. ὥστε ζὺν τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷ δεκαετῇ<sup>3</sup>  
 καὶ τῇ μετ' αὐτὸν ὑπόπτῳ ἀνακωχῇ καὶ τῷ ὕστερον ἐξ αὐτῆς  
 πολέμῳ εὐρήσει τις τοσαῦτα ἔτη, λογιζόμενος κατὰ τοὺς

I. μετὰ ἀνακωχῆς V. 3. λύσαι E. μετὰ δέκα Q. 4. καθίσταντο B.h.  
 δὲ ταῦτα d.i. 5. θουκυδίδης ἐξῆς f. ὥς] om. P.Q. κατὰ τὰ θέρη L.O.P.k.  
 8. κατέβαλον f. ἐν τούτῳ f. ἐγένοντο τὰ ξύμπαντα I.L.O.P. 9. ἐγένοντο C.G.  
 10. ἀξιῶσι G.L.O.P.b.c.d.i.k. 11. διείρηται L.O.c.d.i. 12. "Malim οὐδ'"  
 Bekk. in ed. 1832. 14. μαντικὸν e.i. τᾶλλα Q. 15. ἐγένοντο A.B.C.E.F.  
 G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγένετο.  
 16. τε] om. V. 17. δεκα ετη c. δεκαέτει B. et Poppo.

8. κατέλαβον] "Made themselves  
 "masters of; got into their power."  
 Duker wishes to read κατέβαλον, which  
 would be better perhaps, but is not  
 necessary.

ἔτη δὲ—ἐγέν.] Non videtur concor-  
 dare Xenophon. Nam II. 3, 9, 10. Ἑλ-  
 ληρικῶν αἰτ' viginti octo durasse annos,  
 et viginti novem ephoros nominat, et  
 numerat usque ad reditum Lysandri,  
 post pacem factam et muros eversos  
 et Samum captam. Sed Xenophon  
 numeravit primum et ultimum annum  
 integros; Thucydides vero exactius.  
 Palmerius Exercitat. p. 52.

11. ὥς διήρηται] i. e. ἡ ξύμβασις]

"What the facts of the case have  
 "made it out to be; what character  
 "the facts of the case have given it."  
 Compare Herodot. VII. 47, 1. 103, 2.  
 and Schneider, Lexicon, in διαιρέω.  
 The conjunction τε in τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις  
 seems to answer to ἔξω τε τούτων.  
 "First of all the treaty was in itself  
 "practically inefficient, inasmuch as  
 "its very stipulations were not all ful-  
 "filled; and then there were mutual  
 "causes of complaint with respect to  
 "other matters, of which the treaty  
 "had made no mention."

15. ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο] See the  
 note on ἐπὶ ἡλθον Ὀλύμπια, I. 126, 5.



χρόνους, καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας, καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ  
 χρησμῶν τι ἰσχυρισαμένοις μόνον δὴ τοῦτο ἐχυρῶς ξυμβάν.  
 4 αἰεὶ γὰρ ἔγωγε μέμνημαι, καὶ ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου καὶ  
 μέχρι οὗ ἐτελεύτησε, προφερόμενον ὑπὸ πολλῶν ὅτι τρὶς  
 5 ἐννέα ἔτη δέοι γενέσθαι αὐτόν. ἐπεβίων δὲ διὰ παντὸς αὐτοῦ, 5  
 αἰσθανόμενός τε τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ προσέχων τὴν γνώμην, ὅπως  
 ἀκριβές τι εἴσομαι· καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ ἔτη  
 εἴκοσι μετὰ τὴν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν στρατηγίαν, καὶ γενομένῳ  
 παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσον τοῖς Πελο-  
 ποννησίων διὰ τὴν φυγὴν, καθ' ἡσυχίαν τι αὐτῶν μᾶλλον 10  
 6 αἰσθέσθαι. τὴν οὖν μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη διαφορὰν τε καὶ  
 ξύγχυσιν τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τὰ ἔπειτα ὥς ἐπολεμήθη ἐξη-  
 γήσομαι.

1. οὐ πολλὰς] om. K. τοῖς] om. K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. om. Dionysius. 2. ὀχυρῶς  
 Dionysius; ἰσχυρῶς K.N.V. 3. ἐγὼ Dionysius. 4. προσφερόμενον P.· τρεῖς  
 F.H.Q.V. 6. αἰσθόμενος E.L.O.P. τῇ γνώμῃ d.e. 7. ἀκριβῶς e. cum  
 Dionysio. εἴσομαι F. 8. γενομένων i. 9. πελοποννησίοις A.F.V.g.h.  
 cum Dionysio. 11. αἰσθεσθαι A.B.E.F. Bekk. Goell. τὴν μὲν οὖν K.  
 μετὰ δέκα e. cum Dionysio διαφορὰν καὶ c.d.

1. καὶ τοῖς—ἐξηγήσομαι] Dionys. Ha-  
 lic. tom. II. p. 142.

καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ χρησμῶν κ. τ. λ.] "And  
 "that they who on the strength of  
 "oracles were positive on any matter,  
 "found in this one solitary instance of  
 "the event decidedly corresponding,"  
 or, "coming true to the prediction."  
 ξυμβάν seems to be used in the sense  
 of "coming right; falling out exactly  
 "as it should do." Compare III. 3, 3.  
 καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῇ ἡ πέτρα.

7. καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν κ. τ. λ.] "It  
 "was my fortune to be an exile for  
 "twenty years," not "to be banished  
 "for twenty years," as if that had been  
 his sentence. See Thirlwall's Hist. Gr.  
 vol. III. p. 288. note. The words γενο-  
 μένῳ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι  
 must express his having been present  
 at the resolutions and actions of both  
 parties, and therefore must refer to his  
 life before and after his exile. Dr.  
 Thirlwall thinks that he was present at  
 the battle of Mantinea, but I would not  
 willingly believe that he was in the

field with a Spartan army against his  
 countrymen, and that when Nicostratus  
 fell fighting for Athens, Thucydides  
 was, like Xenophon at Coronea, fight-  
 ing against her. Yet it is true, as Dr.  
 Thirlwall observes, that some expres-  
 sions in his account of the battle of  
 Mantinea appear to indicate that he  
 was an eyewitness of it; and as Athens  
 was not then at open war with Lacedæ-  
 mon, he may have regarded the  
 campaign as fought against the Argives  
 rather than against the Athenians. Nor  
 would his accidental presence in one  
 battle imply that he devoted himself to  
 the Lacedæmonian interest, or had  
 transferred his affection from Athens to  
 Lacedæmon, a charge which the whole  
 tone of his history disproves, as well as  
 the statement that most of his exile was  
 passed on his own property in Thrace.  
 Τὶ αὐτῶν seems a modest way of ex-  
 pressing "every thing about them;  
 "any thing that I might want to no-  
 "tice." See V. 31, 5. and Matthiæ, Gr.  
 Gr. §. 487, 2. Jelf, 659, 1.

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XXVII. Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ αἱ πεντηκοντούτεις σπονδαὶ ἐγέ-

νοντο καὶ ὕστερον αἱ ξυμμαχίαι, καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοπον-

PELOPONNESUS.

Intrigues of the Cor-  
 5 rinthians to make  
 ARGOS the head of a  
 new Peloponnesian  
 confederacy, in oppo-  
 sition to Lacedæ-  
 mon.

νήσου πρεσβεῖαι, αἵπερ παρεκλήθησαν ἐς αὐτὰ,  
 ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος. καὶ οἱ μὲν  
 ἄλλοι ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπῆλθον, Κορίνθιοι δὲ ἐς  
 Ἄργος τραπόμενοι πρῶτον λόγους ποιοῦνται  
 πρὸς τινὰς τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων Ἀργείων, ὡς  
 χρὴ, ἐπειδὴ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἄλλ'

ἐπὶ καταδουλώσει τῆς Πελοποννήσου σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν  
 10 πρὸς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς πρὶν ἐχθίστους πεποιῆνται, ὁρᾶν τοὺς  
 Ἀργείους ὅπως σωθῆσεται ἡ Πελοπόννησος, καὶ ψηφί-  
 σασθαι, τὴν βουλομένην πόλιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἣτις αὐτό-  
 νομός τέ ἐστι καὶ δίκας ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας δίδωσι, πρὸς  
 Ἀργείους ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν.  
 15 ἀποδείξαι δὲ ἄνδρας ὀλίγους ἀρχὴν αὐτοκράτορας, καὶ μὴ  
 πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τοὺς λόγους εἶναι, τοῦ μὴ καταφανεῖς  
 γίνεσθαι τοὺς μὴ πείσαντας τὸ πλῆθος. ἔφασαν δὲ πολ-  
 λούς προσχωρήσεσθαι μίσει τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ οἱ  
 μὲν Κορίνθιοι διδάξαντες ταῦτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.  
 20 XXVIII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀργείων ἄνδρες ἀκούσαντες ἐπειδὴ  
 ἀνῆνεγκαν τοὺς λόγους ἔς τε τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὸν δῆμον,

1. πεντηκοντούτεις A.h. 2. καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι ὕστερον V. καὶ αἱ] αἱ καὶ  
 A.B.C.F.H.h. καὶ, omisso articulo, K.P.g.e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τῆς] om. L.  
 3. αἱ, omisso περ, F. 4. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 9. τὰς σπονδὰς h. ξυμ-  
 μαχίας G.L.O.P.c.d.k. 10. πρὸς] ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς, omisso postea πεποιῆνται h.  
 12. αὐτόματός f. 14. τε K. 16. τοὺς λόγους A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.  
 c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 21. τε]  
 om. Q.V.

2. καὶ αἱ—πρεσβεῖαι—ἀνεχώρουν]  
 These words are the apodosis of the  
 sentence. Compare II. 21, 1. καὶ τινα  
 ἐλπίδα εἶχον, and the note there.

13. δίκας ἴσας—δίδωσι] “Is ready  
 “and able to give just satisfaction,  
 “according to the common law of  
 “Greece, for any injuries which it may  
 “commit.” The expression seems in-  
 tended to exclude such dependent states  
 as were not αὐτόδικοι, on the one hand ;

and on the other, states of such over-  
 bearing power as to be above all fair  
 terms of law and right, and who, even  
 while professing δίκας διδόναι, were yet  
 so superior in power as to render their  
 profession nugatory. See I. 39, 1.

14. ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν]  
 “Mutually to defend each other's ter-  
 “ritory.” Compare I. 44, 1. ἐπιμαχίαν  
 δὲ ἐποιήσαντο, and the note there.

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The Argives readily  
listen to this proposal.

ἐψηφίσαντο Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ ἄνδρας εἵλοντο δώ-  
δεκα πρὸς οὓς τὸν βουλούμενον τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
ξυμμαχίαν ποιῆσθαι πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,  
τούτων δὲ μηδετέροις ἐξεῖναι ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀργείων  
2 σπείσασθαι. ἐδέξαντό τε ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μᾶλλον, ὁρῶντες 5  
τόν τε τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων σφίσι πόλεμον ἐσόμενον (ἐπ'  
ἐξόδῳ γὰρ πρὸς αὐτοὺς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν), καὶ ἅμα ἐλπί-  
σαντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσεσθαι· κατὰ γὰρ τὸν χρόνον  
τοῦτον ἢ τε Λακεδαίμων μάλιστα δὴ κακῶς ἤκουσε καὶ  
ὑπερώβηθη διὰ τὰς ξυμφορὰς, οἳ τε Ἀργεῖοι ἄριστα ἔσχον 10  
τοῖς πᾶσιν, οὐ ξυναράμενοι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ πολέμου, ἀμφο-  
3 τέροις δὲ μᾶλλον ἔνσπονδοι ὄντες ἐκκαρπώσάμενοι. οἱ μὲν  
οὖν Ἀργεῖοι οὕτως ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προσεδέχοντο τοὺς  
ἐθέλοντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων, XXIX. Μαντινῆς δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ  
ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν ἡρώτοι προσεχώρησαν, δε- 15  
διότες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. τοῖς γὰρ Μαντι-  
νεῦσι μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρκαδίας κατέστραπτο  
ὑπήκοον ἔτι τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου  
ὄντος, καὶ ἐνόμιζον οὐ περιόψεσθαι σφᾶς τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους ἄρχειν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ σχολὴν ἦγον· ὥστε ἄσμε- 20  
νοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐτράποντο, πόλιν τε μεγάλην νομί-  
ζοντες καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀεὶ διάφορον, δημοκρατουμένην τε  
2 ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοί. ἀποστάντων δὲ τῶν Μαντινέων καὶ ἡ ἄλλη  
Πελοπόννησος ἐς θροῦν καθίστατο ὥς καὶ σφίσι ποιητέον  
τοῦτο, νομίσαντες πλεόν τέ τι εἰδότας μεταστῆναι αὐτοὺς, 25

The MANTINEANS  
and their allies first set  
the example of revolt  
from Lacedæmon, and  
join the Argive alli-  
ance.

2. οὓς] τοὺς E. 3. πλὴν ἀθηναίων καὶ] om. I. 4. μηδετέροις K. τοῦ ἀργείων  
A.B.C.E.F.h. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀργείων. 5. σπείσασθαι] ποιήσασθαι B. ὁρῶντες  
τῶν c.i.k. ὁρῶντες τὸν τῶν L.O.P. 6. τῶν om. C. τῶν τε G. ἐσόμενον] om. e.  
8. ἡγήσασθαι E.G.V.c.i.k. κατὰ] καὶ Q. 13. προσδέχονται e. οὐ προσεδέχοντο  
B.h. 15. πρῶτοι] om. K. 20. καὶ] om. Q. 24. ἐς] ὡς P. ὡς σφίσι k.  
πονητέον P. 25. πλεόν τέ τι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.f.g.h.i.k. Haack.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. πλεόν δέ τι I. vulgo omittunt τε.

4. ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀργείων] Vid.  
ad IV. 78, 3. DUKER.

12. ἐκκαρπώσάμενοι] Scil. ἀμφοτέροις.  
See the note on V. 1. Compare De-  
mosthen. Timocrat. p. 700. Reiske :  
τῶν ὑμᾶς ἐκκαρπωμένων : "Who have

"made their harvest out of you." So  
here : "But being at peace with both  
parties, had made their profit from  
that circumstance."

25. πλεόν τέ τι εἰδότας] The conjunc-  
tion is rightly restored by Bekker. It



καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἅμα δι' ὀργῆς ἔχοντες, ἐν ἄλλοις τε  
καὶ ὅτι ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς Ἀττικάς ἐγγέγραπτο εὖορκον  
εἶναι προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν ὅ τι ἂν ἀμφοῖν τοῖν πολέοις  
δοκῇ, Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις. τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ γράμμα 3  
5 μάλιστα τὴν Πελοπόννησον διεθορύβει καὶ ἐς ὑποψίαν καθί-  
στη μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
δουλώσασθαι· δίκαιον γὰρ εἶναι πᾶσι τοῖς ξυμμάχοις γε-  
γράφθαι τὴν μετάθεσιν. ὥστε φοβούμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ ὥρμητο 4  
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι.  
10 XXX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸν θρῶν τοῦτον ἐν  
τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καθεστῶτα καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους διδασκά-  
λους τε γενομένους καὶ αὐτοὺς μέλλοντας  
A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.  
The Lacedæmonians  
remonstrate with the  
Corinthians upon this  
15 defection; but to lit-  
tle purpose.  
σπεύσασθαι πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος, πέμπουσι πρέ-  
σβεις ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον βουλόμενοι προκαταλα-  
βεῖν τὸ μέλλον· καὶ ἡτιῶντο τὴν τε ἐσῆγησιν  
τοῦ παντός, καὶ εἰ Ἀργεῖοις σφῶν ἀποστάντες  
ξύμμαχοι ἔσονται, παραβήσεσθαι τε ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς τοὺς  
ὄρκους, καὶ ἤδη ἀδικεῖν ὅτι οὐ δέχονται τὰς Ἀθηναίων  
σπονδὰς, εἰρημένον κύριον εἶναι ὅ τι ἂν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν  
20 ξυμμάχων ψηφίσηται, ἣν μὴ τι θεῶν ἢ ἡρώων κώλυμα ἦ.  
Κορινθιοὶ δὲ παρόντων σφίσι τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅσοι οὐδ' αὐτοὶ 2  
ἐδέξαυτο τὰς σπονδὰς (παρεκάλεσαν δὲ αὐτοὺς αὐτοὶ πρότερον),  
ἀντέλεγον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἃ μὲν ἡδικοῦντο, οὐ δηλοῦντες  
ἀντικρυς, ὅτι οὔτε Σόλλιον σφίσιν ἀπέλαβον παρ' Ἀθηναίων  
2. ἐν σπονδαῖς g. ἐγγέγραπτο F.h. 5. διεθορύβει E. 6. βούλονται Q.g.  
7. δουλώσασθαι c. εἶναι] αὐτῶν B. αὐτῶ h. 10. τοῦτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.  
K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 13. σπεύσε-  
σθαι corr. G. 14. ἐς] πρὸς Q. προκαταβαλεῖν B. προκαταβάλλειν h.  
17. τε] τι A.B.F. αὐτοὺς] om. B.i. τοὺς] om. g. 18. τὰς] τῶν c.i.  
19. ὅ, τε ἂν G. 20. μὴ τις c.d.i. κώλυμα ἦν C. 21. καὶ ὅσοι Q.  
22. αὐτοὶ αὐτοὺς V.d.g.i. 24. ὅτι δὲ οὔτε L.O. σόλλιον Haack. Porpo. Goell.  
σόλλιον A.B.C.F.H.K.g.h. Bekk. ceteri σόλειον. παρὰ ἀθηναίων V.

is out of its proper place, as the construction is, νομίσαντές τε—καὶ ἔχοντες. So in IV. 95, I. 109, I; and below, V. 32, I. ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε—ξυμφορὰς—καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ χρήσαντος.

2. εὖορκον] Vid. cap. 18, 9. et 23,

5. WASS.

19. εἰρημένον] See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 564. Jelf, 700. I. a.

24. Σόλλιον] Hanc genuinam esse formam intelligimus ex Stephano Byzant. ubi forma per duplex λ confirma-

PELOPONNESUS, A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

οὔτε Ἀνακτόριον, εἰ τέ τι ἄλλο ἐνόμιζον ἐλασσοῦσθαι, πρό-  
 σχημα δὲ ποιούμενοι τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης μὴ προδώσειν· ὁμόσαι  
 γὰρ αὐτοῖς ὅρκους ἰδίᾳ τε, ὅτε μετὰ Ποτιδαιατῶν τὸ πρῶτον  
 3 ἀφίσταντο, καὶ ἄλλους ὕστερον. οὐκ οὖν παραβαίνειν τοὺς  
 τῶν ξυμμάχων ὅρκους ἔφασαν οὐκ ἐσιόντες ἐς τὰς τῶν 5  
 Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς· θεῶν γὰρ πίστει ὁμόσαντες ἐκείνοις  
 οὐκ ἂν εὐορκεῖν προδιδόντες αὐτούς. εἰρησθαι δ' ὅτι “ἦν μὴ  
 “θεῶν ἢ ἡρώων κώλυμα ἦ.” φαίνεσθαι οὖν σφίσι κώλυμα  
 4 θεῶν τοῦτο. καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν παλαιῶν ὅρκων τοσαῦτα  
 εἶπον, περὶ δὲ τῆς Ἀργείας ξυμμαχίας μετὰ τῶν φίλων 10  
 5 βουλευσάμενοι ποιήσιν ὅ τι ἂν δίκαιον ἦ. καὶ οἱ μὲν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκου, ἔτυχον δὲ  
 παρόντες ἐν Κορίνθῳ καὶ Ἀργείων πρέσβεις, οἱ ἐκέλευον  
 τοὺς Κορινθίους ἰέναι ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ μὴ μέλλειν· οἱ  
 δὲ ἐς τὸν ὕστερον ξύλλογον αὐτοῖς τὸν παρὰ σφίσι προεῖπον 15  
 ἦκειν. XXXI. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ Ἡλείων πρεσβεία εὐθύς, καὶ  
 ἐποίησαντο πρὸς Κορινθίους ξυμμαχίαν πρῶ-  
 τον, ἔπειτα ἐκείθεν ἐς Ἀργος ἐλθόντες, καθά-  
 περ προεῖρητο, Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο.  
 2 διαφερόμενοι γὰρ ἐτύγχανον τοῖς Λακεδαιμο- 20  
 2 of the THRACIAN νίοις περὶ Λεπρέου. πολέμου γὰρ γενομένου  
 BORDER follow the ποτὲ πρὸς Ἀρκάδων τινὰς Λεπρεάταις, καὶ  
 Ἡλείων παρακληθέντων ὑπὸ Λεπρεατῶν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν ἐπὶ  
 τῇ ἡμισείᾳ τῆς γῆς καὶ λυσάντων τὸν πόλεμον, Ἡλείοι  
 τὴν γῆν νεμομένοις αὐτοῖς τοῖς Λεπρεάταις τάλαντον ἔταξαν 25

2. τοὺς] τῆς B. 3. ὅρκοις F. ὅρκον i. ὅτι ποτιδαιατῶν K.R. μετὰ]  
 om. C.K. τῶν ποτιδαιατῶν Q. 5. τῶν om. B. 9. παλαιῶν] πολ-  
 λῶν g. 10. ἀργείας A.E.F.H.N.Q.V.g.h. Haack. Porppo. vulgo et Bekk. Ἀρ-  
 γείων. 14. οἱ] εἰ P. 17. ἐποίησαντο C.F.G.I.Q.V.c.e.f.g.k. ἐποίησαν K.  
 18. ἐς] πρὸς Q. 19. προεῖρηται Q. ἐγένοντο] om. B.h. 20. γὰρ οἱ Ἡλείοι  
 ἐτύγχανον E.f. τοῖς] om. A. 21. λεπρίου N.g. 23. παρακληθέντων  
 ὥς ὑπὸ c.1. 24. κωλυσάντων G. 25. αὐτοῖς λεπρεάταις L.O.P. αὐτοῖς  
 τοῖς λεπριάταις g. τάλαντα I.O.P.b.k. et correctus C. ἐτάξαντο d.i.

tur et literarum ordine et iis quæ statim  
 subjiciuntur. Porppo. Prolegom. II.  
 p. 155. See Thucyd. II. 30, 1; and for  
 the capture of Anactorium, see IV.  
 49.

10. τῆς Ἀργείας ξυμμαχίας] Haack  
 compares V. 29, 2. ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς  
 Ἀττικαῖς. 36, 1. ἐς τὰς Ἀττικὰς σπονδὰς.  
 25. τὴν γῆν νεμομένοις αὐτοῖς κ. τ. λ.]  
 The sovereignty of half the territory of

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τῷ Δὲ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ ἀποφέρειν. καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ 3  
πολέμου ἀπέφερον, ἔπειτα παυσαμένων διὰ πρόφασιν τοῦ  
πολέμου οἱ Ἡλεῖοι ἐπηνάγκαζον· οἱ δ' ἐτράποντο πρὸς τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ δίκης Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτραπέισης  
5 ὑποτοπήσαντες οἱ Ἡλεῖοι μὴ ἴσον ἔξειν, ἀνέντες τὴν ἐπι-  
τροπὴν Λεπρεατῶν τὴν γῆν ἔτεμον. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 4  
οὐδὲν ἡσσον ἐδίκασαν αὐτονόμους εἶναι Λεπρεάτας καὶ ἀδι-  
κεῖν Ἡλείους· καὶ ὥς οὐκ ἐμμεινάντων τῇ ἐπιτροπῇ φρουρὰν  
ὀπλιτῶν ἐσέπεμψαν ἐς Λέπρεον. οἱ δὲ Ἡλεῖοι νομίζοντες 5  
10 πόλιν σφῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν δέξασθαι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ  
τὴν ξυνθήκην προφέροντες ἐν ἧ εἴρητο, ἃ ἔχοντες ἐς τὸν  
Ἀττικὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντό τινες, ταῦτα ἔχοντας καὶ  
ἐξελθεῖν, ὥς οὐκ ἴσον ἔχοντες ἀφίστανται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρ-  
γείους, καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, ὥσπερ προείρητο, καὶ οὗτοι  
15 ἐποιήσαντο. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς μετ' ἐκεί- 6  
νους καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδῆς Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι.  
Βοιωτοὶ δὲ καὶ Μεγαρῆς τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες ἡσύχαζον, περι-

1. τῷ διὰ τῷ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo omittunt priorem articulum. ἐκφέρειν h. μέχρι μὲν τοῦ R.f.  
3. τοῦς αὐτοὺς c.i. 4. καὶ τῆς δίκης L.O.Q. τῶν λακεδαιμονίων O.  
6. ἔτεμον οὐδὲ λ. B. 9. ἐπεμψαν K. Λέπρεον] ληπραν πεντήκοντα e.  
10. σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν d.i. 11. προφέροντες e. εἴρηται R. ἔχοντας  
R.f. 14. προήρητο g. καὶ ante οὗτοι om. b. post δὲ om. K. 15. εὐθὺς C.  
16. τὸν ἀργ. c.i. 17. βοιωτοὶ καὶ B.

Lepreum became vested in the Eleans, who, without disturbing the actual occupiers of the soil, imposed upon them a talent as the rent, or vectigal, to be paid to the treasury of Jupiter at Olympia; of which the Eleans had the management. Compare the conduct of the Athenians to the conquered Lesbians, III. 50, 3; where the vectigal was not paid to the Athenian state, but to the individual Athenians to whom the state had given the ownership or sovereignty of the land. ἀποφέρειν and ἀποφορά are words used peculiarly to express the payment of rent, whether from a tenant to his landlord, or from a subject to his sovereign, or from a conquered people to their conquerors. See Henry Valois' Notes on Maussac

upon Harpocration; vol. II. p. 436. Ed. Leipz. 1824. to which I chiefly refer, in order to draw the attention of the classical student to the treasures of learning and ability, which the author has compressed into a short space in the course of every page. For the geography of Lepreum, see col. Leake's Travels in the Morea, vol. I. ch. 2. pp. 49—68.

12. καθίσταντό τινες] "Any given persons," i. e. "all persons." See the note on ch. 26, 5, τι αὐτῶν.

17. τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες] "Holding each the same language with the other," their aristocratical form of government, and their common hatred of Athens, as well as their neighbourhood to each other, tending to draw them together.



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ορώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ νομίζοντες σφίσι τὴν Ἀργείων δημοκρατίαν αὐτοῖς ὀλιγαρχουμένοις ἦσσαν ξύμφορον εἶναι τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πολιτείας.

XXXII. Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου Σκιωναίους μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς 5 ἡβῶντας, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἡνδραπόδισαν, καὶ τὴν γῆν Πλαταιεῦσιν ἔδωσαν νέμεισθαι. Δηλίου δὲ κατήγαγον πάλιν εἰς Δῆλον, ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ξυμφορὰς 10 καὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος. καὶ Φωκῆς καὶ Λοκροὶ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν. καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἤδη ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἔρχονται εἰς Τέγεαν ἀποστήσαντες Λακεδαιμονίων, ὁρῶν- 4 τες μέγα μέρος ὄν, καὶ εἰ σφίσι προσγένειτο, νομίζοντες ἅπασαν ἂν ἔχειν Πελοπόννησον. ὥς δὲ οὐδὲν ἂν ἔφασαν 15 ἐναντιωθῆναι οἱ Τεγεᾶται Λακεδαιμονίοις, οἱ Κορίνθιοι μέχρι τούτου προθύμως πράσσοντες ἀνείσαν τῆς φιλονεικίας, καὶ ὠρρώδησαν μὴ οὐδεὶς σφίσιν ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων προσχωρή. 5 ὅμως δὲ ἐλθόντες εἰς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἐδέοντο σφῶν τε καὶ Ἀργείων γίγνεσθαι ξυμμάχους καὶ τᾶλλα κοινῇ πράσσειν. 20

2. αὐτοῖς] om. G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 3. τῆς λακεδαιμονίων εἶναι f. 4. περὶ τοὺς B. αὐτοὺς] om. V. τοῦ θέρους τούτου] τούτους Dionysius II. p. 143. 5. σκιωναίους B. 7. ἔδωκαν R.f. 9. ἐν μάχαις f. 10. δελφοῖς κατάγειν δηλίου θεοῦ χρήσαντος L. δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος κατάγειν δηλίου f. 11. πολε- 12. μείν κορίνθιοι d.i. καὶ ἀργ. καὶ κορ. V. 13. τεγέαν Porro. ἀποστή- 14. σονται I. 15. ἀνέχειν E. 18. ὠρρώδησαν V. φησιν G. προσχωρεῖ A.B.E.F.H.R.V.g.h. προσχωρεῖν c.d.i. 19. καὶ ἀργείων] κάργειων A.E.F.f.g.h. 20. ἄλλα O.

So ch. 38, 1. of the same two people Thucydides says, τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποίουν.

περιωρώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] “The Bœotians were certainly not despised by the Lacedæmonians, yet both they and the Megarians might think that they had been slighted and neglected, both in the terms of the peace and in the preference which had been given to the Athenian alliance.” Thirlwall’s Histor. Gr. vol. III. p. 316. note. The Bœotians and Megarians took neither side,—not the

Lacedæmonian, for they felt that the Lacedæmonians had slighted them; not the Argive, for they thought that the Argive Democracy would suit them less than the constitution of Sparta.

7. Πλαταιεῦσιν] Vid. Isocratē Panneg. p. 63. WASS. 80. Ed. Bekk. Oxon.

Πλαταιεῦσιν ἔδωσαν] That is to those Plataeans who, having escaped from the wreck of their country, had received from the Athenians the rights of citizenship at Athens.

τάς τε δεχημέρους ἐπισπονδάς, αἱ ἦσαν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ  
 Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον γενόμεναι [τού-  
 των] τῶν πεντηκονταετίδων σπονδῶν, ἐκέλευον οἱ Κορινθιοὶ  
 τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἀκολουθήσαντας Ἀθήναζε καὶ σφίσι ποιῆσαι,  
 5 ὥσπερ Βοιωτοὶ εἶχον, μὴ δεχομένων δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἀπειπεῖν  
 τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ σπένδεσθαι ἄνευ αὐτῶν.  
 Βοιωτοὶ δὲ δεομένων τῶν Κορινθίων περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων 6  
 ξυμμαχίας ἐπισχεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον, ἐλθόντες δὲ Ἀθήναζε  
 μετὰ Κορινθίων οὐχ εὔροντο τὰς δεχημέρους σπονδάς, ἀλλ'  
 10 ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Κορινθίοις εἶναι σπονδάς, εἴπερ  
 Λακεδαιμονίων εἰσὶ ξύμμαχοι. Βοιωτοὶ μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν μάλ- 7  
 λον ἀπέειπον τὰς δεχημέρους, ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων  
 Κορινθίων ξυνθέσθαι σφίσι· Κορινθίοις δὲ ἀνακωχὴ ἄσπον-  
 δος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

XXXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους πανδημεῖ  
 ἐστράτευσαν, Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πausανίου Λακεδαιμονίων  
 βασιλέως ἡγουμένου, τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρ-  
 ρασίους, Μαντινέων ὑπηκόους ὄντας, κατὰ στά-  
 σιν ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφᾶς, ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν  
 20 Κυψέλοις τεῖχος ἀναιρήσοντες, ἦν δύνωνται, ὃ

Expedition of the La-  
 cedemonians into Ar-  
 cadia, to assist some of  
 the revolted allies of  
 Mantinea.

1. τὰς δὲ g. 2. τοῖς βοιωτοῖς G. 3. πολλὰ f. 3. τῶν] om. P. πενταετί-  
 δων K. 4. ἀκολουθήσαντες c.i. 5. ἀναπειπεῖν Q. 7. περὶ μὲν τῆς—  
 κορινθίων] om. V. 10. κορινθίους C.e. 11. εἰσὶ] οἱ c.d.i. σύμμαχοι K. 12. αἰτου-  
 μένων d. 13. ξυνθέσεως P. ἀνακοχὴ V. 15. παρδημί c. πανδημεῖ F, qui  
 sic sæpius. 17. ἐς] ἐπὶ corr. G.L.O.P. σπαρασίους g. παρσίους c. 18. ὄντας]  
 om. i. 19. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 20. κυψέλλοις Q.V. ἀναιρήσαντες C.

2. [τούτων] τῶν—σπονδῶν] Τούτων  
 delendum. DOBREE. Τῶν om. Dan.  
 Potius τούτων deesse velis, quum eæ  
 σπονδαί, quæ c. 23. expositæ sunt, in-  
 telligantur. PORRO.

12. ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων Κοριν-  
 θίων] ἡτιῶντο οἱ Κορινθιοὶ δηλονότι τοὺς  
 Βοιωτοὺς, ὅτι συνέθεντο αὐτοῖς ἀπειπεῖν  
 τὰς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους σπονδάς. SCHOL.

αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυνθέσθαι σφί-  
 σι] Quamvis Corinthii cum expostula-  
 tione dicerent, "ita inter se convenisse."  
 PORTUS.

13. ἀνακωχὴ ἄσπονδος] Compare I.  
 40, 4. Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἑνσπονδοὶ ἐστὲ,  
 Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνακωχῆς πόποτ'

ἐγένεσθε. By ἄσπονδος is meant a  
 mere agreement in words, not ratified  
 by the solemnities of religion. And  
 the Greeks, as we have seen, considered  
 the breach of their word very different  
 from the breach of their oath. See  
 II. 5, 7. where the Platæans maintain  
 that they never swore to the Thebans  
 not to injure them.

17. τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρρασίους] Ac-  
 cording to the English idiom, "into  
 "Arcadia, against the Parrhasians."  
 See the note on III. 105, 2. τῆς Ἀμφιλο-  
 χίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ.

19. ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφᾶς] That is, τῶν  
 Παρρασίων ἐπικαλεσαμένων. This is a

ἐτείχισαν Μαντινῆς καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐφρούρουν, ἐν τῇ Παρρασικῇ  
 2 κείμενον, ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι τῆς Λακωνικῆς. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι τὴν γῆν τῶν Παρρασίων ἐδήουν, οἱ δὲ Μαντινῆς  
 τὴν πόλιν Ἀργείοις φύλαξι παραδόντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ξυμμα-  
 χίαν ἐφρούρουν· ἀδύνατοι δ' ὄντες διασῶσαι τό τε ἐν Κυψέ- 5  
 3 λοις τεῖχος καὶ τὰς ἐν Παρρασίοις πόλεις ἀπῆλθον. Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς τε Παρρασίους αὐτονόμους ποιήσαντες καὶ  
 τὸ τεῖχος καθελόντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

XXXIV. Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους ἤδη ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν  
 ἀπὸ Θράκης μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν, οὓς ὁ 10

Internal measures of  
 the Lacedæmonians.  
 Liberty given to the  
 Helots who had fought  
 under Brasidas. The  
 prisoners released from  
 Sphacteria are disfran-  
 chised.

Κλεαρίδας μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἐκόμισεν, οἱ Λα-  
 κεδαιμόνιοι ἐψηφίσαντο τοὺς μὲν μετὰ Βρασί-  
 δου Εἰλωτας μαχεσαμένους ἐλευθέρους εἶναι  
 καὶ οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται· καὶ ὕστερον  
 οὐ πολλῶ αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν ἐς 15  
 Λέπρεον κατέστησαν, κείμενον ἐπὶ τῆς Λακω-

1. παρασκευῇ A.B. παρασικῇ G.K.  
 σίων P.Q.d. 12. μὲν βρασίδου e.  
 Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo νεοδαμῶδων.

2. σκεῖριτιδι L.O.P.e. 3. γῆν παρρα-  
 15. νεοδαμωδῶν E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.g.

remarkable instance of the adoption of  
 the genitive absolute, referring to the  
 subject already spoken of in the sen-  
 tence; instead of putting the participle  
 in the same case with the subject.  
 Thus instead of ἐπικαλεσαμένους, to  
 agree with Παρρασίους, we have ἐπικα-  
 λεσαμένων referring to Παρρασίων un-  
 derstood. A still more remarkable in-  
 stance of this construction occurs, VI.  
 7, 2. οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παν-  
 στρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, that is, τῶν Ἀργείων  
 ἐξελθόντων πανστρατιᾷ μετὰ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων. So also VII. 57, 11. Θούριοι καὶ  
 Μεταπόντιοι—στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν κατει-  
 λημμένων—ξυνεστράτεον, that is, κατει-  
 λημμένων αὐτῶν στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν, or,  
 στασιωτικοῖς καιροῖς. See besides Herod-  
 dot. VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4. Æschylus,  
 Prometheus. 866. Bloomf. Xenoph. Anab.  
 V. 8, 13.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι] "For the annoy-  
 "ance of the district of Sciritis." Com-  
 pare V. 51, 2.

4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν] That is, τῶν ξυμ-

μάχων χώραν. By the "allies" here  
 spoken of, are meant the Parrhasians,  
 Μαντινέων ἱπῆκοι.

9. τῶν ἀπὸ Θράκης—στρατιωτῶν] That  
 is, ἡκόντων ἀπὸ Θράκης τῶν ἐς Θράκην  
 μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν.  
 Compare VII. 63, 1. πρότερον ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ καταστρώματος ὀπλίτας ἀπαράξητε.  
 that is, as Bauer rightly explained it,  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἀπαράξητε τοὺς  
 ἐπ' αὐτῷ. See also the note on III.  
 106, 1.

14. οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται] The He-  
 lots, like the villains of the middle  
 ages, were "Glebæ adstricti," and not  
 allowed to leave the spot which was  
 allotted them to cultivate. Thus the  
 permitting them "to live where they  
 "liked" was an essential part of their  
 emancipation. See Müller, Dorier, vol.  
 II. ch. 3. p. 33. &c.

15. μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν] The diffi-  
 culty here consists in the article; for  
 it states that "the Neodamodes," not  
 "some Neodamodes," as Dr. Bloom-



SPARTA. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

νικῆς καὶ τῆς Ἡλείας, ὄντες ἤδη διάφοροι Ἡλείοις· τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέντας σφῶν καὶ τὰ ὄπλα παραδόντας, δείσαντες μή τι διὰ τὴν ξυμφορὰν νομίσαντες ἐλασσωθήσεσθαι καὶ ὄντες ἐπίτιμοι νεωτερίσωσιν, ἤδη καὶ ἀρχάς τινας ἔχοντας ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε ἀρχεῖν μήτε πριαμένους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίους εἶναι. ὅστερον δὲ αὖθις χρόνῳ ἐπίτιμοι ἐγένοντο.

XXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους καὶ Θύσσον τὴν ἐν τῇ

1. τοὺς δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. vulgo τοὺς δ' ἐκ. δὲ νήσου K. δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Q. 6. ἢ πωλοῦντας] om. I. 7. αὖθις ἐπίτιμοι K. 8. θύσσον A. θάσσον L. θάσον Q. τῇ] τῷ L.O.P.Q.

field translates it, were settled with the emancipated Helots at Lepreum. And again, at the battle of Mantinea, "the Neodamodes" are mentioned, V. 67, 1. as standing in the line next to "the soldiers of Brasidas;" i. e. the Helots here described as having been emancipated. (For although the article be wanting in this latter passage, yet the word being of the nature of a proper name, its presence may be dispensed with, as in Σκιρίται, Λακεδαιμόνιοι, and all the other proper names in the same chapter; whereas, had Thucydides meant to speak only of a small portion of the whole class, he would have written *Νεοδαμωδῶν τινές*.) Now that the Neodamodes were a distinct class from the newly enfranchised Helots, seems clear from the two passages above quoted: and Muller's supposition is highly probable, (Dorier, vol. II. p. 45.) that the latter after a time rose to the condition of the former; possibly in the next generation; so that the son of an enfranchised Helot became a Neodamode; like the distinction between Libertus and Libertinus. If this was the case, the number of Neodamodes must have continually increased, after the precedent of emancipating the Helots for military service had been introduced, and especially after times of extended military operations, such as to offer frequent occasions of so emancipating them. Now it is remarkable that we find no mention of the employment of any Neodamodes on foreign service during the first ten years of the

war; but *three hundred* fought with Gylippus at Syracuse, VII. 58, 3. and fifteen years afterwards we read of *a thousand* serving under Thimbron in Asia, (Xenoph. Hellen. III. 1, 4.) and of the same or a greater number serving under Agesilaus, three years later. But at the period with which we are now engaged, the Neodamodes were probably few; because the circumstances of Lacedæmon, for many years previously to this period had not been such as to open to the Helots an opportunity of obtaining their freedom; and it is very likely that their whole amount was not more than that of the Helots who had just been emancipated: that is, than *six or seven hundred*. Compare IV. 80, 4. They who know what minute distinctions of rank are observed in America, according to the stronger or fainter infusion of negro or of native blood, will understand how such an aristocracy as that of the Dorians might mark by various gradations the transition from the state of a Helot to that of a citizen.

5. μήτε ἀρχεῖν κ. τ. λ.] That is, they deprived them of their eligibility to offices, "*jus honorum*," and reduced them in civil contracts, τὰ συμβολαῖα, to the condition of sojourners or foreigners, who could neither hold property, nor sue or be sued in their own name: i. e. were not αὐτόδικοι. The different degrees of ἀτιμία, or disfranchisement, in use at Athens, are well enumerated by Schömann, De Comitibus Atheniensium, p. 73. et seqq.

2' Ἀθῶ †Διῆς† εἶλον. Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύμμαχον. καὶ τὸ  
 Growing suspicions θέρους τοῦτο πᾶν ἐπιμιξίαι μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς Ἀθη-  
 between Athens and ναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις, ὑπώπτευν δὲ ἄλ-  
 Lacedæmon, and the λήλους εὐθὺς μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι  
 causes of them. καὶ [οἱ] Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ 5  
 3 ἀπόδοσιν. τὴν γὰρ Ἀμφίπολιν πρότεροι λαχόντες οἱ Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι ἀποδιδόναι καὶ τὰ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀποδεδώκεσαν, οὐδὲ  
 τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης παρείχον ξυμμάχους τὰς σπονδὰς δεχομέ-  
 νους, οὐδὲ Βοιωτοὺς, οὐδὲ Κορινθίους, λέγοντες αἰὲν ὥς μετ'  
 Ἀθηναίων τούτους, ἣν μὴ θέλωσι, κοινῇ ἀναγκάσουσι. 10  
 χρόνους τε προὔθεντο ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς, ἐν οἷς χρῆν τοὺς μὴ  
 4 ἐσιόντας ἀμφοτέροις πολεμίους εἶναι. τούτων οὖν ὀρώντες οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἔργῳ γιγνόμενον, ὑπετόπευν τοὺς Λακεδαι-  
 μοίους μηδὲν δίκαιον διανοεῖσθαι, ὥστε οὔτε Πύλον ἀπαι-  
 τούντων αὐτῶν ἀπεδίδοσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου 15  
 δεσμώτας μετεμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες, τὰ τε ἄλλα χωρία

1. διῆς Gatterer. Poppo. Goell. δικτηδιῆς B.E.F.H.K.V.g. δικτυδιῆς G.c.d.i.k. om. L.O.P. vulgo δικτιδιῆς. 5. καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι B.E.F.H.K.N.V.g. Poppo. [οἱ] vulgo om. articulum. κατὰ τὴν χωρίων C.P.e. κατὰ τῶν χωρίων i. 6. ἀπο-  
 δίδουσιν P. ἀποδωσιν V. 7. καὶ] om. L.O. τᾶλλα K.V. τᾶλλα Bekk. Goell. 9. ὥς] om. A. 10. ἀναγκάσουσι A.B.F.G.K.d. Haaek. Poppo. Goell. ἀναγκά-  
 σουσιν Bekk. vulgo ἀναγκάσωσι. 11. δὲ K. ἐχρῆν c.d.i. χρῆ e. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς g. 12. ἐσιόντας I.c.d.e.i.k. πολεμίους R. 13. ἔργον K.d.i. ὑπετό-  
 πευν A.B.E.F.G.H.V.g.h.k. Goell. Bekk. ὑπεπώπτευν C.L.O.e. ὑπεπτόπευν I. vulgo ὑπώπτευν. 15. αὐτῶν] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. αὐτοὶ V. ἀπέδοσαν d.h.i.

1. †Διῆς†] This is a correction adopt-  
 ed by Poppo, and Göller, from Gatterer,  
 in his "Commentationes de Herodot. et  
 "Thucyd. Thracia." Such a people as  
 the Dictidians are unknown; but Dium  
 is well known as a town of the Penin-  
 sula of Athos, (IV. 109, 3.) and the  
 best MSS. of Thucyd. actually read  
 Διῆς in V. 82, 1. where the common  
 reading, as here, is Δικτιδιῆς.

[“The reading Δικτιδιῆς is unintelli-  
 gible; Διῆς inconsistent with V. 82, 1.  
 “Poppo’s conjecture, Χαλκιδῆς or οἱ  
 “Χαλκιδῆς, seems the most probable.”  
 Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 319. note.  
 It might be said that the revolt of Dium  
 from Athens, mentioned V. 82, 1. was  
 the consequence of their having thus  
 taken possession of Thyssus: that the

people of Dium proposed to deal with  
 the neighbouring cities as Mytilene was  
 going to deal with the other cities of  
 Lesbos; and that being checked by  
 Athens on the application of the Thys-  
 sians, Dium chose openly to revolt.  
 But the words Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύμ-  
 μαχον as referred to Thyssus, seem to  
 imply that the other people mentioned  
 were not the allies of Athens, and  
 therefore they could not have been the  
 Dians. The conjecture of Poppo there-  
 fore seems probable.

11. ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς] “Without a  
 “written agreement.” The Lacedæ-  
 monians would do no more than give  
 verbal promises, without pledging them-  
 selves to any thing in the shape of a  
 written agreement.

εἶχον, μένοντες ἕως σφίσι κακῆνοι ποιήσειαν τὰ εἰρημένα. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὰ μὲν δυνατὰ ἔφασαν πεποιηκέαι· τοὺς 5 γὰρ παρὰ σφίσι δεσμώτας ὄντας Ἀθηναίων ἀποδοῦναι, καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατιώτας ἀπαγαγεῖν, καὶ εἴ του ἄλλου 5 ἐγκρατεῖς ἦσαν Ἀμφιπόλεως δὲ οὐκ ἔφασαν κρατεῖν ὥστε παραδοῦναι, Βοιωτοὺς δὲ πειράσασθαι καὶ Κορινθίους ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσαγαγεῖν καὶ Πάνακτον ἀπολαβεῖν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν Βοιωτοῖς αἰχμάλωτοι, κομειν. Πύλον μέντοι 6 ἡξίου σφίσιν ἀποδοῦναι· εἰ δὲ μὴ, Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς 10 Εἰλωτας ἐξαγαγεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Θράκης, Ἀθηναίους δὲ φρουρεῖν τὸ χωρίον αὐτοὺς, εἰ βούλονται. πολλάκις δὲ καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ 7 ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὥστε ἐξαγαγεῖν ἐκ Πύλου Μεσσηνίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Εἰλωτάς τε καὶ ὅσοι ἠῦτομολήκεσαν 15 ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς· καὶ κατόκισαν αὐτοὺς ἐν Κρανίοις τῆς Κεφαλληνίας. τὸ μὲν οὖν θέρος τοῦτο ἡσυχία ἦν καὶ ἐφοδοὶ 8 παρ' ἀλλήλους.

XXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐφοροὶ ἕτεροι καὶ οὐκ ἐφ' ὧν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο ἄρχοντες 20 New ephori at Sparta adverse to the peace ἦδη, καὶ τινες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐναντίοι σπονδαῖς)

1. μέοντας Q. 2. δὲ] μὲν B.h. 4. εἰ καὶ F. 6. βοιωτοὺς πειράσασθαι A.B.h. 7. ἐπαγαγεῖν d.i. παρακτὸν g. 9. τε] γε Reisk. Bekk. Goell. τοὺς] τὰ B. 10. ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ V. 11. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.H.f.g.h.k. 14. ὅσους K. ἠῦτομολήσαν Q.V. 15. κατόκισαν F. κρανίοις L.O.P.k. 16. κεφαλληνίας E.I.L.Q.k. 17. ἀλλήλοις B.F.H.g. 18. τοῦ δὲ ἐπιγ. C. γιγνομένου L. γὰρ] om. Q.R. 19. ἕτεροι ἔφοροι V.g. οὐκ post ἐγένοντο ponit d. 20. καὶ αὐτῶν L.R. ἐναντίοις F.g. ἐναντίοι ταῖς L.N.O.P.V.g.

9. Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς Εἰλωτας] Bekker and Göller have adopted Reiske's alteration of γε instead of τε, and Poppe approves of it, though without admitting it into the text. But it is not necessary, although if the MSS. authorities were equal, we might think it the preferable reading. Those who are here called generally "Helots," as distinguished from the Messenians of Naupactus, are a few lines below more accurately divided into "Helots," and "all those who had run away from "Laconia," though they were not

Helots. These last might comprise a good many of the domestic and personal slaves of the Spartans, as distinguished from the Helots who were their public or national slaves.

18. ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔφ.] Ex hoc loco elicatur tempus anni, quo ephori magistratum inibant, nempe æstate inclinante, vel autumno incipiente. *Palm.* in Exercitationib. p. 52. HUDS. Diem, quo novi ephori inierint, definit Dodwellus in Annalib. Thucyd. ad Ann. XI. Belli Peloponnes. post diem VIII. Octobris Juliani. DUKER.



PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

with Athens. They try to make common cause with Corinth and Boeotia, and bring Argos into alliance with themselves.

ἐλθουσῶν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ζυμμαχίδος, καὶ παρόντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων, καὶ πολλὰ ἐν ἀλλήλοις εἰπόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ζυμβάντων, ὥς ἀπῆρσαν ἐπ' οἴκου, τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Κορινθίοις Κλεόβουλος καὶ Ξε- 5 νάρης, οὗτοι οἵπερ τῶν ἐφόρων ἐβούλοντο μάλιστα διαλύσαι τὰς σπονδὰς, λόγους ποιοῦνται ἰδίους, παραινούντες ὅτι μάλιστα ταυτά τε γινώσκειν καὶ πειρᾶσθαι Βοιωτοὺς, Ἀργείων γενομένους πρῶτον αὐτοὺς ζυμμάχους, αὖθις μετὰ Βοιωτῶν Ἀργείους Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιῆσαι ζυμμάχους· οὕτω 10 γὰρ †ἦκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι Βοιωτοὺς ἐς τὰς Ἀττικὰς σπονδὰς ἐσελθεῖν· ἐλῆσθαι γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίους πρὸ τῆς

1. ἐλθόντων Q.e.f. πρέσβειων C.F.H.R.g.e.f. πρεσβειῶν G.K. πρεσβέων E.  
3. πολλὰ ἀλλήλοις K. 5. ξενάρης E.F.G. ξενάρκης A.B.h. Bekk. ξενάρης Q.  
ξεναρίδης g. 6. οἵπερ] ὑπὲρ B. 7. ἰδία L.O.P. 8. ταυτὰ Reisk. Heilm. Bredov.  
Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo ταῦτα. τε] γε A. om. L.O.P. 9. ἀργείους c.i.  
γυγνομένους e. γυνομένους R. 10. λακεδαιμονίων i. 12. ἐπελθεῖν A.B.E.F.i.

8. ταυτά τε γινώσκειν] I have adopted this reading with Reiske, Heilmann, Bredow, Haack, and Poppo, instead of the common reading ταῦτα. The sense is, that the ephori urged the Boeotians and Corinthians to act in close concert with each other, instead of disputing as they had done. [See ch. 32, 7.] See τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες in ch. 31, 6.

11. †ἦκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι] Imo ἦκιστ' ἂν, quum in οὕτως lateat sententia conditionalis. Sequitur quidem statim rursus ἐλῆσθαι, sed ibi ἂν, si antea positum fuerit, cogitatione suppleri potest. POPPO. I believe Poppo is right, because the ἂν might so easily have been omitted, from the immediate recurrence of the same letters in the first syllable of ἀναγκασθῆναι. Compare also I. 72, 3. where ἂν has been properly restored in a similar case by the later editors, on the authority of the best MSS. νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἂν αὐτοὺς—τραπέσθαι. The reader will observe that this is quite a distinct question from that of the use of the aorist without ἂν after verbs of "thinking" or "affirming" in sentences where there is no condition implied; as in III. 24, 1. νομίζοντες ἦκιστα ὑποτοπῆσαι; and in V. 22, 1. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέ-

ξασθαι. Yet the particle is sometimes omitted, even when the thing hoped, intended, or asserted, does depend upon a condition: as in IV. 24, 4. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσκειαν—ἥλπιζον—χειρώσασθαι. Still, as the construction here is somewhat different, inasmuch as χειρώσασθαι and ἥλπιζον both refer to the same subject; whereas in the present passage, and in I. 72, 3. the thing expected or asserted relates to the conduct of another,—I believe, on the whole, with Poppo, that the true reading here is ἦκιστ' ἂν ἀναγκασθῆναι.

12. πρὸ τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας] "At the risk of incurring the enmity of the Athenians," as it is well translated by bishop Maltby in his MS. notes on Thucydides, which he kindly allowed me to make use of. And so Bredow, Dobree, and Dr. Bloomfield, understand the passage. Compare a similar use of the preposition ἀντὶ in Aristot. Rhetor. II. 24. p. 163. ed. Oxf. 1809. (II. 23, 19. ed. Oxf. 1837.) οἷον τόδε τὸ ἐνθύμημα, Εἰ φεύγοντες μὲν ἐμαχόμεθα ὅπως κατέλθωμεν κατελθόντες δὲ φευδόμεθα ὅπως μὴ μαχόμεθα; ὅτε μὲν γὰρ τὸ μένειν ἀντὶ τοῦ μάχεσθαι ἡρῶντο, ὅτε δὲ τὸ μὴ μάχεσθαι ἀντὶ τοῦ

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Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας καὶ διαλύσεως τῶν σπονδῶν Ἀργείους σφίσι φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι. τὸ γὰρ Ἄργος αἰὲς ἠπίσταντο ἐπιθυμοῦντας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον γενέσθαι, ἡγούμενοι τὸν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου πόλεμον ὥς ῥᾶ αὖ εἶναι. τὸ μέντοι Πάνακτον ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἵνα αὐτ' αὐτοῦ Πύλον, ἣν δύνωνται, ἀπολαβόντες ῥᾶον καθιστῶνται Ἀθηναίοις ἐς πόλεμον. XXXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι ταῦτα ἐπεσταλμένοι ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Ξενάρους καὶ Κλεοβούλου καὶ ὅσοι φίλοι ἦσαν αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὥστε ἀπαγγεῖλαι ἐπὶ τὰ κοινὰ, ἑκάτεροι ἀνεχώρουν. Ἀργείων δὲ δύο ἄνδρες τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς μεγίστης ἐπετήρουν ἀπιόντας αὐτοὺς καθ' ὁδὸν, καὶ ξυγγενόμενοι ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, εἴ πως οἱ Βοιωτοὶ σφίσι ξύμμαχοι γένοιτο ὥσπερ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἡλείοι καὶ

As a previous step to this, it is proposed that the Boeotians should join the Argive alliance. But the Boeotian people not being in the secret, and supposing that their alliance with Argos would displease Lacedaemon, reject the proposal.

(37, 38.)

4. φίλον P.b.c.d.i. 6. παραδώσουσι E.G. παραδῶσι A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. παραδώσωσι F.Q. ἦν] εἰ R. 7. ἀθηναίων c.d. 8. καὶ κορίνθιοι A.B. C.E.F.G.K.L.O.P.Q.V.e.g.k. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ οἱ κορίνθιοι 9. καὶ τοῦ κλεοβούλου Q. 10. ὅσα h. 12. ἀργεῖοι I. 13. ἐπιόντας Q.c.d.i. 14. ἐπιόντας P. ἀπὸν E. 15. ὅπως d. 16. ὥσπερ καὶ κορίνθιοι d.

μὴ μένειν. "The friendship of Argos was of more importance than the enmity of Athens; the one was a greater good than the other was an evil."

3. καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον] Göller understands this as βεβαίως φίλιον. Does it not rather mean, "by fair and honourable means, without making unworthy sacrifices to gain it?" such, for instance, as the surrender of Cynuria to them. But afterwards, when the emergency was great, they agreed to discuss even this point, for then they desired to gain the friendship of Argos on any terms. ἐπεθύμουν τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν. V. 41, 3. The expression πάντως in one place explains exactly, I think, the meaning of καλῶς in the other.

4. ἡγούμενοι] Haack's explanation of this strange use of the nominative case is, I doubt not, the true one. "Scrip-  
tor ἡγούμενοι post ἐπιθυμοῦντας scrip-

"sit, quod ante scripsisse sibi videre-  
tur, ἐπεθύμουν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι." See Lobeck on Phrynichus, Parerg. VI. p. 755. note, and compare Thucyd. IV. 52, 3. ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια—κρατυνάμενοι.

5. ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι] Verbum habet structuram verbi αἰτεῖν. GÖLLER. I am not sure that there is not a confusion between ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν, Βοιωτοὺς παραδόναι, and ἐδέοντο ποιῆσαι ὅπως Βοιωτοὶ παραδώσουσι. The word ἐδέοντο relates properly not to the Boeotian people, but to the ambassadors; whereas, not the ambassadors, but the Boeotian people, were to give up Panactum. And traces of this distinction seem to me to exist in the construction ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι, where, to shew the meaning of the writer, I would rather place a comma after ἐδέοντο, in spite of the grammatical solecism of Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι.

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Μαντινῆς· νομίζειν γὰρ ἂν τούτου προχωρήσαντος ῥαδίως  
 ἤδη καὶ πολεμεῖν καὶ σπένδεσθαι καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους,  
 εἰ βούλονται, κοινῷ λόγῳ χρωμένους, καὶ εἴ τινα πρὸς ἄλλον  
 3 δέοι. τοῖς δὲ τῶν Βοιωτῶν πρέσβεσιν ἀκούουσιν ἥρεσκε·  
 κατὰ τύχην γὰρ ἐδέοντο τούτων ὧν περ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακε- 5  
 δαίμονος αὐτοῖς φίλοι ἐπεστάλκεσαν. καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀργείων  
 ἄνδρες ὥς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς δεχομένους τὸν λόγον, εἰπόντες  
 4 ὅτι πρέσβεις πέμψουσιν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς ἀπῆλθον. ἀφικόμενοι  
 δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπήγγειλαν τοῖς βοιωτάρχαις τὰ τε ἐκ τῆς  
 Λακεδαίμονος καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν συγγενομένων Ἀργείων· καὶ 10  
 οἱ βοιωτάρχαι ἡρέσκοντό τε καὶ πολλῷ προθυμότεροι ἦσαν,  
 ὅτι ἀμφοτέρωθεν ξυνεβεβήκει αὐτοῖς τοὺς τε φίλους τῶν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων τῶν αὐτῶν δεῖσθαι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἐς τὰ  
 5 ὁμοῖα σπεύδειν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον πρέσβεις παρήσαν  
 Ἀργείων τὰ εἰρημένα προκαλούμενοι· καὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπέπεμψαν 15  
 ἐπαινέσαντες τοὺς λόγους οἱ βοιωτάρχαι, καὶ πρέσβεις  
 ὑποσχόμενοι ἀποστελεῖν περὶ τῆς συμμαχίας ἐς Ἄργος.  
 XXXVIII. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἐδόκει πρῶτον τοῖς βοιωτάρχαις  
 καὶ Κορινθίοις καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβε-  
 σιν ὁμόσαι ὅρκους ἀλλήλοις ἢ μὴν ἔν τε τῷ παρατυχόντι 20  
 ἀμύνειν τῷ δεομένῳ καὶ μὴ πολεμήσειν τῷ μηδὲ ξυμβήσε-  
 σθαι ἄνευ κοινῆς γνώμης, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς καὶ  
 Μεγαρέας (τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποιοῦν) πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους σπέν-  
 2 δεσθαι. πρὶν δὲ τοὺς ὅρκους γενέσθαι οἱ βοιωτάρχαι ἐκοίνω-  
 σαν ταῖς τέσσαρσι βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ταῦτα, αἵ περ ἅπαν 25  
 τὸ κῦρος ἔχουσι, καὶ παρήνουν γενέσθαι ὅρκους ταῖς πόλεσιν,  
 3 ὅσαι βούλονται ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ σφίσι ξυνομνύναι. οἱ δ' ἐν

1. γὰρ αὐτὸ E. χωρήσαντος G.L.O.P.c.d.i.k. 3. βούλονται L. 4. δὲ  
 βοιωτῶν Q. πρέσβουσιν d. ἀκούσασιν Q. 5. ὥσπερ Q. 6. φίλοι οἱ  
 περὶ τὸν κλεόβουλόν E. ἀπεστάλκεσαν V. 10. καὶ βοιωτάρχαι L.O.  
 12. ξυνεβεβλήκει h. 15. παρακαλούμενοι C.e. ἐπεμψαν d. 17. ἀποστέλ-  
 λειν i. 21. ἀμυνεῖν Bekk. 23. πρὸς τοὺς ἀργείους] om. d.i. 27. ὠφελεία  
 Bekk.

22. κοινῆς γνώμης] Ex perpetua foederum formula. Vid. Polybium, p. 703. Nostrum, V. 47, 3, 4. VIII. 18, 2. 37, 4. Dionys. Halic. VI. 95. WASS.



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ταῖς βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ὄντες οὐ προσδέχονται τὸν λόγον,  
 δεδιότες μὴ ἐναντία Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιήσωσι, τοῖς ἐκείνων  
 ἀφεστῶσι Κορινθίοις ξυνομνύντες· οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ  
 βοιωτάρχαι τὰ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος, ὅτι τῶν τε ἐφόρων  
 5 Κλέοβουλος καὶ Ξενάρης καὶ οἱ φίλοι παραινοῦσιν Ἀργείων  
 πρῶτον καὶ Κορινθίων γενομένους ξυμμάχους ὕστερον μετὰ  
 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων γίνεσθαι, οἰόμενοι τὴν βουλὴν, κὰν  
 μὴ εἴπωσιν, οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι ἢ ἂ σφίσι προδιαγνόντες  
 παραινοῦσιν. ὥς δὲ ἀντέστη τὸ πρᾶγμα, οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι 4  
 10 καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβεις ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον, οἱ δὲ βοιω-  
 τάρχαι μέλλοντες πρότερον, εἰ ταῦτα ἔπεισαν, καὶ τὴν ξυμ-  
 μαχίαν πειράσσεσθαι πρὸς Ἀργείους ποιεῖν, οὐκέτι ἐσήνεγκαν  
 περὶ Ἀργείων ἐς τὰς βουλάς, οὐδὲ ἐς τὸ Ἄργος τοὺς  
 πρέσβεις οὓς ὑπέσχοντο ἔπεμπον, ἀμέλεια δέ τις ἐνῆν καὶ  
 15 διατριβὴ τῶν πάντων.

XXXIX. Καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ Μηκύβερναν  
 Ὀλύνθιοι, Ἀθηναίων φρουρούντων, ἐπιδραμόντες εἶλον.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα (ἐγίνοντο γὰρ αἰὲν λόγοι τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις 2  
 καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις περὶ ὧν εἶχον ἀλλήλων) ἐλπίζοντες οἱ  
 20 The Lacedæmonians Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εἰ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναῖοι παρὰ  
 then form a separate Βοιωτῶν ἀπολάβοιεν, κομίσασθαι ἂν αὐτοῖς  
 alliance with the Bæotians, in violation of Πύλον, ἦλθον ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς πρεσβευόμενοι  
 their treaty with A- καὶ ἐδέοντο σφίσι Πάνακτόν τε καὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. προσεδέχοντο L.O. 2. ποιήσουσι K. 4. τὰ] om. B. 6. πρῶτον κορινθίους  
 d.i. γενομένους καὶ κορ. ξυμμάχους, μετὰ τῶν λακ. ὕστερον γένεσθαι V. ὕστερον  
 ξυμμάχους g. 8. "an σφεῖς?" Bekker. "Malim ἐν σφίσι" Goell. ed. 2.  
 12. πειράσασθαι Q. 14. ἔπεισαν e.k. 16. τούτῳ] om. g. 19. εἶχον] εἶλον L.  
 21. κομίσεσθαι P. αὐτοῖ] αὐτοὺς L. 22. πρεσβευόμενοι f. 23. ἀθηναίους G.L.O.P.

7. τὴν βουλὴν—παραινοῦσιν] There can be no doubt that προδιαγνόντες refers to the Bæotarchs, and expresses their previous sanction of the measure, without which it could not be laid before the councils. But there is a difficulty in the dative σφίσι referring to another subject than that which immediately precedes it. It refers however to the subject of the verb ψηφιεῖσθαι, as if the words οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι were put into the mouths of the coun-

cillors, and were equivalent to οὐκ ἄλλα φήσειν ψηφιεῖσθαι. Compare IV. 113, 3. κατέφυγον δὲ ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσι ἐπιτήδευοι, where κατέφυγον ἐς αὐτοὺς, like οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ Βοιωτάρχαι, being subordinate to the general subject of the whole sentence οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, as in this case οἱ ἐν ταῖς βουλαῖς, the word σφίσι in both cases returns to the original subject, without regard to the intermediate and subordinate one.

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ναίων δεσμώτας παραδοῦναι, ἵνα ἀντ' αὐτῶν Πύλον κομι-  
 3 σωνται. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν, ἣν μὴ σφίσι  
 ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν ποιήσωνται ὥσπερ Ἀθηναίους. Λακεδαι-  
 μόνιοι δὲ εἰδότες μὲν ὅτι ἀδικήσουσιν Ἀθηναίους, εἰρημένον  
 ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μήτε σπένδεσθαί τῳ μήτε πολεμεῖν, βουλό- 5  
 μενοι δὲ τὸ Πάνακτον παραλαβεῖν ὡς τὴν Πύλον ἀντ' αὐτοῦ  
 κομιούμενοι, καὶ ἅμα τῶν ξυγγχείαι σπευδόντων τὰς σπονδὰς  
 προθυμουμένων τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, ἐποίησαντο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν  
 τοῦ χειμῶνος τελευτῶντος ἤδη καὶ πρὸς ἕα· καὶ τὸ Πάν-  
 ακτον εὐθὺς καθηρεῖτο. καὶ ἐνδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ 10  
 ἐτελεύτα.

XL. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ  
 Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις τῶν Βοιωτῶν οὐς ἔφασαν πέμ-  
 PELOPONNESUS. ψειν οὐχ ἴκοντο, τό τε Πάνακτον ἦσθοντο  
 Upon this the Argives καθαιρούμενον καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν γεγενη- 15  
 in alarm endeavour to μένην τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους,  
 obtain for themselves ἔδεισαν μὴ μονωθῶσι καὶ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους  
 a treaty with Lacedæ- πᾶσα ἡ ξυμμαχία χωρήσῃ. τοὺς γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς  
 2 mon. φῶντο πεπεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τό τε Πάνακτον καθε-  
 λεῖν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς ἐσιέναι, τοὺς τε Ἀθη- 20  
 ναίους εἰδέναι ταῦτα, ὥστε οὐδὲ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἔτι σφίσι  
 εἶναι ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι, πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες ἐκ τῶν

3. ἰδίαν] om. g. καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P. 4. ἀθηναίων B.h. εἰρημένων g.  
 5. ἀλλήλων ἄνευ C.e. μὴ R.f. μηδὲ f. 7. τὰς] om. L.O.P. 8. τὰ ἐς  
 A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo τὰς ἐς. 9. χειμῶνος δὲ τελευτῶντος  
 L.O.P.k. 13. ἀργεῖοι ὡς οἱ] πανακτόν P. 14. ἤκοντο E.F.K.R. et prima  
 manu C. 16. λακεδαιμονίους E. 19. πεποιεῖσθαι c.i. 21. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθη-  
 ναίους e. 22. ποιήσεσθαι e.

4. εἰρημένον ἄνευ ἀλλήλων κ. τ. λ.]  
 "No such clause occurs in either of  
 "the treaties, nor is there any which  
 "appears to require such a construc-  
 "tion. But perhaps it was understood  
 "to be implied either in the concluding  
 "article of the treaty of alliance, (ἣν δὲ  
 "τι δοκῇ κ. τ. λ.) or in the provision  
 "made for the case in which the terri-  
 "tory of either party should be in-  
 "vaded; when neither was to conclude  
 "a peace with the enemy without the

"other's consent. It may, however,  
 "have been the subject of a distinct  
 "subsequent decree, such as the one  
 "mentioned V. 80, 1. as following a  
 "treaty of alliance." Thirlwall, Hist.  
 Gr. vol. III. p. 322. note.

8. τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς] "The connexion  
 "with Bæotia." So c. 46, 1. τὰ πρὸς  
 Ἀργεῖους. "The treaty pending with  
 "the Argives." The construction of  
 προθυμείσθαι with an accusative has  
 been already noticed at ch. 17, 1.

διαφορῶν, εἰ μὴ μείνειαν αὐτοῖς αἱ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους σπονδαὶ, τοῖς γοῦν Ἀθηναίοις ξύμμαχοι ἔσσεσθαι. ἀποροῦντες οὖν ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Τεγεαταῖς, Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἅμα πολεμῶσι, πρό-  
 5 τερον οὐ δεχόμενοι τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς, ἀλλ' ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσεσθαι, ἔπεμπον ὥς ἐδύναντο τάχιστα ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις Εὐστροφον καὶ Αἴσωνα, οἱ ἐδόκουν προσφιλέστατοι αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ἡγούμενοι, ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κράτιστα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους  
 10 σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, ὅπῃ ἂν ξυγχωρῇ, ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.  
 XLI. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀφικόμενοι αὐτῶν λόγους ἐποιοῦντο πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ ἂν σφίσιν αἱ σπονδαὶ  
 15 γίνοντο. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἡξίου δίκης ἐπιτροπὴν σφίσι γενέσθαι ἢ ἐς πόλιν τινὰ ἢ ἰδιώτην περὶ τῆς Κυνουρίας γῆς, ἥς ἀεὶ πέρι διαφέρονται μεθορίας οὔσης (ἔχει δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ Θυρέαν καὶ Ἀνθήνην πόλιν, νέμονται δ' αὐτὴν Λακεδαιμόνιοι). ἔπειτα δ' οὐκ ἑόντων Λακεδαιμονίων με-

1. διαφορῶν A.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δια-  
 φῶρων. 4. πρότεροι P. 8. ἔσωνα F.H. 10. ὅποι R. ἔχει E. 11. ἐπιή-  
 σαντο K. 13. μὲν οὖν πρῶτον f. 14. τῆς δίκης K. 15. ἢ ἰδιώτην A.B.C.E.F.  
 G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. b.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐς ἰδιώτην.  
 κυνοσυρίας A.B.V.h. Bekk. γῆς] om. d.i. 17. θυραίαν E.V. b.c.h.i. et marg. N.  
 ἀθήνην A.B.E.F.H.V.g. ἀθῖνην Q. πόλιν] om. K. 18. ἑόντων τῶν λακεδαι-  
 μονίων K.R.

2. ἀποροῦντες ταῦτα] So Herodotus, IV. 179, 2. καὶ οἱ ἀπορέοντι τὴν ἐξαγωγὴν λόγος ἐστὶ φανῆναι Τρίτωνα.

5. ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες—ἡγήσεσθαι] Proudly thinking to become the leading state in Peloponnesus." Compare III. 83, 3. and the note there.

8. ἡγούμενοι—ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν] According to this stopping, which has been retained by Poppo and Göller, the sense of the passage is, "Thinking to insure their tranquillity by making a treaty with the Lacedæmonians on the best terms that circumstances allowed, however it might be concluded." Another way of under-

standing it is, to place the comma after κράτιστα. "Thinking it best, under present circumstances, to make a treaty with the Lacedæmonians on whatever terms, and to remain in quiet." ξυγχωρῇ I understand to be taken in a neutral sense, like the Latin, "Utunque convenerit."

14. δίκης ἐπιτροπὴν] This did take place at a later period, and the result was, that Thyrea was awarded to the Argives, and retained by them down to the time of Pausanias. See Pausan. II. 38.

18. οὐκ ἑόντων,—ἀλλ'—ἔτοιμοι εἶναι] I should resolve the words οὐκ ἑόντων



μῆσθαι περὶ αὐτῆς, ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται σπένδεσθαι ὥσπερ πρότερον, ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις τάδε ὁμῶς ἐπηγάγοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους συγχωρῆσαι, ἐν μὲν τῷ παρόντι σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ἔτη πεντήκοντα, ἐξεῖναι δ' ὅποτεροι οὖν προκαλεσαμένοις, μήτε νόσου οὔσης μήτε πολέμου Λακεδαίμονι καὶ Ἀργεῖ, διαμάχεσθαι περὶ τῆς γῆς ταύτης, ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν ποτε ὅτε αὐτοὶ ἑκάτεροι ἠξίωσαν νικᾶν, διώκειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι περαιτέρω τῶν πρὸς Ἀργος καὶ Λακεδαίμονα ὄρων. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐδόκει μωρία εἶναι ταῦτα, ἔπειτα (ἐπεθύμουν γὰρ τὸ Ἀργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν) συνεχώρησαν ἐφ' οἷς ἠξίου, καὶ συνεγράψαντο. ἐκέλευον δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρὶν τέλος τι αὐτῶν ἔχειν, ἐς τὸ Ἀργος πρῶτον ἐπαναχωρήσαντας αὐτοὺς δεῖξαι τῷ πλήθει, καὶ ἦν ἀρέσκοντα ἦ, ἥκειν ἐς τὰ Ὑακίνθια τοὺς ὄρκους ποιησομένους. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν. XLII. ἐν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ᾧ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ταῦτα ἔπρασσον, οἱ πρέσβεις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀνδρομέδης καὶ Φαίδιμος καὶ Ἀντιμενίδας, οὓς ἔδει τὸ Πάνακτον καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς παρὰ Βοιωτῶν παραλαβόντας Ἀθηναίοις ἀποδοῦναι, τὸ μὲν Πάνακτον ὑπὸ τῶν Βοιωτῶν αὐτῶν καθηρημένον εἶρον, ἐπὶ προφάσει ὥς ἦσάν ποτε Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Βοιω-

## ATHENS.

In the meanwhile the Athenians are highly disgusted with the Lacedæmonians, when they hear of their separate treaty with the Boeotians.

3. ἀπηγάγοντο L.O.P. 5. προκαλεσαμένοις A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσκαλεσαμένοις. 6. μάχεσθαι f. 7. ὅτι P. 8. νικῶντες d. ἐξείναι e. καὶ] om. d. 9. τοῖς δὲ] τοῖς μὲν οὖν L. καὶ τοῖς Q. 10. μυρία g. ταῦτ' εἶναι V. 11. πάντων c. om. K.i. φίλιον L.O.P. Porpo. Bekk. ceteri φίλον. Conf. c. 36, 1. ἔξω Q. ἔξιν R. 12. συνεγράψαντο F.H.K. 13. πρώτους K. 15. ποιησαμένους C.G.d.i. 16. τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ τοῦτ' c.d.i. ὥς d. οἱ] om. Q. 17. ἀνδρομέδης A.B.E.F.H.I.N.V.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνδρομένης G. ceteri ἀνδρομένης. 18. αὐτομενίδας L. 20. παραδοῦναι d. 21. αὐτῶν] om. N.V. ἡῶρον B.E.F.H.

into οὐ φασκόντων χρῆναι, so that the participle φασκόντων might be repeated before ἔτοιμοι εἶναι. "Upon the Lacedæmonians saying that they could not hear a word on this subject, but that they were ready to renew the treaty on the same terms as before," &c. And the nominative ἔτοιμοι is

used, because οὐ φασκόντων is equivalent to ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἔφασαν.

2. τάδε—συγχωρῆσαι] So Herodot. IX. 35, 1. συγχωρησάντων δὲ καὶ ταῦτα τῶν Σπαρτηγέων.

12. συνεγράψαντο] Συνθήκην ἔγγραφον δεδῶκασι. SCHOL.

τοῖς ἐκ διαφορᾶς περὶ αὐτοῦ ὅρκοι παλαιοὶ μηδετέρους οἰκεῖν  
τὸ χωρίον ἀλλὰ κοινῇ νέμειν, τοὺς δ' ἄνδρας οὓς εἶχον  
αἰχμαλώτους Βοιωτοὶ Ἀθηναίων, παραλαβόντες οἱ περὶ τὸν  
Ἀνδρομέδην ἐκόμισαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ ἀπέδωσαν, τοῦ τε  
5 Πανάκτου τὴν καθαίρεσιν ἔλεγον αὐτοῖς, νομίζοντες καὶ  
τοῦτο ἀποδιδόναι· πολέμιον γὰρ οὐκέτι ἐν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίοις  
οἰκήσκειν οὐδένα. λεγομένων δὲ τούτων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δεινὰ  
ἐποιοῦν, νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦ τε  
Πανάκτου τῇ καθαιρέσει ὃ ἔδει ὀρθὸν παραδῶναι, καὶ πυν-  
10 θανόμενοι ὅτι καὶ Βοιωτοῖς ἰδίᾳ ξυμμαχίαν πεποιήνται,  
φάσκοντες πρότερον κοινῇ τοὺς μὴ δεχομένους τὰς σπονδὰς  
προσαναγκάσειν. τά τε ἄλλα ἐσκόπουν ὅσα ἐξελελοίπεσαν  
τῆς ξυνθήκης, καὶ ἐνόμιζον ἐξηπατῆσθαι, ὥστε χαλεπῶς πρὸς  
τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀποκρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν.

15 XLIII. Κατὰ τοιαύτην δὴ διαφορὰν ὄντων τῶν Λακεδα-  
μονίων πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οἱ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὖ βουλό-  
μενοι λῦσαι τὰς σπονδὰς εὐθὺς ἐνέκειντο. ἦσαν 2  
δὲ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου, ἀνὴρ  
ἡλικία μὲν ὧν ἔτι τότε νέος ὥς ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει,

And this feeling is en-  
couraged by the policy  
of ALCIBIADES,  
who was strongly ad-

I. περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ O. παλαιοὶ ὅρκοι L.O.P.c.i.k. et, qui postponit illa περὶ  
αὐτοῦ, e. 3. αἰχμαλώτους βοιωτοὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k.  
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ βοιωτοὶ αἰχμαλώτους Q.R.f. ceteri αἰχμαλώτους οἱ  
βοιωτοί. 4. ἀνδρομένη Q. ἀνδρομένην E. ἀνδρομένην k. 5. τὴν] καὶ k. 6. ἐν]  
om. B.h. 10. ἰδίᾳ καὶ ξυμμαχίαν C.G.c.i. ἰδίαν V. 11. τοὺς δὲ μὴ K. 13. ἐξ-  
ηπατεῖσθαι P.V.f. 14. ἀποκρινόμενοι d. 15. δὴ] om. e. ἦδη R. τῶν] om. e.  
17. ἀνέκειντο c.i. ἦσαν δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι L. ἦσαν ἄλλοι h. 18. τε δέκα καὶ h.  
19. ἐν ἡλικίᾳ V. ὧν ἔτι τότε A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἔτι ὧν τότε e. g. vulgo ἔτι τότε ὧν.

2. κοινῇ νέμειν] The Scholiast inter-  
prets this rightly, ἥγουν κοινὴν νομὴν  
ἔχειν ἐν αὐτῷ. The land was left un-  
enclosed, and not divided out into κλῆ-  
ροι, on purpose to obviate disputes  
about the boundary line; and land in  
this state was always used for pasture.  
See the note on I. 139, 2.

5. νομίζοντες — ἀποδιδόναι] “Hoc  
“quoque (oppidum) non minus quam  
“captivos ita se reddidisse. [immo red-  
“dere,” Poppo.] SCHOLEFIELD.

7. δεινὰ ἐποιοῦν] Dobree distin-  
guishes between δεινὰ ἐποιοῦν and δεινὰ

ἐποιοῦντο; interpreting the first to mean  
ἐχαλεπαινον, and the latter, “indigna-  
“batur;” as if the one signified,  
“venting or expressing indignation,”  
and the other, “feeling indignation.”  
If this be right, δεινὰ ἐποιοῦν may be  
aptly, though not very elegantly, ren-  
dered in English, “they made a great  
“noise about it.”

16. ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὖ] That is, “as  
“Cleobulus and Xenares had done at  
“Sparta.”

19. ἔτι τότε νέος] He must have been  
at least in his thirty-third year; for

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verse to the Lacedæmonian interest; and who persuades the Argives to unite themselves with Athens, rather than with Lacedæmon.

ἀξιώματι δὲ προγόνων τιμώμενος· ᾧ ἐδόκει μὲν καὶ ἄμεινον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους μᾶλλον χωρεῖν, οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ καὶ φρονήματι φιλο- νεικῶν ἡνταντιοῦτο, ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ Νικίου καὶ Λάχης ἐπραξαν τὰς σπονδὰς, αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν νεότητά ὑπεριδόντες καὶ κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν ποτὲ οὔσαν οὐ τιμήσαντες, ἦν τοῦ πάππου ἀπειπόντος αὐτὸς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου αὐτῶν αἰχμαλώτους θεραπεύων διανοεῖτο ἀνα- 3 νεώσασθαι. πανταχόθεν τε νομίζων ἐλασσοῦσθαι τό τε πρῶτον ἀντεῖπεν, οὐ βεβαίους φάσκων εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους, 10 ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργεῖους σφίσι σπεισάμενοι ἐξέλωσι καὶ αὖτις ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους μόνους ἴωσι, τούτου ἕνεκα σπένδεσθαι αὐτούς· καὶ τότε, ἐπειδὴ ἡ διαφορὰ ἐγεγένητο, πέμπει εὐθύς ἐς Ἀργος

1. ᾧ] ὦν pr. E.

2. καὶ] om. d.i.

χωρεῖν μᾶλλον e.

5. ἐαυτὸν C.F.

G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.e.f.g.k.

ἐαυτῶν A.B.E.

τε] om. L.e.

8. ἐν τῇ

νήσῳ Q.

9. πανταχοῦ c.d.

δὲ G.L.O.P.

τό τε F. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

Bekk. vulgo τότε.

10. οὐ] om. B.h.

βεβαίως e.

φάσκειν V.

11. αὖτις

E.F.G.V. αὖ τι I.

13. ἐγένετο V.

he served under Phormion in Thrace twelve years before this period, and he could not then have been less than twenty. See Isocrates, Big. p. 352. d. Pollux, VIII. 105. Thucyd. I. 64, 3. According to Plutarch, the Lacedæmonians were not allowed to enter the Agora, even to buy such articles as they needed, till they were thirty years of age. Plut. Lycurg. 25. And the Scholiast on Aristophanes (Clouds, 530.) mentions a law at Athens forbidding any man to speak in the public assembly "under thirty, or, as some "say, under forty years of age." Schömann treats this law as altogether imaginary, but it is likely enough to have been an enactment of an earlier period; and though no longer in force at Athens in the Peloponnesian war, yet to be no unfair specimen of the manners and regulations which still existed in other parts of Greece.

3. οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ] "Not however on "this account only, but also," &c.

4. See VI. 89, 2, 3.

6. κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν—οὐ τιμήσαντες] "Not honouring him in "proportion to" [or, "in a degree

"answerable to"] "the old connexion "which his family had formerly kept "up with them, as proxeni of Sparta." Compare II. 62, 3. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οἰ- κῶν χρεῖαν, and the note.

8. See VI. 89, 2.

11. ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργεῖους σφίσι σπεισά- μενοι ἐξέλωσι] Mihi Thucydides hoc videtur velle: Alcibiadem jam tum, quum induciæ quinquaginta annorum fiebant, iis se opposuisse, ac dixisse, Lacedæmonios eo consilio cum Atheniensibus pacisci, ut foedere cum his facto Argivos sub potestatem redigerent, ac deinde illis subactis Athenienses adgrederentur. Ἐξαιρεῖν apud Thucydidem sæpe est *expugnare, capere, evertere*. III. 113, 13. Ἀμπρακίαν μέντοι οἶδα, ὅτι, εἰ ἐβουλήθησαν Ἀκαρνᾶνες καὶ Ἀμφί- λοχοι—ἐξελεῖν, αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν εἶλον. IV. 69, 1. τὴν Νίσαιαν εὐθύς περιετείχιζον, νομίζοντες, εἰ, πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαί τινας, ἐξέλοιεν, θᾶσσον ἂν καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα προσ- χωρῆσαι. Et ibid. 122, 6. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθύς ἐποιήσαντο—Σκιωναίους ἐξελεῖν τε καὶ ἀποκτείνειν. Et hanc esse senten- tiam hujus loci etiam putavit Acacius, qui ἐξελεῖν vertit *perdomare*. DUKER.



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ιδία, κελεύων ὥς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προκαλουμένους ἤκειν μετὰ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων, ὥς καιροῦ ὄντος καὶ αὐτὸς ξυμπράξων τὰ μάλιστα. XLIV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι

Upon this the Argives, ἀκούσαντες τῆς τε ἀγγελίας, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἔγνωσαν οὐ μετ' Ἀθηναίων πραχθεῖσαν τὴν τῶν Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν, ἀλλ' ἐς διαφορὰν μεγάλην καθεστῶτας αὐτοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, τῶν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι πρέσβειων, οἱ σφίσι περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔτυχον ἀπόντες, ἡμέλουν, πρὸς δὲ

10 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, νομίζοντες πόλιν τε σφίσι φιλίαν ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ καὶ δημοκρατουμένην ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην ἔχουσαν τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν ξυμπολεμήσειν σφίσιν, ἣν καθιστῶνται ἐς πόλεμον. ἔπεμπον 2 οὖν εὐθὺς πρέσβεις ὥς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας 15 ξυνεπρεσβεύοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἡλείοι, καὶ Μαντινῆς.

Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις κατὰ τάχος, 3 δοκοῦντες ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, Φιλοχαρίδας καὶ Λέων καὶ Ἐνδιος, δέισαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν ὀργιζόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ποιήσωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον 20 ἀπαιτήσοντες ἀντὶ Πανάκτου, καὶ περὶ τῆς Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίας ἀπολογησόμενοι, ὥς οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐποίησαντο. XLV. καὶ λέγοντες ἐν τῇ βουλῇ περὶ τε τού-

And the Lacedaemonian ambassadors being persuaded by τῶν, καὶ ὥς αὐτοκράτορες ἤκουσι περὶ πάντων ξυμβῆναι τῶν διαφόρων, τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐφο-

1. προκαλούμενος C.G.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 2. μετὰ τῶν μαντινέων g. 3. συμ-  
πράσσω K. ξυμπράσσω d.i. 4. τῆς τε] om. P. τῆς om. R. 5. τῶν] om. Q.  
9. περὶ σποδῶν Q. ἀπόντες] ἅπαντες E.O.P. 10. πόλιν] πάλιν d. 12. τὴν  
μεγάλην ἔχουσαν κατὰ K. 13. ἦν Q. 14. ὥς] ἐς e. τῆς] om. L. 15. πρε-  
σβεύοντο h. καὶ οἱ Ἡλείοι A.B.E.F.H.Q.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt  
articulum. 17. ἐπιτήδειον A.E.F.H.R.V.h. φιλοχαρίδας δὲ C. 18. ἐνδειος H.  
20. ἀπαιτήσαντες E. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν ξ. Q. 21. ἀπολογησάμενοι K. 23. ὥς καὶ G.L.  
O.P.c.d.e.i.k. ἦκασι E.H. F diphthongum corr. 24. διαφορῶν A.E.F.H.L.N.V.

18. See VIII. 6, 3.  
τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν] Te hic durius  
transpositum, et nobis nonnihil sus-  
pectum. Poppo. Instead of καὶ ἅμα  
Πύλον—Πανάκτου, had the sentence

been regular, it would have run thus:  
δεῖσαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν—ποιή-  
σωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον οὐκετι ἐθέλωσιν  
ἀντὶ Πανάκτου ἀποδοῦναι.

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the artifice of Alcibiades to contradict their own declarations, and thus giving the Athenians reason to suspect their sincerity, the Athenians, in spite of all the efforts of Nicias, conclude the alliance with the Argives, Eleans, and Mantinians. (45, 46.)

βουν μὴ καὶ ἦν ἐς τὸν δῆμον ταῦτα λέγωσιν, ἐπαγάγονται τὸ πλῆθος καὶ ἀπωσθῇ ἡ Ἀργείων ξυμμαχία. μηχανᾶται δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοιόνδε τι ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης· τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πείθει, πίστιν αὐτοῖς δούς, ἣν μὴ ὁμολογήσω- 5 σιν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, Πύλον τε αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν (πείσειν γὰρ αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίους, ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν ἀντιλέγειν) καὶ τὰλλα 3 ξυναλλάξειν. βουλόμενος δὲ αὐτοὺς Νικίου τε ἀποστήσαι ταῦτα ἔπραττε, καὶ ὅπως ἐν τῷ δήμῳ διαβαλὼν αὐτοὺς ὡς 10 οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ἐν νῷ ἔχουσιν οὐδὲ λέγουσιν οὐδέποτε ταῦτα, τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ξυμμάχους ποιήσῃ. καὶ ἐγένετο οὕτως. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐς τὸν δῆμον παρελθόντες καὶ ἐπερωτῶμενοι οὐκ ἔφασαν, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ, αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ἡνείχοντο, ἀλλὰ τοῦ 15 Ἀλκιβιάδου πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καταβοῶντος τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐσθήκουν τε καὶ ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν εὐθὺς παραγαγόντες τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμμάχους ποιῆσθαι· σεισμοῦ δὲ γενομένου πρὶν τι ἐπικυρωθῆναι, ἡ ἐκκλησία αὕτη ἀνεβλήθη. XLVI. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἐκκλησίᾳ ὁ 20 Νικίας, καίπερ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτῶν ἡπατημένων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐξηπατημένος περὶ τοῦ μὴ αὐτοκράτορας ὁμολογήσαι ἦκειν, ὅμως τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφη χρῆναι φίλους μᾶλλον γίγνεσθαι, καὶ ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς Ἀργείους πέμψαι ἔτι ὡς αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰδέναι ὅ τι διανοοῦνται, λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφε- 25

1. καὶ] om. c.d.i. 2. ἐπαγάγονται I. ἀποστῇ G.I. 4. τοιόνδε τι πρὸς αὐτοὺς L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. ὁ] om. K. 5. διδούς G. 7. αὐτὸς] αὐτοῦς Q. 8. ὥσπερ νῦν P. 9. δέ] δι' d. γὰρ f. 10. ἔπραττε] ἔλεγε τε K. ἔπρασσε Haack. Porpo. διαβάλλων V. 11. ταῦτα C. 14. ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν g. 15. οἱ] om. K. 17. εἰσθήκουντο καὶ K. ἐπήκουον V. 18. τοὺς] τῶν B. μετ' αὐτοῦ Q. 19. γεγονότος g. 20. αὕτῃ] ταύτῃ V. αὕτῃ G. 22. αὐτοκράτορας A.B.C.E.F.G.I. c.d.e.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοκράτορες. 24. τὰ] τοὺς P. ὡς] πρὸς Q. 25. αὐτὰ P. εἰ τι A.B.V.h. οἱ τι F.

19. σεισμοῦ δὲ γενομένου] Compare ch. 50, 5. VIII. 6, 5. But if an earthquake happened after any enterprise was actually begun, it was interpreted as a

sign of encouragement on the part of the gods to persevere in it. See Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 7, 4.

25. λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφετέρῳ καλῷ

τέρῳ καλῷ ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεῖ τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλ-  
 λεσθαι· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ εὖ ἐστώτων τῶν πραγμάτων ὡς ἐπὶ  
 πλείστον ἄριστον εἶναι διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐπραγίαν, ἐκείνοις  
 δὲ δυστυχοῦσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὖρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.  
 5 ἔπεισέ τε πέμψαι πρέσβεις, ὧν καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν, κελεύοντας 2  
 Λακεδαιμονίους, εἴ τι δίκαιον διανοοῦνται, Πάνακτόν τε ὀρθὸν  
 ἀποδιδόναι καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν, καὶ τὴν Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν  
 ἀνεῖναι, ἣν μὴ ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσίωσι, καθάπερ εἴρητο ἄνευ  
 ἀλλήλων μηδενὶ ξυμβαίνειν. εἰπεῖν τε ἐκέλευον ὅτι καὶ 3  
 10 σφεῖς, εἰ ἐβούλοντο ἀδικεῖν, ἤδη ἂν Ἀργείους ξυμμάχους  
 πεποιῆσθαι, ὡς παρ εἶναι γ' αὐτοὺς αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔνεκα. εἴ  
 τέ τι ἄλλο ἐνεκάλουν, πάντα ἐπιστείλαντες ἀπέπεμψαν  
 τοὺς περὶ τὸν Νικίαν πρέσβεις. καὶ ἀφικομένων αὐτῶν καὶ 4  
 ἀπαγγειλάντων τά τε ἄλλα καὶ τέλος εἰπόντων ὅτι εἰ μὴ τὴν  
 15 ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς μὴ ἐσιοῦσιν ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς,  
 ποιήσονται καὶ αὐτοὶ Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμ-  
 μάχους, τὴν μὲν ξυμμαχίαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Βοιωτοῖς οὐκ  
 ἔφασαν ἀνήσειν, ἐπικρατούντων τῶν περὶ τὸν Ξενάρη τὸν  
 ἔφορον ταῦτα γίγνεσθαι, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης  
 20 ᾗσαν, τοὺς δὲ ὄρκους δεομένου Νικίου ἀνενεώσαντο· ἐφοβεῖτο

2. ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον N.V.g. 4. εὖρημα] om. c.d.i. 5. πρέσβεις πέμψαι f.  
 κελεύσαντας A.B.C.E.F.G.I.d.e. 6. δίκαιον] om. B.h. 7. ἀποδοῦναι Q.  
 ξυμμαχίαν βοιωτῶν Q.R.f. 8. εἴρηται Q. ἡρητο c. 9. βούλονται L.O.P.  
 11. ὥσπερ οἶμαί γ' O.P. ὥσπερ εἴ γ' C.G.I.h.c.i.k. 12. ἀνεκάλουν P. πάντας V.  
 ἀντέπεμψαν f.g. 13. περὶ νικίαν Q. 14. εἰ] om. Q.c.d. 15. ἐσιοῦσιν e.  
 17. μὲν] om. Q. βοιωτοὺς G.I.b.c.d.e.i. 18. τὸν G.k. ξενάρην g.  
 τὸν] om. O. 19. ἐφόρων E.R.

κ. τ. λ.] This seems to me to be one of those cases spoken of by Lobeck, Parerga ad Phrynichum, VI. p. 753. in which δεῖν, χρῆναι, and similar words, are omitted after verbs of thinking or asserting. Thus λέγων appears to be equivalent to λέγων χρῆναι. "Saying "that, while their position was so glorious, and their rivals' so discredited, they would do well to put off "going to war." Compare the speech of Nicias, VI. 11, 6. Λακεδαιμονίους σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ—σφίλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφῆτερον ἀπρεπὲς εὖ θήσονται.

14. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—Βοιωτοῖς] Instances of a substantive governing the case required by its cognate verb are not uncommon. See IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομὴν τῷ τειχίσματι. Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 125. Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 396. But the order of the words here seems to shew that Βοιωτοῖς depends on ἀνήσουσι. "If they "would not give up to the Bœotians "their alliance;" i. e. give it back into their hands, abandon it to them, as a thing not worth retaining. So again a few lines below, the construction appears to me to be the same.



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γὰρ μὴ πάντα ἀτελῇ ἔχων ἀπέλθῃ καὶ διαβληθῇ, ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο, αἴτιος δοκῶν εἶναι τῶν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους σπονδῶν. 5 ἀναχωρήσαντός τε αὐτοῦ ὡς ἤκουσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος πεπραγμένον, εὐθὺς δὲ ὀργῆς εἶχον, καὶ νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι (ἔτυχον γὰρ παρόντες οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ 5 οἱ ξύμμαχοι παραγαγόντος Ἀλκιβιάδου) ἐποίησαντο σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τήνδε.

XLVII. “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποίησαντο ἑκατὸν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτη  
 “ καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι, ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν  
 TREATY OF “ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὧν ἄρχουσιν ἑκάτεροι, 10  
 ALLIANCE “ ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς, καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ  
 between ATHENS “ θάλασσαν. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν  
 2 and ARGOS, ELIS, “ ἐπὶ πημονῇ μήτε Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ  
 and MANTINEA. “ Μαντινέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς  
 “ ξυμμάχους ὧν ἄρχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, μήτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ 15  
 “ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας  
 “ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, τέχνη μὴδὲ μηχανῇ μηδεμιᾷ.  
 3 “ Κατὰ τάδε ξυμμάχους εἶναι Ἀθηναίους καὶ Ἀργεῖους  
 “ καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ἑκατὸν ἔτη.  
 “ Ἦν πολέμιοι ἴωσιν ἐς τὴν γῆν τὴν Ἀθηναίων, βοηθεῖν 20  
 “ Ἀργεῖους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας Ἀθήναζε, καθ’ ὃ τι  
 “ ἂν ἐπαγγέλλωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, τρόπῳ ὁποῖῳ ἂν δύνωνται  
 “ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν δὲ δηλώσαντες οἷχωνται,  
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀργείοις καὶ Μαντινεῦσι  
 “ καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ πασῶν 25

1. διαλυθῇ d.i. 3. οἱ] om. R.d.i.k. 4. εὐθὺς—εἶχον οὐδὲν πεπραγμένον V.  
 6. ἐποίησαν τὰς σπονδὰς K. 7. τοιάνδε G.I.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.k. om. d. 8. ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι ἑκατὸν ἔτη καὶ οἱ ἀργεῖοι K. 11. ἀβλαβεῖς κατὰ L.d.i. 12. θάλατταν K.  
 qui mox om. δέ. 14. ἐπὶ ἀθ. καὶ τοὺς ξ.] om. A.B.F.H.K. usque ad τέχνη om.  
 C.K.g.h. 15. ὧν—ξυμμάχους] om. K. 16. μαντ. καὶ ἡλ. V. 18. κατὰ τε  
 τάδε L. τάδε δέ V. 20. ἦν A.B.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἦν δέ Q.  
 vulgo καὶ ἦν. τὴν ἀθηναίων A.E.F.G.H. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀθηναίων. 21. ἀρ-  
 γείους τε καὶ K. ἡλείους καὶ ἀργ. R. 22. ἐπαγγέλλωσιν R.i. ἀπαγγέλλωσιν C.  
 23. καὶ κατὰ G.L.O.P. 25. πασῶν] om. L.O.P.

7. τήνδε] Nihil mutandum. Noster in 18, 1. 22, 3. VIII. 17, 4. 36, 2. 57, 2.  
 fœderibus voces αἶδε, τάδε, ἡδε, τásδε, In Oratationibus fere τοιάδε, et τοσαῦτα.  
 nunquam non adhibet. Vid. V. 7. 9. Vid. Nos ad VI. 9. [c. 8, 4.] Wass.

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“ τῶν πόλεων τούτων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν πόλεμον  
 “ πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν μηδεμιᾶ τῶν πόλεων, ἣν μὴ ἀπά-  
 “ σαις δοκῇ. βοηθεῖν δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίους ἐς Ἀργος καὶ Μαν- 4  
 “ τινεῖαν καὶ Ἡλιῶν, ἣν πολέμιοι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν  
 5 “ Ἡλείων ἢ τὴν Μαντινέων ἢ τὴν Ἀργείων, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν  
 “ ἐπαγγελλωσιν αἱ πόλεις αὗται, τρόπῳ ὁποῖῳ ἂν δύνωνται  
 “ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἣν δὲ δηώσαντες οἴχωνται,  
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Ἀργείοις  
 “ καὶ Μαντινεῦσι καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ πα-  
 10 “ σῶν τούτων τῶν πόλεων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν  
 “ πόλεμον πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, ἣν μὴ ἀπάσαις δοκῇ ταῖς  
 “ πόλεσιν.

“ Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἔαν ἔχοντας διέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ διὰ τῆς γῆς 5  
 “ τῆς σφετέρας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν συμμαχῶν ὧν ἂν ἄρχωσιν  
 15 “ ἕκαστοι, μηδὲ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ἣν μὴ ψηφισαμένων τῶν  
 “ πόλεων ἀπασῶν τὴν δίοδον εἶναι, Ἀθηναίων καὶ Ἀργείων  
 “ καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων.

“ Τοῖς δὲ βοηθοῦσιν ἡ πόλις ἡ πέμπουσα παρεχέτω μέχρι 6  
 “ μὲν τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν σῖτον, ἐπὶ ἔλθῃ ἐς τὴν πόλιν τὴν  
 20 “ ἐπαγγείλασαν βοηθεῖν, καὶ ἀπιοῦσι κατὰ ταῦτά· ἣν δὲ  
 “ πλέοντα βούλωνται χρόνον τῇ στρατιᾷ χρῆσθαι, ἡ πόλις ἡ  
 “ μεταπεμψαμένη διδόντω σῖτον, τῷ μὲν ὀπλίτῃ καὶ ψιλῷ  
 “ καὶ τοξότη τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγιναίους τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκάστης,  
 “ τῷ δ’ ἱππεὶ δραχμὴν Αἰγιναίαν.

I. ἐξεῖναι τούτων τὸν i. 2. τὴν πόλιν ταύτην h. 4. τὴν Ἡλείων] τῶν Ἡλείων  
 L.O.R.V.c.k. 5. ἡ τῶν c.i. 6. ἐπαγγελλωσιν B.h. ἐπαγγέλωσιν d.i. ἐπαγ-  
 γέλωσιν—ἂν om. G. ὁποῖῳ] ὅ i. om. c. ὁποῖῳ ἂν τρόπ. δύνωνται V.  
 7. ἰσχυροτάτῳ] om. L.O.P.k. 10. τῶν πόλεων τούτων B.h. 11. τὴν πόλιν]  
 om. Q. πάσαις K. 13. ἐπὶ] ἐπὶ G. ἐν I. 14. ὧν ἄρχουσιν e. ἂν] om. E.  
 15. ἣν] εἰ d. 18. μέρεσιν] om. P. 19. τὴν ἀπαγγείλασαν B. ἐπαγγείλασαν,  
 omisso articulo, P. 20. ἀπιοῦσιν ἔσται κατὰ A.B.V. ταῦτα C.E.F.H.K.  
 ἣν] εἰ d. 21. στρατεία C. et plures alii.

23. τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγιναίους] i. e. five Attic oboli; for the Æginetan drachma was equal to ten Attic oboli. See Pol- lux, IX. 76. 86. It shews the demo- cratical character of the contracting commonwealths, that the archer, and

even the light armed soldier, should have received the same pay as the heavy armed soldier. Thus at Athens even the seamen received as high pay as the heavy armed soldier. See III. 17, 4. VI. 31, 3.

- 7 “Ἡ δὲ πόλις ἡ μεταπεμφαμένη τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐχέτω,  
 “ὅταν ἐν τῇ αὐτῆς ὁ πόλεμος ᾗ· ἣν δέ ποι δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσι  
 “κοινῇ στρατεύεσθαι, τὸ ἴσον τῆς ἡγεμονίας μετεῖναι πάσαις  
 “ταῖς πόλεσιν.
- 8 “Ὀμόσαι δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς Ἀθηναίους μὲν ὑπὲρ τε σφῶν  
 “αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ  
 “Ἡλείοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τούτων κατὰ πόλεις ὁμνύντων.  
 “ὁμνύντων δὲ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὄρκον ἕκαστοι τὸν μέγιστον  
 “κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων. ὁ δὲ ὄρκος ἔστω ὅδε· ἐμμενῶ τῇ  
 “ξυμμαχίᾳ κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα δικαίως καὶ ἀβλαβῶς καὶ  
 “ἀδόλως, καὶ οὐ παραβήσομαι τέχνη οὐδὲ μηχανῇ οὐδεμίᾳ.”
- 9 “ὁμνύντων δὲ Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἡ βουλὴ καὶ αἱ ἔνδημοι ἀρχαί,  
 “ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις· ἐν Ἀργεὶ δὲ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ οἱ  
 “ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτῦναι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ ὀγδοή-  
 “κοντα· ἐν δὲ Μαντινείᾳ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ αἱ 15

1. ἡγεμονίαν E, et mox ἡγεμονίας. 2. αὐτῆς Duker. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo αὐτῇ. πη L.Q.R.c.d.e. 3. πάσαις A.B.F.H.V.c. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἀπάσαις. 7. καὶ οἱ ξύμμ. τούτων] om. A.B.h. 8. τὸν μέγιστον  
 ἕκαστοι g. 9. κατὰ ἱερῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τῶν ἱερῶν. ἐμμενῶ Fr. Portus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἐμμένω. 12. δὲ] om. L.O.k. ἀθήνησι—δὲ] om. H. αἱ βουλὰι e.  
 αἱ] εἰ F. 13. πρυτάνεις ἐν Ἀργεὶ καὶ ἡ βουλὴ L.O.P. 14. οἱ ἀρτῦναι Poppo.  
 Goell. αἱ ἀρτ. Bekk. 15. ἐν μαντινείᾳ L.O.P.k.

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων] That is, the victims were to be the full grown animals, and not the young of their several kinds; a bull or ox, for instance, a ram, or a boar; not a calf, or a lamb. Compare Herodot. I. 183, 2. where τὰ τέλεα τῶν προβάτων are opposed to τὰ γαλαθηνά. And in the most solemn oath sworn before the Areopagus in cases of murder, the victims were, a bull, a ram, and a boar. Demosthen. Aristocrat. p. 642. Reiske. Thus also “hostiæ majores” are distinguished from “hostiæ lactentes.”

12. αἱ ἔνδημοι ἀρχαί] Duker quotes a passage from Æschines, (Timarchus, p. 45. Reiske,) μηδὲ ἀρξάτω ἀρχὴν μηδεμίαν, μήτ' ἐνδημον, μήτε ὑπερόριον. So Aristotle, Politics, III. 14. 13. οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων καὶ τὰ κατὰ πόλιν καὶ τὰ ἐνδημα καὶ τὰ ὑπερόρια, συνεχῶς ᾗρον. We must probably understand then the archons, the secretaries, γραμματεῖς, and all other principal home

magistrates, as opposed to the στρατηγοί.

13. “De forma verbi ἐξορκούν vid. “Lob. ad Phrynich. p. 361.” GÖLLER.

οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτῦναι]

Of these nothing whatever is known. Probably “the Eighty” were a more aristocratical council, as the constitution of the βουλὴ in a democracy was generally, as at Athens, democratical; and the artynæ, whether we prefer the feminine form or the masculine, and understand the word of certain colleges of nobles, or of individuals, may be supposed to have acted as presidents to the council of Eighty. In the Dorian state of Epidaurus, Plutarch (Quæst. Græc. 1.) speaks of ἀρτῦνοι, whom he describes as senators chosen out of the whole body of the nobility. Müller supposes the artynæ to have succeeded to the civil authority of the kings, as the strategi had succeeded to their power in war. Dorier, II. p. 140.

15. οἱ δημιουργοί] These too are wholly



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“ ἄλλαι ἀρχαὶ, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ θεωροὶ καὶ οἱ πολέμαρχοι·  
 “ ἐν δὲ Ἡλίδι οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες καὶ οἱ  
 “ ἐξακόσιοι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ θεσμοφύ-  
 “ λακες. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ τοὺς ὅρκους Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἰόντας 10  
 5 “ ἐς Ἡλιν καὶ ἐς Μαντίνειαν καὶ ἐς Ἀργὸς τριάκοντα ἡμέραις  
 “ πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων, Ἀργείους δὲ καὶ Ἠλείους καὶ Μαντινέας  
 “ ἰόντας Ἀθήναζε δέκα ἡμέραις πρὸ Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγά-  
 “ λων. τὰς δὲ ξυνθήκας τὰς περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τῶν 11  
 “ ὅρκων καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἀναγράψαι ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ  
 10 “ Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐν πόλει, Ἀργείους δὲ ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἐν τοῦ

4. δέ] om. d. 5. ἐς Ἡλιν] ἐς om. G.c.i.k. ἐς ante ἄργος om. R. ἡμέρας  
 L.O.P.k. 7. ἡμέρας c.d. 8. περὶ] τε Q. 10. ἀγορᾷ] ἀγορᾷ κατα-  
 θέντων δὲ καὶ ὀλυμπίαισι στήλην G. ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἀπόλλωνος ἱερῷ V.

unknown. It is merely known that the name was common, as the title of their chief magistrates in the Peloponnesian states, with the exception of Lacedæmon. And we read of them also in the Corinthian colony of Syracuse. But of their appointment, or of the particular nature and extent of their powers, no particulars are recorded. The “theori” were a sacred college, whose functions were perpetual, like the colleges of pontifices and augurs at Rome. Like the Pythii at Lacedæmon, they had the care of all oracles delivered to the state, and probably had a general control over religious matters. See Müller, Dorier, II. 18. and *Æginetic*. p. 135.

2. οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες] These words cannot simply mean “the magistrates,” but must designate some particular council, or body of men who exercised the sovereign authority, while the demiurgi were merely executive officers; and standing as they do between the demiurgi and the six hundred, I should suppose them to be a body like the original senate at Rome,—a sort of council of administration chosen from the body of the nobles, wh<sup>ch</sup> the six hundred, like the comitia curiata, or concilium populi, of the early Roman constitution, were the great council of the nobility at large, in whom the ultimate sovereignty of the state was vested, although the ordinary administration was entrusted to those τὰ τέλη

ἔχοντες. These last may perhaps have been identical with the ninety senators or counsellors, mentioned by Aristotle, *Politic*. V. 6, 10, 11. as forming, at Elis, an oligarchy in an oligarchy. See also Müller, Dorier, II. p. 96.

5. τριάκοντα ἡμέραις πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων] The people of Elis, as being the most remote from Athens, would be visited by the Athenian ambassadors after they had performed their commission at Argos and Mantinea. It was arranged therefore that the ambassadors of Athens should go to Argos thirty days before the Olympic festival, that allowing ten days for their stay in each place, they might arrive at Mantinea twenty days, and at Elis ten days before the festival began. And the ambassadors of the allied states having only one place to visit, were all to arrive at Athens ten days before the Panathenæa, that so the renewal of the oaths might be completed on both sides before the yearly return of their respective great public festivals; the Olympia for the Peloponnesian states, and the Panathenæa for Athens. See Böckh. *Staatshaushaltung der Athener*, II. p. 166. The Panathenæa were celebrated every fourth year according to our reckoning, in the third year of the Olympiad, on the 28th day of the month Hecatombæon. See Fynes Clinton, *Fasti Hellenici*. Appendix, p. 293.

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“ Ἀπόλλωνος τῷ ἱερῷ, Μαντινέας δὲ ἐν τοῦ Διὸς τῷ ἱερῷ  
 “ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· καταθέντων δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάσι στήλην  
 12 “ χαλκῇ κοινῇ Ὀλυμπίοις τοῖς νυνί. ἐὰν δέ τι δοκῇ  
 “ ἄμεινον εἶναι ταῖς πόλεσι ταύταις προσθεῖναι πρὸς τοῖς  
 “ ζυγκειμένοις. ὃ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσιν ἀπάσαις 5  
 “ κοινῇ βουλευομέναις, τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.”

XLVIII. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι οὕτως ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἀπεί-  
 2 The Corinthians re- ρητο τούτου ἕνεκα οὐδ' ὑφ' ἐτέρων. Κορίνθιοι  
 fuse to join in this treaty, and incline to δὲ Ἀργείων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι οὐκ ἐσῆλθον ἐς 10  
 return to their old connexion with Lacedæmon. αὐτὰς, ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης πρὸ τούτου Ἡλείοις  
 καὶ Ἀργείοις καὶ Μαντινεῦσι ξυμμαχίας, τοῖς  
 αὐτοῖς πολεμεῖν καὶ εἰρήνην ἄγειν, οὐ ξυνώμοσαν, ἀρκεῖν  
 δ' ἔφασαν σφίσι τὴν πρώτην γενομένην ἐπιμαχίαν, ἀλλή-  
 3 λους βοηθεῖν, ξυνεπιστρατεύειν δὲ μηδενί. οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι 15  
 οὕτως ἀπέστησαν τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμο-  
 νίους πάλιν τὴν γνώμην εἶχον.

XLIX. Ὀλύμπια δ' ἐγένετο τοῦ θέρους τούτου, οἷς  
 Ἀνδροσθένης Ἀρκὰς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἐνίκα· καὶ  
 Olymp. 90.1. Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Ἡλείων εἵρχθη- 20  
 ELIS. σαν ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι, οὐκ  
 The Lacedæmonians are excluded from at-

1. ἀπόλλωνος] διὸς G.I. 2. τῇ] om. g. κατέθεντο g. Ὀλυμπιάδι c.  
 ἐν Ὀλυμπιάσι e. Ὀλυμπιάσι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo Ὀλυμπιάσι. 3. νυνί Q.  
 4. ταῖς ταύταις πόλεσι K. 5. δ' omiserim, mutata antea interpunctione. BEK-  
 KER. 6. βουλευομέναις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.O.V.c.d.e.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 βουλευομένοις H.K.N.g. vulgo βουλευσαμέναις. 8. καὶ αἱ Ἀθηναίων g. 15. μὲν  
 οὖν κορίνθιοι d. 17. πάλιν γνώμην g. 19. ἤρχθησαν H.I.

5. ὃ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξῃ] I have followed Bekker, Poppo, and Gøller in considering the conjunction δὲ to have been an interpolation. The natural construction seems to be ἐὰν δέ τι δοκῇ προσθεῖναι, ὃ τι ἂν δόξῃ—τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.

18. οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης—ἐνίκα] Non sæpius nec diutius vincebat, sed semel vicit. Refertur tamen hæc sententia ad priorem, ideoque tempori relativo locus.... Itaque hac in re semper etiam Diodorus, Dionysius, aliique,

imperfecto utuntur. Poppo. Prolegom. I. p. 155. “The Olympiad in which Androstenes was the conqueror.” Compare also the constant use of the imperfect ἐτελεῖτα, in the expressions τὸ θέρος ἐτελεῖτα—δωδέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεῖτα. The object of the tense in these cases seems to be to express contemporaneity, if I may use such a word. “In this Olympiad Androstenes was winning his prize; at such a period the summer was ending.”

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tending at the Olympic games by the Eleans, on account of their alleged disobedience to the common religious law of Greece.

5 *ἐκτίνοντες τὴν δίκην αὐτοῖς ἣν ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ Ἡλεῖοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν φάσκοντες †σφᾶς† ἐπὶ Φύρκον τε τείχος ὅπλα ἐπενευγκεῖν καὶ ἐς Λέπρεον αὐτῶν ὅπλι-  
τας ἐν ταῖς Ὀλυμπικαῖς σπονδαῖς ἐσπέμψαι.*  
*ἡ δὲ καταδίκη δισχίλιαι μναῖ ἦσαν, κατὰ τὸν ὀπλίτην ἕκαστον δύο μναῖ, ὥσπερ ὁ νόμος ἔχει. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ 2  
πρέσβεις πέμψαντες ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδεδικάσθαι, λέγοντες μὴ ἐπηγγέλλαι πῶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τὰς  
10 σπονδὰς, ὅτ' ἐσέπεμψαν τοὺς ὀπλίτας. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ τὴν παρ' 3  
αὐτοῖς ἐκεχειρίαν ἥδη ἔφασαν εἶναι (πρώτοις γὰρ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπαγγέλλουσι), καὶ ἡσυχάζοντων σφῶν καὶ οὐ προσ-  
δεχομένων, ὡς ἐν σπονδαῖς, αὐτοὺς λαθεῖν ἀδικήσαντας. οἱ 4  
δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπελάμβανον οὐ χρεὼν εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐπαγ-*

I. ἐκτείνοντες C.I.P.Q.c. ἐν τῷ] ἔκτω C.I.Q. ὀλυμπικῷ G.Q.c.k. 3. an σφῶν? Bekker. in ed. 1832. φύρ B.C.h. 4. αὐτῶν Bekk. 5. ὀλυμπικαῖς G.I.K.d.i. 9. πῶ A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ποτε. 11. αὐτοῖς Bekk. 13. ὥς] om. C.G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 14. ἀπαγγέλλαι L.O.Q.

I. ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ] The meaning of the preposition seems to be, "which fine being specified in the "Olympic law," or, "as it was written in the Olympic law." Compare VII. II. 1. τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα ἐν ἄλλαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε, that is, "as they have been related in many other letters."

3. †σφᾶς† ἐπὶ Φύρκον] As σφᾶς here seems to be used completely in the sense of αὐτοῖς, this passage has excited great attention. Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 147. maintains that where no obscurity can possibly arise from it, σφῶν and αὐτῶν may be sometimes put confusedly in each other's places. Dobree says, "hic σφᾶς clarissime "valet αὐτοῖς. Sed," he goes on to say, "si constaret Phycum Eleorum "fuisse possessionem, forsan leg. "σφῶν." I should without hesitation adopt the correction of σφῶν, for though nothing is known of Phycus, it is most probable that it was a fort belonging to the Eleans; so that σφῶν ἐπὶ Φύρκον would resemble the expres-

sions so often noticed τῆς Θετταλίας ἐπὶ Φάρσαλον, τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλεῦσιν, &c. Bekker and Gölle in their latest editions both prefer the reading σφῶν; and Gölle compares VIII. 96, 3. σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

7. δύο μναῖ] This was the ordinary ransom of a Peloponnesian soldier if taken prisoner in battle with another Peloponnesian army. (Herodot. VI. 79, 2.) Was it then supposed that the soldiers engaged in sacrilegious warfare became the captives of the God whom they offended, and must be redeemed from him, as if they had actually been the prisoners of an enemy? For σφῶν καταδεδικάσθαι, see the notes on I. 95, 3. and III. 16, 1.

13. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι—ἐπενευγκεῖν] Respondent Lacedæmonii, si Elei injuriam sibi allatam putassent, non opus fuisse inducias postea nihilo secius Spartæ indicere: indixisse tamen eos, videlicet non rem ita, ut nunc prætexunt, æstimantes. Addunt se nusquam alio post inducias indictas arma illis intulisse. GÖLLER.



γείλαι ἔτι ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, εἰ ἀδικεῖν γε ἤδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς,  
 ἀλλ' οὐχ ὥς νομίζοντας τοῦτο δρᾶσαι, καὶ ὅπλα οὐδαμῶς  
 5 ἔτι αὐτοῖς ἐπενεγκεῖν. Ἥλείοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου εἶχοντο,  
 ὥς μὲν οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι μὴ ἂν πεισθῆναι· εἰ δὲ βούλονται  
 σφίσι Λέπρεον ἀποδοῦναι, τό τε αὐτῶν μέρος ἀφιέναι τοῦ 5  
 ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὃ τῷ θεῷ γίνεται αὐτοῖς ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ἐκτίσειν.  
 L. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, αὖθις τάδε ἡξίου, Λέπρεον μὲν μὴ  
 ἀποδοῦναι, εἰ μὴ βούλονται, ἀναβάντας δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν  
 τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου, ἐπειδὴ προθυμοῦνται χρῆσθαι τῷ  
 ἱερῷ, ἀπομόσαι ἐναντίον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἢ μὴν ἀποδώσειν 10  
 2 ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκην. ὥς δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἤθελον, Λακεδαι-  
 μόνιοι μὲν εἶργοντο τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων, καὶ οἶκοι  
 ἔθουον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἐθεώρουν πλὴν Λεπρεατῶν.  
 3 ὅμως δὲ οἱ Ἥλείοι δεδιότες μὴ βία θύσωσι, ξὺν ὅπλοις τῶν  
 νεωτέρων φυλακὴν εἶχον· ἦλθον δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ 15  
 Μαντινῆς, χίλιοι ἐκατέρων, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ἱππῆς, οἱ ἐν  
 4 Ἀργεὶ ὑπέμενον τὴν ἐορτήν. δέος δ' ἐγένετο τῇ πανηγύρει  
 μέγα μὴ ξὺν ὅπλοις ἔλθωσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἄλλως τε  
 καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐν τῷ

3. ἔτι ἐν αὐτοῖς f. ἀπενεγκεῖν H. 4. βούλονται L. 5. αὐτῶν Bekk.  
 μέρος] om. K. 6. τῷ] om. c.i. 7. μὲν ἀποδοῦναι E. 8. ἀναβάντας A.B.F.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἀναβάντες. 10. ἐναντίον E.F.H.f. 11. τὴν] om. i. οὐ H.c.d.i.  
 12. εἶργον A.B.E.F.H.h. 14. σὺν B.F.H.K.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 19. λίχας A.B.  
 G.H.h.k. correct. E. et V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. μέχας i. ceteri λείχας.

8. ἀναβάντας] I have adopted this reading, because, according to Bekker's edition of 1832, it is found in three MSS. besides being, as I think, absolutely required according to the rules of the language. The passage in ch. 41, 2. οὐκ ἔωντων,—ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται, ἐτοιμοὶ εἶναι, is not a parallel case. There the nominative is the case that would be naturally used, as it refers to the party speaking, and it is only irregular because the genitive absolute had been used before, instead of ὥς οὐκ ἔων. But here ἀναβάντας does not refer to the party speaking, and the nominative therefore would be a mere solecism.

10. ἀπομόσαι] Dobree considers this word to be equivalent to ἐπομόσαι. I rather believe that the word is used here improperly, from its being habitually applied to the oath of an accused party, who would *disclaim the charge against him upon oath*. Here there is indeed no disclaimer, but the tendency of the oath was still exculpatory, inasmuch as it would procure a remission of the sentence otherwise denounced.

12. τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων] Compare ch. 49, 1. εἰρχθησαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

19. Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου] See Pausanias, VI. 2, 1. Xenophon. Hellen. III. 2, 21.

HERACLEA. A. C. 420. Olymp. 90.1.

ἀγῶνι ὑπὸ τῶν ῥαβδούχων πληγὰς ἔλαβεν, ὅτι νικῶντος τοῦ  
 ἑαυτοῦ ζεύγους καὶ ἀνακηρυχθέντος Βοιωτῶν δημοσίου κατὰ  
 τὴν οὐκ ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀγωνίσεως προελθὼν ἐς τὸν ἀγῶνα  
 ἀνέδησε τὸν ἡνίοχον, βουλόμενος δηλῶσαι ὅτι ἑαυτοῦ ἦν τὸ  
 5 ἄρμα· ὥστε πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπεφόβηντο πάντες καὶ  
 ἐδόκει τι νέον ἔσσεσθαι· οἱ μέντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡσύχασάν  
 τε καὶ ἡ ἑορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διήλθεν. ἐς δὲ Κόρινθον μετὰ τὰ 5  
 Ὀλύμπια Ἀργεῖοί τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀφίκοντο δεησόμενοι  
 αὐτῶν παρὰ σφᾶς ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις  
 10 ἔτυχον παρόντες, καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων τέλος οὐδὲν  
 ἐπράχθη, ἀλλὰ σεισμοῦ γενομένου διελύθησαν ἕκαστοι ἐπ’  
 οἶκον. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LI. Τοῦ δ’ ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἡρακλεώταις τοῖς ἐν  
 Τραχίνι μάχῃ ἐγένετο πρὸς Αἰνιᾶνας καὶ Δόλοπας καὶ  
 15 Μηλιέας καὶ Θεσσαλῶν τινάς. προσοικούντα 2  
 HERACLEA. γὰρ τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα τῇ πόλει πολέμια ἦν· οὐ  
 Defeat of the colonists of Heraclea (III. 92.)  
 by the neighbouring tribes. γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλη τινὲ γῇ ἢ τῇ τούτων τὸ χωρίον  
 ἐτειχίσθη. καὶ εὐθύς τε καθισταμένη τῇ πόλει  
 ἡγαντιοῦντο ἐς ὅσον ἐδύναντο φθείροντες, καὶ τότε τῇ μάχῃ  
 20 ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἡρακλεώτας, καὶ Ξενάρης ὁ Κνίδιος Λακε-

3. οὐκ] om. R. προσελθὼν B.F.V.h. 4. ὅτι καὶ ἑαυτοῦ Q. 6. ἡσυχά-  
 σαντες omissa τε, A.h. ἡσύχασάν τε C.V. et marg. N. 12. θέρος] τέλος B.  
 θέλος h. 13. ἡρακλειώταις B.G.k. 14. τραχίνῃ H. αἰνιῶνας G.I.k.  
 αἰνᾶνας E. δόλωπας Q. 16. γὰρ] om. h. ταῦτα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.  
 Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταύτῃ. 17. ἡ τῇ] ἡ πῇ  
 B.h. 18. ἀνισταμένη G. ἀνισταμένη L.O.P.e.k.m. 19. ἐδύνοντο A.H.  
 τότε] om. Q. 20. νιδιος i.

3. προελθὼν—ἡνίοχον] Suidas ex hoc loco, et ex Homero ostendit, etiam locum ipsum, in quo certatur, vocari ἀγῶνα. Adnotat ibi Portus Odys. θ. 260. ἀγῶνα poni pro loco, in quo saltatur: quod et Eustathius ibi monet p. 1595. Et Homerus ita etiam alibi. Ἀνακηρύττειν proprium esse in hac re verbum ostendit Heraldus II. Adversarior. 14. DUKER.

7. ἡ ἑορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διήλθεν] Poppo observes rightly that the conjunctions τε—καί, show that both parts of the sentence refer alike to the Lacedæmonians.

The words therefore signify, “The Lacedæmonians however were quiet, and saw the festival thus pass by, without offering to disturb it.”

16. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλη τινὲ γῇ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐκ ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἄλλης τινὸς γῆς. SCHOL. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλη τινὲ γῇ—ἐτειχίσθη] “For it was their country in particular against which the place was fortified.” Compare III. 93, 3. and the note there.

19. ἡγαντιοῦντο] Vid. III. 92, 93, 3. DUKER.

20. ὁ Κνίδιος] Haack, Heilman,

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δαιμόνιος ἄρχων αὐτῶν ἀπέθανε, διεφθάρησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ δωδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, ὡς μετὰ τὴν μάχην κακῶς ἐφθείρετο, Βοιωτοὶ 5  
A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1. παρέλαβον, καὶ Ἡγησιππίδαν τὸν Λακεδαι-  
Expedition of Alcibiades into PELOPONNESUS. μόνιον ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα ἐξέπεμψαν.  
 δείσαντες δὲ παρέλαβον τὸ χωρίον μὴ Λακε-  
 δαιμονίων τὰ κατὰ Πελοπόννησον θορυβουμένων Ἀθηναῖοι  
 λάβωσι. Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέντοι ὠργίζοντο αὐτοῖς. 10

2 Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου στρατηγὸς  
 ὦν Ἀθηναίων, Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυμπρασσόντων,  
 ἐλθὼν ἐς Πελοπόννησον μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν καὶ  
 τοξοτῶν, καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν, τά τε  
 ἄλλα ξυγκαθίστη περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν διαπορευόμενος Πελο- 15  
 πόννησον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ Πατρέας τε τείχη καθεῖναι ἔπεισεν  
 ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἕτερον διενοεῖτο τειχίσαι ἐπὶ τῷ Ῥίῳ  
 τῷ Ἀχαϊκῷ. Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ Σικυνῶνιοι, καὶ οἷς ἦν ἐν  
 βλάβῃ τειχισθὲν, βοηθήσαντες διεκώλυσαν.

LIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἐπιδαυρίοις καὶ Ἀργείοις 20

1. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι N.V. ἄλλη c. 2. καὶ δωδ.—ἐτελεύτα] om. K.h. 9. τοὺς  
 κατὰ c. 10. ὠργίζοντο Q.V.g. 11. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κ. κλεινίδιου P.  
 12. πρασσόντων Q. 13. ὀπλιτῶν ἀθηναίων g. 14. ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν A.  
 B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ παραλαβὼν.  
 τά τε ὅπλα V. 15. πελοποννήσου P. 16. ἐπὶ Q. ἔπεισεν g. 17. ἕτερον]  
 ἕτερος I. τειχίσειν V. 18. καὶ οἱ σικυνῶνιοι e. οἷς ἐν βλάβῃ ἦν τει-  
 χισθὲν V.

Poppo, and Göller, consider this as the genitive case from Κνίδις. And even if we struck out Λακεδαιμόνιος as an interpolation, we can hardly conceive that the Spartans would have entrusted the military command of their colony to a foreigner, even though Cnidus was a Spartan colony. Κνίδις, Κνίδιος would then be a noun formed like Γόασις, Γοάσιος, IV. 107, 2, and the termination in *ios* rather than in *idos* would be used, in order to avoid the recurrence of the two deltas in such a word as Κνίδιδος.

13. μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων] Dobree refers to Isocrates, de Bigis, p. 349. D. (p. 504. Bekker.) διακοσίους ὀπλίτας ἔχων τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν ἀπέστησεν, ὑμῶν δὲ ξυμμάχους ἐποίησε. The passage is curious, as affording an additional instance of the inveterate habits of misrepresentation and exaggeration which led the rhetoricians to falsify every fact they touched upon.

18. οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθὲν] Compare I. 100, 3. οἷς πολέμιον ἦν τὸ χωρίον —κτιζόμενον.



EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1.

πόλεμος ἐγένετο, προφάσει μὲν περὶ τοῦ θύματος τοῦ Ἀπόλ-

EPIDAUROS. λωνος τοῦ Πυθαίως, ὃ δέον ἀπαγαγεῖν οὐκ

War between Argos  
and Epidaurus; the  
Argives prepare to in-  
vade Epidaurus.

ἀπέπεμπον ὑπὲρ βοταμίων Ἐπιδάυριοι· (κυ-  
ριώτατοι δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἦσαν Ἀργεῖοι) ἐδόκει

δὲ καὶ ἄνευ τῆς αἰτίας τὴν Ἐπίδauρον τῷ τε

Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καὶ τοῖς Ἀργείοις προσλαβεῖν, ἣν δύνωνται, τῆς  
τε Κορίνθου ἕνεκα ἡσυχίας, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Αἰγίνης βραχυτέραν

2. πυθαίως Poppo. Wesseling. ad Diodor. Sic. t. I. p. 533. πυθείως K.f.g.  
πιθείως B. πειθαίως e. πυθαίως Valcken. ad Roever. p. lxxiv. Goell. πυθαίως  
correctus C. vulgo et Bekker, Πυθείως. ἐπαγαγεῖν E. 3. ἐπεμπον E. βο-  
ταμίων c.d.i. παραβοταμίων f. παραποταμίων Wesselingius, Haack. Poppo. g.  
παρὰ ποταμίων K. ποταμίων R. 5. καὶ om. K.b.

2. τοῦ Πυθαίως] Such is Wesseling's correction of the common reading Πυθαίως, (ad Diodor. Sicul. tom. I. p. 533.) in which he is followed by Poppo. Compare Pausanias, II. 24. 35. 36. and III. 11.; also Steph. Byzant. in Πυθῶ. Gölter follows Valckenaer in reading Πυθαίως, and Dobree thinks the true form is Πυθαίως. The temple alluded to stood on the ascent to Larissa, the citadel of Argos. (Pausan. II. 24.) There were other temples of the same god at Hermione and at Asine, (Pausan. II. 35. 36.) and also at Sparta. (Pausan. III. 11.) The tradition ran that Pythæus was a son of Apollo, who came from Delphi into Peloponnesus, and introduced the worship of Apollo; and that Argos was the first place which he visited. This probably means that the worship of Apollo, the national god of the Dorians, was established by the Argives earlier than by any other of the Dorian states after their conquest of Peloponnesus. Be this as it may, we know that Argos enjoyed in early times a much greater dominion and influence than she possessed in the Peloponnesian war; and she was probably at the head of a confederacy of the adjoining states, (Müller, Dorier, I. p. 153.) and thus enjoyed both a political and religious supremacy. The religious supremacy outlasted the political; and the Argives still retained the management of the temple of Apollo Pythæus, to whom offerings were due from the several states of the confede-

racy, just as they were sent by the several states of Latium to the common temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the Alban mount. But the words ὑπὲρ βοταμίων are perfectly inexplicable, nor does the correction παραποταμίων, approved of by Wesseling and received by Poppo, lessen the difficulty. For if the people of any particular district in Epidaurus had been called Parapotamii, or "the people by the river side," Thucydides would, I think, have written not παραποταμίων, but τῶν παραποταμίων καλουμένων. I believe, therefore, either that βοταμίων is corrupt, or that its meaning is something peculiar and technical, of which we are wholly ignorant.

[Poppo thinks that the temple here spoken of could not have been at Argos, because the Argives are said to have been κυριώτατοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, an expression which implies that some other people had something to do with it also. But still the temple may have been at Argos, and if the Argives had the chief controul of it, other states may have had the right to go thither with sacrifices on certain occasions, without any infringement of the paramount rights of the Argives over the temples of their own city.]

6. τῆς τε Κορίνθου—ἡσυχίας] "To insure the neutrality of Corinth," because the Corinthian territory would be exposed to ravage on the side of Epidaurus, especially as the Athenians would thus have so ready a means of

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ἔσσεσθαι τὴν βοήθειαν ἢ Σκύλλαιον περιπλεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. παρεσκευάζοντο οὖν οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ὥς αὐτοὶ ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαυρον διὰ τοῦ θύματος τὴν ἔσπραξιν ἐσβαλοῦντες. LIV. ἐξεστρά-

The Lacedæmonians detained at home by the Carnean festival, cannot assist the Epidaurians.

τευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους πανδημεὶ ἐς Λεῦκτρα τῆς ἐαυτῶν 5 μεθορίας πρὸς τὸ Λύκαιον, Ἀγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου βασιλέως ἡγουμένου· ἦδει δὲ οὐδεὶς ὅποι 2 στρατεύουσιν, οὐδὲ αἱ πόλεις ἐξ ὧν ἐπέμφθησαν. ὥς δ' αὐτοῖς τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προὔχῳρει, αὐτοὶ τε ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις περιήγγειλαν μετὰ τὸν μέλλοντα 10 (Καρνεῖος δ' ἦν μὴν, ἱερομήνια Δωριεῦσι) παρασκευάζεσθαι

I. σκύλαιον c.i. τοὺς ἀθηναίους d. 2. ἀργεῖοι sine articulo R. 3. ἐσβα-  
λόντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. ἐστράτευσαν d. 6. πρὸς] ἐπὶ e. 7. ὅπη Q.c.g.i.  
ῥπου L. 9. τε] om. e. 10. τοὺς ξυμμάχους G.L.O.c.i.k. περιήγγειλον h.  
τὸν] τὰ L.O.Q. 11. κρνεῖος C.K.e.g. μὴν] om. Q. ἱερομήνια N.g.

making descents on Peloponnesus. The change in the construction is curious; the infinitive ἔσσεσθαι depending on ἐδόκει, which must be repeated from ἐδόκει προσλαβεῖν, though with a different signification.

5. ἐς Λεῦκτρα] "Leuctra should be sought for southward of Londári, towards the sources of the Gatheatas, and the passage which leads from the head of its valley, across the Taygetic range, into the vale of the Eurotas." Col. Leake, Travels in the Morea, vol. II. p. 322.

9. τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προὔχῳρει] Hoc cap. seq. §. 3. dicit, οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. Et cap. 116, 1. ὥς αὐτοῖς τὰ διαβατήρια ἱερὰ οὐκ ἐγένετο. Vide Heraldum I. Adversar. 5. DUKER.

11. Καρνεῖος, κ. τ. λ.] Pausanias varias hujus nominis causas prodit. Infra cap. 75, 2, 5. Κάρνεια, dies festi Apollinis apud Lacedæmonios. Vid. Spanhem. ad Callimach. Hymn. Apoll. v. 72. et 78. Add. Meurs. III. Miscellan. Lacon. 8. Quantum ex his verbis, et iis, quæ hic paullo post leguntur, τὸν μῆνα προὔχασσαντο, adparet, totus hic mensis, vel certe maxima illius pars, sacris ac diebus festis apud Lacedæmonios videtur destinatus fuisse. Et fortassis talis fuit ἱερομήνια, per quam Thebani

Platæas occupare voluerunt, III. 56, 2. et 65, 1. quemadmodum apud Romanos totus fere December diebus festis et ludis absumebatur. Et ἱερομήνιαν non unius, sed plurium dierum, sacrum, et per eam ab armis cessatum, atque inducias ante ἱερομήνιαν promulgatas fuisse, e Luciani Icaromenippo in fin. intelligitur: ubi Jovem Diis pœnas in Philosophos poscentibus respondisse fingit, se, quæ vellent, facturum, sed in præsentia non fas esse quemquam supplicio adfici: ἱερομήνια γάρ ἐστιν, ὥς ἴστε, μνηῶν τεττάρων· καὶ ἤδη τὴν ἐκχειρίαν ἐπηγγειλάμην. Quæ etsi ficta sunt, tamen quid in ἱερομήνιā observari solitum fuerit, indicant; et quod de ἐκχειρίā dicit, non magnopere tantum unius diei sacro convenit. Dio, lib. XXXVIII. p. 61. ἱερομήνιαν vocat dies, quibus Bibulus Cæsari obnunciabat: ἱερομήνιαν, inquit, ἐς πάσας ὁμοίως τὰς λοιπὰς τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οὐδ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ὁ δῆμος ἐκ τῶν νόμων συνελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, προηγόρευσε. Et p. 62. αἰὶ τῷ Καίσαρι, ὁσάκις γε ἐνεωτέριζε τι, ἐνετέλλετο διὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ὅτι ἱερομήνια εἴη. Vertunt ibi dies festos: quod caute accipiendum dicit Casaubonus ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 20. quia obnunciatione quidem dies nefastus fit, et comitalis esse desinit, nec tamen festus, et ἐορτάσιμος fit. Itaque quid Dio appellet ἱερομήνιαν se non in-

ὥς στρατευσομένους. Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἀναχωρησάντων αὐτῶν<sup>3</sup>  
τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς ἐξελθόντες τετράδι φθίνοντος,

1. στρατευσομένοις g. δ'] om. B.F.h. 2. κρανείου C.G.K.g. ἐξελθόντος  
C.c.d.e.g.i. <sup>κξ'</sup> τετράδι G. τετάρτη e. εἰκοστῇ ἐβδόμῃ c.d.i. τετάρτη φθίν. ἐξελθ. V.  
τετράδην R.

telligere addit. Non videtur alia ratio dari posse cur Dio hos dies *ἱερομηνίαν* vocarit, quam quod illis non magis cum populo agi poterat, quam *ἱερομηνίαις* et diebus *ἑορτασίοις*. Illa porro, *ἱερομηνία Δωριεῦσι*, non minus, quam *πρæcedentia*, per *parenthesin* inseruntur. DUKER.

2. τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς—*τετράδι φθίνοντος*] The month before Carneus was Hecatombeus, corresponding to the Athenian Hecatombeon: and Carneus itself corresponded with the Athenian Metageitnion, in which a festival in honour of Apollo was celebrated also at Athens. The Carnean festival took place about our months of July and August. See Herodot. VII. 206, 2, 3. VIII. 72, 2. Müller, Orchomenos, p. 327. and Dörer, I. p. 354, 355. But there is great obscurity in what is said respecting the Argives setting out from home on the 27th of Hecatombeus, as well as in the words that follow. Adhering to Bekker's text and stopping, that is, connecting *πάντα τὸν χρόνον* with *ἄγοντες*, and not with *ἐρέβαλον*, I would offer the following attempt at explanation. The object of the Argives seems to have been to delay their invasion till the latest moment, in order that the sacred month might have begun before the allies of Epidaurus could receive intelligence of the attack made upon her; and yet to cross their own frontier before the period of the festival began, that the *διαβατήρια* might be performed successfully. Now if we suppose that the sacredness of the month Carneus extended itself to the three last days of the preceding month Hecatombeus, or that some other great festival took place in those three days, (as the Panathenæa at Athens did actually begin on the 28th of the corresponding month Hecatombeon,) so that the *διαβατήρια* could not have been performed successfully after the 27th, we can understand at once the whole passage. To conceal their intentions

as long as possible, the Argives did not commence their march till the very last day on which they could lawfully pass their frontiers for any hostile purpose. Accordingly they marched without interruption during the whole day, reached the frontier and crossed it before night, and were thus actually in the Epidaurian territory when the sacred period began. But so soon as it began, no Dorian army could cross its own frontiers till it was over; and thus the allies of Epidaurus, on hearing of the invasion, were utterly unable to give any assistance; the Corinthians and Phliasians advancing as far as the borders of Epidaurus, but being unable to leave their own limits, so as to cross them. Whereas the Argives, having no need to perform the *διαβατήρια*, as they were already out of their own territory, had nothing to prevent them from carrying on their hostile operations during the whole period of the sacred month.

[Göller translates, "Sed agmen ducenties die quarto a fine Hecatombei tum hoc die tum per omne tempus usque ad initium Carneorum, i. e. per decem fere dies Epidauriorum agrum incursione vastabant." He adds, "Per ipsa Carneia ab armis recedebant, nam ea universis Doriensibus sacra erant. Hinc patet, ex Vat. H. Græv. "[B.K.h.] legendum esse ἐρέβαλον pro ἐρέβαλον." Bishop Thirlwall says, "The Argives began their march on a day which they had always been used to keep holy, and made an irruption with the usual ravages into the Epidaurian territory." He translates therefore *καὶ ἄγοντες—πάντα τὸν χρόνον*, "Although they were always in the habit of keeping this day sacred." But can Thucydides have written *καὶ ἄγοντες* as signifying *καὶ περ ἄγοντες*? Yet the interpretation given in my original note must be wrong, so far as relates to *πάντα τὸν χρόνον*: for the words cannot signify, I think, *ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν*.



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καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην πάντα τὸν χρόνον, ἐσέβαλον  
 4 ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν καὶ ἐδήουν. Ἐπιδαυριοὶ δὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους  
 ἐπεκαλοῦντο· ὧν τινὲς οἱ μὲν τὸν μῆνα προῦφασίσαντο, οἱ  
 δὲ καὶ ἐς μεθορίαν τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας ἐλθόντες ἡσύχαζον.  
 LV. καὶ καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἐν τῇ Ἐπιδαύρῳ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἦσαν, 5  
 ἐς Μαντίνειαν πρεσβεῖαι ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ξυνῆλθον, Ἀθη-  
 ναίων παρακαλεσάντων. καὶ γιγνομένων λόγων  
 Εὐφαιμίδας ὁ Κορίνθιος οὐκ ἔφη τοὺς λόγους  
 τοῖς ἔργοις ὁμολογεῖν· σφεῖς μὲν γὰρ περὶ  
 εἰρήνης συγκαθῆσθαι, τοὺς δ' Ἐπιδαυρίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά- 10  
 χους καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους μεθ' ὅπλων ἀντιτετάχθαι· διαλῦσαι  
 οὖν πρῶτον χρῆναι ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας τὰ στρατόπεδα,  
 2 καὶ οὕτω πάλιν λέγειν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης. καὶ πεισθέντες  
 ὄχοντο καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἀπήγαγον ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας.  
 ὕστερον δὲ ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ξυνελθόντες οὐδ' ὥς ἐδυνήθησαν 15  
 ξυμβῆναι, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν ἐσέ-  
 3 βαλον καὶ ἐδήουν. ἐξεστράτευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς  
 Καρύας, καὶ ὥς οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο,

1. ἐσέβαλλον B.K.h. Poppo. Goell. 2. ἐπιδαυρίων d. 3. προφασίσαντες e.  
 5. ἐπιδαυρίῳ E. οἱ ἀργεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt articulum. 6. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. εὐφαιμίδας  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφαιμίδας h.  
 vulgo ἐφαιμίδας. Conf. II. 33, 1. et Valcken. ad Herodot. IV. 150, 2. 9. σφᾶς R.  
 10. συγκαθῆσθαι B.F.f.g. 12. ἐφ' H. Poppo. Goell. ἐλθόντα E. 13. περὶ  
 εἰρήνην N. Artic. om. V. 14. ἐπήγαγον c. 15. ξυνελθόντας g.h. 16. ἐσέβαλ-  
 λον h. 17. ἐστράτευσαν Q. 18. ὥς δ' ἐνταῦθα C. prima manu. τὰ] om. g.

I am unable therefore to find any explanation of the passage which is altogether satisfactory.]

I. καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην] Portus et Acacius hoc de celebratione dierum festorum acceperunt. Et sic ante eos alii apud Scholiasten. Mihi Valla rectius videtur vertisse, *itinere facto*. Nam ut ἄγειν, ἀπάγειν, ἐξάγειν, et προσάγειν τὴν στρατίαν, ita etiam ἐλ-  
 λειπτικῶς eadem omnia sola dicuntur. Xenophon. I. Cyrop. in fin. \*H ὅπως πρὸς πολεμίους προσάγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν ἀπὸ πολεμίων, ἢ ὅπως πρὸς τείχος ἄγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν. Ibid. εἶγε δὴ σοι κατὰ κέρας ἄγοντι—καὶ εἴ σοι ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγοντι.

Idem II. 59. Καὶ οὕτως ἐξάγει δὴ ὥς εἰς θήραν παρεσκευασμένος. Et III. p. 83. \*Οτι ἡδη καιρὸς εἶη ἄγειν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. DUKER.

12. ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐλθόντας] "That duties from both of the parties now negotiating at Mantinea, should first go and separate the opposing armies." And so Dobree also understands the passage.

17. ἐς Καρύας] Caryæ appears to have been on the road from Sparta to Tegea, under mount Parnon, and near the head of one of the valleys which run down from Parnon into the valley of the Œnus, the stream which joins the

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ἐπανεχώρησαν. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ τεμόντες τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας ὡς τὸ 4  
τρίτον μέρος ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἶκον. καὶ Ἀθηναίων αὐτοῖς χίλιοι  
ἐβοήθησαν ὅπλῃται καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης στρατηγός· πυθόμενοι  
δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν ἔτι  
5 αὐτῶν ἔδει, ἀπῆλθον. καὶ τὸ θέρος οὕτω διήλθεν.

LVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι λα-  
θόντες Ἀθηναίους φρουροὺς τε τριακοσίους καὶ Ἀγῃσιπ-  
πίδαν ἄρχοντα κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον  
ἐσέπεμψαν. Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐλθόντες παρ' Ἀθη- 2  
ναίους ἐπεκάλουν ὅτι γεγραμμένον ἐν ταῖς  
σπονδαῖς διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἐκάστους μὴ ἔαν  
πολεμίους διέναι, ἑάσειαν κατὰ θάλασσαν  
παραπλεῦσαι· καὶ εἰ μὴ κἀκεῖνοι ἐς Πύλον  
κομιοῦσιν ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς Μεσσηνίους καὶ Εἰλωτας,  
15 ἀδίκησεν αὐτοί. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου πείσαντος τῇ 3  
μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι οὐκ ἐνέμειναν οἱ Λακε-  
δαιμόνιοι τοῖς ὅρκοις, ἐς δὲ Πύλον ἐκόμισαν τοὺς ἐκ Κρανίων

1. ὥς] om. B.h. 3. καὶ ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. πυθόμενος C.F.H.K.R.c.d.e.f.g.k.  
5. ἀπῆλθε C.d.i. 6. λαθόντες τοὺς ἀθηναίους V.d. 7. φρουροὺς τετρακοσίους K.  
ἀγῃσιππίδαν E. ἀγῃσιππίδαν R.F. 8. ἐς] ὡς N.V. om. B. ἐπιδαυρίαν e.  
11. ἐκάστοο Q. 13. καὶ εἰ] κεί K. 14. τοὺς] καὶ i. 15. ἀδίκησεν C.  
16. ἐπέγραψαν I. 17. ἐν κρανίῳ g.

Eurotas from the north-east, just above Sparta. See Colonel Leake, Trav. in Morea, vol. III. p. 30. vol. II. p. 531. Compare also Polybius, XVI. 37. Pausanias, II. 38. III. 10. Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 5, 25, 27.

4. ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι] "Had ended their expedition," i. e. were returned home again. Compare Lysias, pro Milite, p. 319. Reiske. ἐδήλωσα ὅτι ἐστρατεύ-  
μενος εἶην, i. e. as Taylor rightly interprets it, "Rude donatum esse." And again, Eratosthen. p. 419. ἐπειδὴ αἱ ταραχαὶ γεγενημένοι ἦσαν, i. e. "were over." Poppo ascribes this sense of the word to the preposition, rather than to the tense; (Prolegom. I. p. 246.) but ἐκστρατεύω occurs in this very chapter, §. 3, and in the preceding one, §. 1, and again in the

58th, §. 1, always in its ordinary meaning of "marching out of one's own territory," and not of "completing" "an expedition."

[Göller in his second edition proposes to strike out the conjunction δὲ after πυθόμενοι, referring the participle to the preceding clause, and interpreting ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι simply, "profectos" "esse ad bellicam expeditionem."]

15. τῇ μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν] This was an intermediate step, to shew that they did not renounce the treaty with Lacedæmon utterly. Had they done so, the monument on which the treaty was engraved would have been destroyed altogether. See Demosthen. Melagopolit. p. 209. Reiske. δέ τὰς στήλας καθελείν αὐτοὺς τὰς πρὸς Θηβαίους.

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

4 Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἡσύχαζον. τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα  
 τοῦτον πολεμούντων Ἀργείων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων μάχη μὲν  
 οὐδεμία ἐγένετο ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐνέδραι δὲ καὶ καταδρομαί,  
 5 ἐν αἷς ὡς τύχοιεν ἐκατέρων τινὲς διεφθείροντο. καὶ τελευ-  
 τῶντος τοῦ χειμῶνος πρὸς ἕα ἤδη κλίμακας ἔχοντες οἱ 5  
 Ἀργεῖοι ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπίδauρον, ὡς ἐρήμου οὔσης διὰ  
 τὸν πόλεμον βία αἰρήσοντες· καὶ ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον. καὶ ὁ  
 χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ τρίτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ  
 ἐτελεύτα.

LVII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους μεσοῦντος Λακεδαι- 10  
 μόνιοι, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ τε Ἐπιδαυριοὶ ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἐτα-

A. C. 418. Ol. 90. 3.

ARGOLIS.

At last the Lacedæ-  
 monians are aroused,  
 and invade Argolis  
 with the combined  
 force of their whole  
 confederacy.

2

λαϊπώρουν καὶ τὰλλα ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ τὰ  
 μὲν ἀφεστήκει τὰ δ' οὐ καλῶς εἶχε, νομίσαντες,  
 εἰ μὴ προκαταλήψονται ἐν τάχει, ἐπὶ πλεόν  
 χωρήσεσθαι αὐτὰ, ἐστράτευον αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ 15  
 Εἰλωτες πανδημεὶ ἐπ' Ἀργος· ἡγέιτο δὲ Ἀγισ  
 ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. ξυνε-  
 στράτευον δ' αὐτοῖς Τεγεᾶται καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων  
 Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοι ἦσαν. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελο-  
 ποννήσου ξύμμαχοι καὶ οἱ ἔξωθεν ἐς Φλιοῦντα ξυνελέγοντο, 20  
 Βοιωτοὶ μὲν πεντακισχίλιοι ὀπλίται καὶ τοσοῦτοι ψιλοὶ καὶ  
 ἱππῆς πεντακόσιοι καὶ ἄμπιποι ἴσοι, Κορίνθιοι δὲ δισχιλίοι

2. πολεμούντων τῶν ἀργείων B.h. 3. ἐκδρομαί h. 4. ἐφθείροντο K.Q.  
 6. ἦλθον] ἐλθόντες B.h. 7. αἰρήσονται d. 8. καὶ τὸ τρίτον g. καὶ τρίτον—  
 ἐτελεύτα] om. d. 10. μεσοῦντος] om. Q. 13. ἀφεστήκει A.B.h. ceteri ἀφει-  
 στήκει. 14. προκαταλήψονται E.G. καταλήψονται A.B.F.h. Bekker. ed. 1832.  
 15. αὐτοὺς c. τὰ αὐτὰ K. 16. ἐς K.c.d.i. ἄργους Q. δ] om. h.  
 17. Λακεδαιμονίων] om. g. 18. τεγεᾶται καὶ A.B.F.H.Q.V.e.f. Porpo. Goell.  
 Bekk. ceteri τεγεᾶται τε καί. ἀρκάδες L.O.P.Q. 20. φλιοῦντα i. φιλιοῦντα  
 B.h. φιλιοῦντα Q. φιλειοῦντα E. prim. man. 22. καὶ ἄμπιποι—ὀπλίται] om. K.  
 ἄμπιποι A.B.C.E.F.G.V.c.g.k. ἴσοι] ὅσοι A.B.

I. Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι] ὥστε ληΐζεσθαι.  
 SCHOL.

6. ὡς ἐρήμου οὔσης] They expected  
 that the force of the Epidaurians would  
 be dispersed over their whole territory  
 in defending forts and strong positions,  
 on account of the plundering warfare  
 which the Argives were carrying on,

and that the city would thus be left  
 defenceless.

22. ἄμπιποι] Foot soldiers interspersed  
 among the cavalry, and armed with  
 missile weapons. See Schneider on  
 Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 5, 23, and Har-  
 pocraton, in ἄμπιποι. They seem to  
 be the same sort of troops with the



ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3:

ὀπλῖται, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ὥς ἕκαστοι, Φλιάσιοι δὲ πανστρατιά, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἦν τὸ στράτευμα. LVIII. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ

They enter the Argive territory in three divisions, and cut off the Argive army from

5 Argos.

προαισθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον τὴν παρασκευὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸν Φλιούντα βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἄλλοις προσμίξαι ἐχώρουν,

τότε δὴ ἐξεστράτευσαν καὶ αὐτοί. ἐβοήθησαν δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Μαντινῆς, ἔχοντες τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους, καὶ Ἡλείων τρισχίλιοι ὀπλῖται. καὶ προϊόντες ἀπαντῶσι τοῖς Λακεδαι- 2 μονίοις ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν

10 ἑκάτεροι λόφον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι ὥς μεμονωμένοις τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις παρεσκευάζοντο μάχεσθαι, ὁ δὲ Ἅγισ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸν στρατὸν καὶ λαθὼν ἐπορεύετο ἐς Φλιούντα παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυμμάχους. καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι 3 αἰσθόμενοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἐχώρουν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐς Ἄργος, ἔπειτα  
15 δὲ ἡ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων καταβήσεσθαι, τὴν κατὰ Νεμέαν ὁδόν. Ἅγισ δὲ ταύτην μὲν 4 ἦν προσεδέχοντο οὐκ ἐτράπετο, παραγγείλας δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀρκάσι καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις ἄλλην ἐχώρησε χαλεπὴν, καὶ κατέβη ἐς τὸ Ἀργείων πεδίον· καὶ Κορίνθιοι

3. τό τε Heilman. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τότε. 4. φιλιοῦντ  
B.h. φλιοῦντα c.i. 6. δὲ Q. 7. τοὺς] om. d. 8. προσιώντες L.O.P.  
9. λαμβάνουσιν I. 10. μεμονωμένοι h. 13. φιλιοῦντα B. φλειοῦντα h.  
φλιοῦντα i. οἱ] om. f. 14. ἔπειτα A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. omisso δέ.  
15. τοὺς λακ. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμ. E.G. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων τοὺς λακ. A.B.h. Bekk.  
16. νέμεαν G. 19. ἀργεῖον K.P.

ἱπποδρόμοι ψιλοὶ of Herodotus, VII. 158, 4. Xenophon expressly calls them πεζοὶ ἄμυπποι. Their use is described by Cæsar, Bell. Gall. I. 48. ed. Delph. Bell. Civil. III. 84.

9. ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας] Methydrium stood in the upper valley of the Ladon, or rather of the Tragus, which flows into the Ladon. It was separated by a mountain ridge from the plain of Mantinea; and the Lacedæmonians took this more circuitous route to Phlius, in order to avoid passing by Mantinea. From Methydrium the right march of Agis would pass by Orchomenus, the Zerethra, or Catavo-

thra of Skotini, and Alea; from whence it would cross over into the valley of the Asopus, in which Phlius stands. See Col. Leake, Trav. in Morea, vol. II. p. 57, 58.

Μεθυδρίῳ] Μεθύδριον τῆς Μεγαλοπολίτιδος vocat Polybius IV. 11. Nam ex quo condita est Megalopolis, in vicum degeneravit; unde inter Κώμας recenset Pausanias, a quo etiam nominis ratio petatur. Meminerunt ejus etiam Plutarch. Cleon. p. 806. Plin. I. 420. Porphy. de Abstin. II. 16. WASS. Vide etiam Holstenium ad Stephanum. DUKER.

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

καὶ Πελληνῆς καὶ Φλιάσιοι ὄρθιον ἐτέραν ἐπορεύοντο· τοῖς δὲ Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ Σικυνώνιους εἶρητο τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέας ὁδὸν καταβαίνειν, ἥ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καθῆντο, ὅπως εἰ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰόντες ἐς τὸ πεδίον βοηθοῖεν, ἐφεπόμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις χρῶντο. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτω διατάξας καὶ ἐσβαλὼν ἐς τὸ πεδίον ἐδήου Σάμινθόν τε καὶ ἄλλα· LIX. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι γνόντες ἐβοήθουν ἡμέρας ἥδη ἐκ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ περιτυχόντες τῷ Φλιασίων καὶ Κορινθίων στρατοπέδῳ τῶν μὲν Φλιασίων ὀλίγους ἀπέκτειναν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Κορινθίων αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλείους διεφθάρησαν. καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οἱ Μεγαρῆς καὶ οἱ Σικυνῶνιοι ἐχώρουν, ὥσπερ εἶρητο αὐτοῖς, ἐπὶ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους οὐκέτι κατέλαβον, ἀλλὰ καταβάντες, ὡς ἑώρων τὰ ἑαυτῶν δηγούμενα, ἐς μάχην παρετάσσοντο. ἀντι- 15 3 παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. ἐν μέσῳ δὲ ἀπειλημμένοι ἦσαν οἱ Ἀργεῖοι· ἐκ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ πεδίου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εἶργον τῆς πόλεως καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτῶν, καθ-

I. παλληνεῖς B.h. καὶ οἱ φλιάσιοι K. ὄρθριον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.P.R. b.c.e.g.h.i.k. ὄρθριοι Q. ὄρθρειοι d. κατὰ ὄρθριον L.O. ὁδὸν K. 3. εἰ] om. G. οἱ] om. Q.f.g. καθῆντο E. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. κάθηντο A.B.F.H.h.

κάθηντο K. ἐκάθηντο V. ἐπεκάθηντο e. vulgo ἐκάθηντο. οἱ] om. C.G.R.g. 5. ἐχρῶντο c.d.i. 6. ἐς τὸ πεδίον] om. d.i. 7. ἐσεβοήθουν Q. 8. τῷ] τῶν b.c.d.i. 11. καὶ μεγαρῆς K. 15. ἀντεπαρεσκευάζοντο C.E.F.G.H.I.K.P.R.V. b.c.f.i.k. ἀντεπαρασκευάζοντο d. 16. δὲ οἱ K. ἐν—λακεδαιμόνιοι in margine G. μέσῳ K. 18. εἶργον] om. d.i. τῆς A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀπὸ τῆς. Conf. 2, 85, 1. εἶργεσθαι τῆς θαλάσσης. καθύπερθεν G.L.O.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. καθύπερ H. καθύπερ E.F.

I. ὄρθιον] Subintellige ὁδὸν, et respondent τοῖς, ἄλλην χαλεπὴν. nihil ergo mutandum. WASS. Scriptura, quam Vallam sequutum esse putat Stephanus, defendi posset ex hoc Menandri in Ὀργῇ apud Athenæum VI. 10. ὄρθριος πρὸς τὴν σελήνην ἔτρεχε. Sed haud dubie rectum esse ὄρθιον. Vel pueris notum est hoc Hesiodi, μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος οἶμος ἐπ' αὐτήν. DUKER.

6. Σάμινθον] "Saminthus," says Col. Leake, "may possibly have been" at Kutzopódhi, where remains of antiquity are sometimes found." Trav. in Morea, vol. II. p. 415. The road

followed by Agis, he supposes to have been over the mountains of Lyrceia, by which he would have descended into the plain of Argos, so as to cut off the Argives who were on the Tretus, or the road from Nemea, from retreating upon their city.

10. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλείους διεφθάρησαν] Compare Livy XXI. 29. "Victi amplius ducenti ceciderunt." "They suffered themselves, in not much greater numbers." The correction αὐτοῖς appears to me most needless. Compare also V. 115, 1. Ἀργεῖοι—διεφθάρησαν ὡς ὀγδοήκοντα.

ὑπερθε δὲ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Πελληνῆς, τὸ δὲ πρὸς  
 Νεμέας Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Σικυνώνιοι καὶ Μεγαρῆς. ἵπποι δὲ αὐτοῖς  
 οὐ παρήσαν· οὐ γάρ πω οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μόνοι τῶν ξυμμάχων  
 ἦκον. τὸ μὲν οὖν πλῆθος τῶν Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων  
 5 οὐχ οὕτω δεινὸν τὸ παρὸν ἐνόμιζον, ἀλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἡ  
 μάχῃ ἔσσεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπειληφέναι ἐν τῇ  
 αὐτῶν τε καὶ πρὸς τῇ πόλει. τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων δύο ἄνδρες, 5  
 Θράσυλλός τε τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν εἰς ὧν καὶ Ἀλκίφρων  
 πρόξενος Λακεδαιμονίων, ἥδη τῶν στρατοπέδων ὅσον οὐ  
 10 ξυνιόντων προσελθόντε Ἄγιδι διελεγέσθην μὴ ποιεῖν μάχην·  
 ἐτοίμους γὰρ εἶναι Ἀργείους δίκας δοῦναι καὶ δέξασθαι ἴσας  
 καὶ ὁμοίας, εἴ τι ἐπικαλοῦσιν Ἀργείοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ τὸ  
 λοιπὸν εἰρήνην ἄγειν σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους. LX. καὶ οἱ  
 μὲν ταῦτα εἰπόντες τῶν Ἀργείων ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν καὶ οὐ τοῦ  
 15 πλῆθους κελεύσαντος εἶπον· καὶ ὁ Ἄγισ δεξάμενος τοὺς  
 λόγους αὐτὸς, καὶ οὐ μετὰ τῶν πλειόνων οὐδὲ αὐτὸς βουλευ-  
 σάμενος ἀλλ' ἡ ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ κοινώσας τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρα-  
 τευομένων, σπένδεται τέσσαρας μῆνας ἐν οἷς ἔδει ἐπιτελέσαι  
 αὐτοὺς τὰ ῥηθέντα. καὶ ἀπήγαγε τὸν στρατὸν εὐθύς, οὐδενὶ  
 20 φράσας τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ 2  
 ξύμμαχοι εἶποντο μὲν ὥς ἡγείτο διὰ τὸν νόμον, ἐν αἰτία δ'

1. δὲ οἱ κορίνθιοι K. φλιάσιοι καὶ κορίνθ. V. παλληγείς h. 3. μόνοι]  
 om. c.i. 4. ἦκον—ξυμμάχων in margine G. οὐκ K. 7. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.  
 K.L.N.O.Q.V. Porro. 8. θράσυλλος E.d.e.f. 9. οὐκ ἐξιόντων A.B.h. οὐπω  
 ξυνιόντων e. 10. προσελθόντες A.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f. προελθόντες d.i.  
 τῷ Ἄγιδι H. μὴ μάχην ποιεῖν V. 14. τῶν ἀργείων] om. d. ἐφ' ἑαυτ. R.  
 οὐδὲ pro οὐ R. 15. κελεύοντος e. ὁ] om. d.i. 16. τῶν] om. K. 17. ἡ] om. d.  
 ἢ E. ἐν] om. e.i. post ἀνδρὶ ponit L. κοινώσασθαι A.F.R.e.h. κοινωσά-  
 μένος Q. ξυστρατευσαμένων K.

8. τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν] These had reference, probably, to the number of "five lochi," spoken of ch. 72, 4. And the lochi of Sparta were also originally five, according to the Scholiast on IV. 8, 9. In both instances they were not originally military, but political divisions, founded, however, as far as we can judge from the names of the Spartan lochi, not on birth, but on place,

like the local tribes of Rome.

17. τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρατευομένων] Namely, the polemarchs, (Xen. Rep. Lac. XIII. 1.) two of the ephori, who used to accompany a Spartan king on foreign service; (Xenoph. Hellen. II. 4, 36.) those of the ὁμοιοι, (Xenoph. de Rep. Laced. XIII. 1.) and the two Pythii. (Herodot. VI. 57, 2, 4.) See also Müller, Dorier, II. p. 240.



εἶχον κατ' ἀλλήλους πολλῇ τὸν Ἄγιν, νομίζοντες ἐν καλῷ  
 παρατυχὸν σφίσι ξυμβαλεῖν, καὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῶν ἀποκε-  
 κλημένων καὶ ὑπὸ ἱππέων καὶ πεζῶν, οὐδὲν δράσαντας ἄξιον  
 3 τῆς παρασκευῆς ἀπιέναι. στρατόπεδον γὰρ δὴ τοῦτο κάλλι-  
 στον Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν μέχρι τοῦδε ξυνήλθεν· ὥφθη δὲ μά- 5  
 λιστα ἕως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ, ἐν ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε  
 πανστρατιᾷ ἦσαν καὶ Ἀρκάδες καὶ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ  
 Σικυώνιοι καὶ Πελληνηὶς καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Μεγαρήs, καὶ οὗτοι  
 πάντες λογάδες ἀφ' ἐκάστων, ἀξιόμαχοι δοκοῦντες εἶναι οὐ τῇ  
 Ἀργείων μόνον ξυμμαχίᾳ ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλῃ ἔτι προσγενομένη. 10  
 4 τὸ μὲν οὖν στρατόπεδον οὕτως ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχοντες τὸν Ἄγιν  
 5 ἀνεχώρουν τε καὶ διελύθησαν ἐπ' οἴκου ἕκαστοι. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ  
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ἐν πολλῷ πλείονι αἰτίᾳ εἶχον τοὺς σπεισαμέ-  
 νους ἄνευ τοῦ πλήθους, νομίζοντες κἀκεῖνοι μὴ ἂν σφίσι  
 ποτὲ κάλλιον παρασχὸν Λακεδαιμονίους διαπεφευγῆναι· πρὸς 15  
 τε γὰρ τῇ σφετέρᾳ πόλει καὶ μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν  
 6 ξυμμάχων τὸν ἀγῶνα ἂν γίγνεσθαι. τὸν τε Θράσυλλον  
 ἀναχωρήσαντες ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ, οὐπερ τὰς ἀπὸ στρατείας

1. πολλῇ κατ' ἀλλήλους P. ἐν τῷ καλῷ K. 2. ἀποκεκλημένων F.H.L.O.k.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκεκλειμένων A.B.h. ἀποκεκλιμένων C.g. vulgo ἀποκε-  
 κλεισμένων. 3. ἀπὸ ἱππέων d. δράσαντας Haack. Goell. vulgo δράσαντες.  
 4. δὴ om. G. 6. ὅ οἱ λακεδ. K. 8. καὶ πελλ. καὶ φλιάσιοι om. K. 9. ἐφ' e.  
 10. καὶ] "immo κἄν" Bekk. in ed. 1832. ἄλλῃ τῇ ἔτι L.O. τῇ ἔτι, omissis καὶ  
 ἄλλῃ, P. προσγενομένη P. 13. πολλῷ ἐν πλ. L.O. ἐν] om. Q. αἰτία] om. P.  
 15. παρασχέιν d.i. 16. καὶ ξυμμάχων Q. 17. θράσυλλον E.e. 18. χαράνδρῳ d.i.  
 στρατείας L.O. corr. F. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατιᾶs.

1. ἐν καλῷ] Thucyd. cap. præced. §. 4.  
 Ἄλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἡ μάχη ἔσεσθαι.  
 DUKER.

6. Ἔως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ] ζη-  
 τεῖται πῶs, τριχῇ διαιεθέντος τοῦ τῶν  
 Πελοποννησίων στρατεύματος εἰς Φλιοῦν-  
 τα, καὶ ἐνὸς μόνου μέρους τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέαν  
 ἵκνους, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἄλλαις χρησαμένων  
 ὁδοῖς καὶ οὐδαμοῦ συμμιζάντων, ἔφη ἀθρό-  
 ος αὐτοὺς ὄφθαι περὶ Νεμέαν. μὴ ποτε  
 δὲ μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀναχωροῦντα τὰ  
 τρία μέρη ὀπίσω ἐπὶ Φλιοῦντα, ἐν Νεμέᾳ  
 πάντα ἐγένετο. εὐπορος γὰρ ἦδε ἡ ὁδός·  
 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ἐγγύθεν  
 πάντας ἦξειν ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην προσδεχάμε-  
 νοι, προαπῆντων εἰς τὴν Νεμέαν. SCHOL.

11. ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχοντες] Vide Diod.  
 Sicul. p. 326. a. WASS.

18. ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ] "In the bed of  
 "the Charadrus;" a mere winter tor-  
 rent [ποταμὸν χεῖμαρρον, Pausan. II.  
 25.] which flows close under the walls  
 of Argos. It is now called the "Re-  
 "ma." [τὸ ρέυμα τοῦ Ἀργεῖου. Porpo.]  
 See Col. Leake, Trav. in the Morea,  
 vol. II. p. 364, 394. The military  
 courts were held without the city, be-  
 cause within the walls the ordinary  
 law, with its forms and privileges,  
 would have resumed its authority;  
 whereas the proceedings in the Chara-  
 drus appear to have been arbitrary and

ARCADIA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

δίκας πρὶν ἐσιέναι κρίνουσιν, ἥρξαντο λεύειν. ὁ δὲ καταφυγὼν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν περιγίγνεται· τὰ μέντοι χρήματα ἐδήμευσαν αὐτοῦ.

LXI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀθηναίων βοηθησάντων χιλίων ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τριακοσίων ἱππέων, ὧν ἐστρατήγουν Λάχης καὶ

ARCADIA.

An Athenian force arrives at Argos, and prevails on the Argives to disavow the truce.

The allies then invade Arcadia, and reduce

10 Orchomenus.

Νικόστρατος, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι (ὅμως γὰρ τὰς σπονδὰς ὥκνουν λῦσαι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον οὐ προσήγον βουλομένους χρηματίσαι, πρὶν ἢ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι (ἔτι γὰρ παρήσαν) κατη-

νάγκασαν δεόμενοι. καὶ ἔλεγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀλκιβιάδου πρεσβευτοῦ παρόντος, ἔν τε τοῖς Ἀργείοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα, ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν (ἐν καιρῷ γὰρ παρεῖναι σφέις) ἄπτε-  
15 σθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου. καὶ πείσαντες ἐκ τῶν λόγων τοὺς ξυμμάχους εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικὸν πάντες πλὴν Ἀργείων· οὗτοι δὲ ὅμως καὶ πεισθέντες ὑπελείποντο πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ οὗτοι ἦλθον. καὶ προσκαθεζόμενοι τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν πάντες ἐπολιόρκουν  
20 καὶ προσβολὰς ἐποιοῦντο, βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε προσγενέ-

1. ἐπιέναι N.V. λέγειν K. 5. ἱππέων καὶ τριακοσίων ὀπλιτῶν h. ἐστρα-  
τήγει d.i. 9. πρὶν οἱ d. 11. οἱ] om. K. 13. ξυμμάχων ἐγεγέννητο d.i.  
ξυμμάχων γεγένοντο e. 14. σφᾶς f. ἄπτεσθε l.k. 15. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ K.  
16. τὸν ὀρχομενὸν N.V. 17. πάντες] om. d. 19. προκαθεζόμενοι K.O.P.b.c.  
ἀρχόμενοι g.

irregular. So also the Comitia Centuriata at Rome always met in the Campus Martius without the walls, because their original character and divisions were military, and the people, when assembled according to centuries, was called "Exercitus." Livy, XXXIX. 15. And for the place chosen for these courts at Argos, compare the Caput Aquæ Ferentinæ, (whose deep wooded glen may be seen at Marino, on the road from Albano to Frascati,) so famous as the scene of the national assemblies of the Latins.

2. περιγίγνεται] Thomas Mag. in περιεγένετο. DUKER.

14. καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν—χρῆναι] The construction is here again confused; for either the conjunction ought to have been placed earlier in the sentence, ὅτι καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ οὐκ ὀρθῶς—γένοντο,—καὶ νῦν ἄπτεσθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου, or else, instead of ἄπτεσθαι—τοῦ πολέμου, the sentence ought to have run, καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν ἐμπόδιον εἶεν τῷ πολέμῳ.

16. Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικόν] Recte additur hic, et apud Herodotum Ἀρκαδικόν, ut nempe a Bæotico distinguatur. WASS.

σθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὄμηροι ἐκ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἦσαν αὐτόθι ὑπὸ  
 5 Λακεδαιμονίων κείμενοι. οἱ δὲ Ὀρχομένιοι δέισαντες τὴν τε  
 τοῦ τείχους ἀσθένειαν καὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ ὥς  
 οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθει, μὴ προαπόλωνται, ξυνέβησαν ὥστε  
 ξύμμαχοί τε εἶναι καὶ ὁμήρους σφῶν τε αὐτῶν δοῦναι 5  
 Μαντινεῦσι, καὶ οὓς κατέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, παραδοῦναι.

LXII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἔχοντες ἤδη τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν ἐβου-  
 λεύοντο οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐφ' ὃ τι χρὴ πρῶτον ἰέναι τῶν λοιπῶν.

They then proceed to  
 attack Tegea.

καὶ Ἡλείοι μὲν ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐκέλευον, Μαν-  
 τινῆς δὲ ἐπὶ Τέγεαν· καὶ προσέθεντο οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Ἀθη- 10  
 2 ναῖοι τοῖς Μαντινεῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἡλείοι ὀργισθέντες ὅτι  
 οὐκ ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐψηφίσαντο ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἶκον· οἱ δὲ  
 ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Μαντινείᾳ ὥς ἐπὶ  
 Τέγεαν ἰόντες. καὶ τινες αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτῶν Τεγεατῶν ἐν τῇ  
 πόλει ἐνεδίδοσαν τὰ πράγματα. 15

LXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ Ἀργους  
 τὰς τετραμήνους σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, Ἀγιν ἐν μεγάλῃ

LACEDÆMON.

The Lacedæmonians  
 are displeased with Ag-  
 is for withdrawing  
 their army from Argo-  
 2 lis, and appoint a coun-

αἰτία εἶχον οὐ χειρωσάμενον σφίσιν Ἀργος,  
 παρασχὼν καλῶς ὥς οὐπω πρότερον αὐτοῖ  
 ἐνόμιζον· ἀθρόους γὰρ τοσοῦτους ξυμμάχους 20  
 καὶ τοιοῦτους οὐ ῥάδιον εἶναι λαβεῖν. ἐπειδὴ

2. ὀρχομενοὶ E.  
 συνέβησαν F.

τε] om. L.O.P.d.

4. ἀπόλωνται g. προαπὸλλ. V.

5. δοῦναι μαντινεῦσι A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.Q.V.g.h. Haack.

6. οὓς] οὐ B.

7. ἐβούλοντο R.

10. καὶ ἀθην.] καὶ om. E.

13. μαντινία E.K.

14. ἰόντας B.

αὐτοῖς

om. g. αὐτῶν τεγεατῶν B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.b.c.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν τῶν τεγεατῶν.

15. ἐνέδοσαν Q.k.

17. τετραμ-

μένους B.i. τετραμμένους h.

18. κοινωσάμενον d. χειρωσάμενοι h.

19. παρα-

σχεῖν d. καλὸν e.

15. ἐνεδίδοσαν] Habet significationem  
 proditionis. Sic IV. 76, 3. Χαιρώνειαν δὲ  
 —ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐνεδίδοσαν. Ibid.  
 89, 1, et VII. 48, 2. DUKER.

ἐνεδίδοσαν τὰ πράγματα] "Were dis-  
 posed, or prepared, to give up to them  
 "the government of Tegea." Compare  
 IV. 89, 1. ὥς τῷ Ἱπποκράτει τὰ ἐν τοῖς  
 Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδοτο. In IV. 103, 2, 3. 104,  
 3, 4. the words ἐνδιδόναι and προδιδόναι  
 both occur with reference to the same

thing, the surrender of Amphipolis;  
 but with this difference, that the former  
 expresses more the notion of "yielding,  
 "giving up," whether from treachery  
 or otherwise; the latter expresses "the  
 "giving up secretly or treacherously."  
 The former is used of an army giving  
 way before an enemy in fair battle, and  
 only acquires the notion of "secret and  
 "treacherous yielding," accidentally,  
 by the force of the context.



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cil of ten to control his operations for the future.

δὲ καὶ περὶ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἡγγέλλετο ἐαλωκέναι, πολλῶ δὴ μάλλον ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ ἐβούλευον

εὐθὺς ὑπ' ὀργῆς παρὰ τὸν τρόπον τὸν ἐαυτῶν ὡς χρὴ τὴν τε οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ κατασκάψαι καὶ δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν ζημιῶσαι. ὁ δὲ παρητεῖτο μηδὲν τούτων δρᾶν· ἔργῳ γὰρ ἀγαθῷ 3 ῥύσσεσθαι τὰς αἰτίας στρατευσάμενος, ἢ τότε ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς ὃ τι βούλονται. οἱ δὲ τὴν μὲν ζημίαν καὶ τὴν κατασκαφὴν 4 ἐπέσχον, νόμον δὲ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ παρόντι, ὅς οὐπὼ πρότερον ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς· δέκα γὰρ ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν προσείλοντο 10 αὐτῷ ξυμβούλους, ἄνευ ὧν μὴ κύριον εἶναι ἀπάγειν στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. LXIV. ἐν τούτῳ δ' ἀφικνεῖται αὐτοῖς

MANTINEA.

On the alarm of the attack on Tegea, they hastily take the field with their whole force to succour it, and invade the territory of Mantinea.

ἀγγελία παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐκ Τεγέας ὅτι εἰ μὴ παρέσονται ἐν τάχει, ἀποστήσεται αὐτῶν Τέγεα πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἀφέστηκεν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ βοήθεια τῶν 2 Λακεδαιμονίων γίγνεται αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων πανδημεὶ ὀξεῖα καὶ οἷα οὐπὼ πρότερον. ἐχώρουν 3 δὲ ἐς Ὀρέσθειον τῆς Μαιναλίας· καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀρκαδῶν σφετέροις οὖσι ξυμμάχοις προεῖπον ἀθροισθεῖσιν ἰέναι κατὰ 20 πόδας αὐτῶν ἐς Τέγεαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Ὀρεσθείου πάντες ἐλθόντες, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ τὸ ἕκτον μέρος σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀποπέμψαντες ἐπ' οἴκου, ἐν ᾧ τὸ πρესβύτερόν τε καὶ τὸ

1. ἐάλων Q. 2. ἐβούλονται Q. 3. εὐθὺς] om. P. τῶν ἐαυτῶν G.L.k. τὴν οἰκίαν G.L.O.P.c.d.e.k. 6. ῥύσασθαι L.N. στρατευσόμενος A.B.E.F. H.N.V.h. 7. μὲν] om. d. 8. ἐπέσχον R. 10. ἐπάγειν Q. 11. δὲ ἀφικνεῖται F.H.K.V. αὐτοῖς ἀφικνεῖται L. 17. ὀξεῖα] om. d. οἷα A.B.E. G.H.I.P.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἷα C.F.K.N.Q.V. vulgo ὡς. 18. ὀρέσθειον A.B.E.F.G.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀρέστιον K. ὀρίσκειον γρ. F. ὀρεστίειον Q. ὀρίσειον N.V. et γρ. A.B.G. vulgo ὀρέσκειον. Sic et infra. 19. προεῖπον] om. K. 20. αὐτῶν Bekk. μὲν om. d. 21. δὲ] τε e. 22. ἐκπέμψαντος h. πρესβύτερον καὶ P. τῷ] om. L.O.P.c.k.

4. δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν] Reckoning, with Müller, that these are Æginetan drachmæ, the sum amounts to more than 27½ Euboic talents. Miltiades, however, had been fined fifty talents; (Herodot. VI. 136, 3.) and the Spartan kings were richer than almost any private citizen in Greece, as they were maintained at the public expense,

and had besides extensive landed possessions of their own in several parts of Laconia. See Müller, Dorier, II. p. 106.

7. τὴν—ζημίαν—ἐπέσχον] See the note on II. 76, 2.

18. ἐς Ὀρέσθειον] See the note on IV. 134, 1.

νεώτερον ἦν, ὥστε τὰ οἶκοι φρουρεῖν, τῷ λοιπῷ στρατεύματι ἀφικνούνται ἐς Τέγεαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀπ' Ἀρκάδων παρήσαν. πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας καὶ Λοκροὺς, βοηθεῖν κελεύοντες κατὰ τάχος ἐς Μαντίνειαν. ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἐξ ὀλίγου τε 5 ἐγίνετο, καὶ οὐ ράδιον ἦν μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμεινασι διελθεῖν τὴν πολεμίαν· ξυνέκλεγε γὰρ διὰ μέσου· ὁμως 5 δὲ ἡπείγοντο. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς παρόντας Ἀρκάδων ξυμμάχους ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Μαντινικὴν, καὶ στρατοπεδευσάμενοι πρὸς τῷ Ἡρακλείῳ ἐδήρουν τὴν γῆν. 10 LXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ὡς εἶδον αὐτοὺς, καταλαβόντες χωρίον ἐρυμνὸν καὶ δυσπρόσοδον παρετάξαντο ὡς 2 ἐς μάχην. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εὐθὺς αὐτοῖς ἐπήεσαν· καὶ μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς ἐχώρησαν, ἔπειτα τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τις 15 Ἀγιδι ἐπεβόησεν, ὁρῶν πρὸς χωρίον καρτερόν ἰόντας σφᾶς, ὅτι διανοεῖται κακὸν κακῷ ἰᾶσθαι, δηλῶν τῆς ἐξ Ἀργεῶν ἐπαίτιον ἀναχωρήσεως τὴν παροῦσαν ἄκαιρον προθυμίαν ἀνάληψιν βουλομένην

1. τὰ οἶκου L.O.d. τοὺς οἶκους c. 6. ἐγένετο f. ἀλλήλοις E.F.H.V.e.  
 7. τὴν πολεμίαν] om. N.V. in margine B.F. inter versus h. τὴν solum om. Q.  
 ξυνέκλεγε K.g. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ξυνέκλειε. 8. παρόντας] om. g.  
 9. ξυμμάχων K. 11. οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι C.V. Porro. Bekk. ἀστοὺς k. ἀπο-  
 λαβόντες K. 12. τὸ χωρίον B. 15. τῷ Ἀγιδι K. τις] της E. 16. ἐβόησεν B.  
 διεβόησεν h. ἐπεβόησεν c. ἰδὼν ἐς χωρίον c.d.i. ὁρῶν πρὸς τὸ χωρίον L.O.P.  
 18. τῆς] τὴν F.H.K. ἐπ' αἰτίου F.H.

6. μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμεινασι] “Unless in a body, and after “having waited for one another.” The conjunction καὶ therefore is right, and μηδὲ is not at all wanted in its place. Göller’s translation of these words, “nec facile erat, parva cum manu, neque que militibus se invicem præstolantibus, agrum hostilem permeare,” seems to confound the distinction between οὐ and μή. The latter word, as usual, does not deny a fact, but refers to the thought or notion of the fact. Οὐκ ἀθρόοις would assume the fact, “that the allies were not assembled in

“one body.” Μὴ ἀθρόοις is merely “supposing them not to be assembled.” So Herodotus VII. 101. 3. οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι εἰσι—μη ἐόντες ἄρθμοι: that is, “supposing they are not united,” or, “unless they unite.” Οὐκ ἐόντες ἄρθμοι would assume their not being united as a fact: “They are not equal to fight with us, because they are not united.” See Hermann on Viger, note 267.

7. ξυνέκλεγε γὰρ διὰ μέσου] “For the Argive territory closed up the communication, by lying just in the way of it.”

εἶναι. ὁ δὲ, εἴτε καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐπιβόημα εἴτε καὶ αὐτῷ ἄλλο τι 3  
ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ δόξαν ἐξαίφνης, πάλιν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ  
τάχος πρὶν ξυμμίξαι ἀπήγε. καὶ ἀφικόμενος πρὸς τὴν Τε- 4  
γαέτιν τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν ἐς τὴν Μαντινικὴν, περὶ οὐπερ ὡς

I. εἴτε] om. h. καὶ] om. Q. διὰ] om. P. εἴτε αὐτῷ Q. 3. ξυμμίξαι]  
ξυμβῆναι B.h. γεάτιν C.G. sed in marg. τεγέαν γῆν. τεγεάτην E. 4. ἐς  
(vel εἰς) A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Valckenar. ad Herodot.  
VII. 208, 3. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς. τῇ] om. L.O. ὡς]  
ἐς d.e. ὡς ἐς L.O.P.c.g.k.

I. ἄλλο τι, ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ] "Or  
"whether it was that he himself was  
"suddenly struck by some resolution,  
"other than what he had determined  
"on before." The words ἢ κατὰ τὸ  
αὐτὸ are inserted to fix the sense of  
ἄλλο, which might otherwise have been  
supposed to refer, not to the king's  
original plan, but to the exclamation of  
the counsellor; as if the king's final  
resolution were different from that, not  
from his own original designs. Com-  
pare, as to the expression, Herodot.  
VIII. 4, I. παρὰ δόξαν τὰ πρήγματα ἀπέ-  
βαινε ἢ ὡς αὐτοὶ κατεδόκεον.

4. τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν] The plain of  
Mantineia is in reality a high table land,  
considerably above the level of the val-  
leys on the coast of Peloponnesus, al-  
though surrounded by high mountains,  
with respect to which it is itself a low  
plain. It is so complete a basin, that  
the streams which flow into it from the  
mountains have no outlet but through  
the mountains themselves: the lime-  
stone of the country, like that of Derby-  
shire and the West Riding of York-  
shire, abounds in caverns; and the  
streams, sinking into these, appear  
again at a considerable distance in the  
valleys, at a lower level, nearer the  
coast. These "swallows," as we should  
call them, are known by the name of  
zerethra, or katavóthra, [τῶν βερέθρων,  
ἃ καλοῦσιν οἱ Ἀρκάδες ζέρεθρα. Strabo,  
VIII. 8, 4.] and are exceedingly numer-  
ous in Arcadia, almost all the streams,  
at some part or other of their course,  
being in this manner swallowed up, and  
reappearing again out of the ground  
after a greater or less interval. In  
the same way the river Aire, in York-  
shire, rises in the high moorlands  
north-east of Settle, and runs into a  
small basin, or lake, called Malham  
Tarn; but from thence, finding no re-

gular outlet, it sinks under ground,  
and reappears at the distance of about  
three miles, at a much lower level,  
flowing out of the ground under a high  
perpendicular cliff, (or scar, in the lan-  
guage of the north of England,) at a  
spot called Malham Cove. The plain  
of Mantineia is so complete a level, that  
there is not, in some parts of it, a suffi-  
cient slope to carry off the waters of  
the mountain torrents; and the land  
would be overflowed, unless trenches  
were made to assist the course of the  
waters towards some one or other of  
the katavóthra which nature has pro-  
vided for their discharge. Thus the  
waters of the neighbourhood of Man-  
tinea were, in ancient times, usually  
carried off by the katavóthra at the  
southern extremity of the plain, in the  
territory of Tegea. But Agis, on the  
occasion mentioned in the text of Thu-  
cydides, turned them in the opposite  
direction, towards Mantineia; on which  
side the katavóthra are smaller, and the  
drainage therefore would be less easily  
effected. For all the above details, as  
far as they relate to Greece, I am in-  
debted to the excellent work of Col.  
Leake, vol. III. p. 44, &c. p. 153, &c.  
A similar instance, of a valley at a very  
high level not affording slope sufficient  
for the discharge of its waters, occurs  
in the Apennines, in the case of the  
Velino. The river used to overflow the  
whole valley, till a cut was made for it  
in the low rocky knoll that formed a  
dam to its lower extremity, and it then  
was enabled to discharge itself in a pre-  
cipitous fall of three hundred feet into  
the lower valley of the Nar, or Nera.  
This fall, made originally in order to  
drain the plain of Reate on the Velino,  
is no other than the celebrated cascade  
of Terni.



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τὰ πολλὰ βλάπτοντος ὁποτέρωσεν ἂν ἐσπίπτη Μαντινῆς καὶ Τεγεᾶται πολεμοῦσιν. ἐβούλετο δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου βοηθοῦντας ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ ὕδατος ἐκτροπὴν, ἐπειδὴν πύθωνται, καταβιβάσαι τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ ἐν τῷ ὁμαλῷ τὴν μάχην ποιεῖσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην 5 μείνας αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν· οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον καταπαγέυτες τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου ταίφνιδι αὐτῶν ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ εἶχον ὃ τι εἰκάσωσιν· εἶτα ἐπειδὴ ἀναχωροῦντες ἐκείνοί τε ἀπέκρυσαν καὶ σφείς

1. ὁποτέρως ἔαν A.E.F.G.H.V. ὁποτέρων ἔαν B. ὁποτέροσε ἔαν R. ἐμπίπτη K. ἐσπίπτει e. 3. πείθονται A.B.C.E.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.b.c.h. 6. παρὰ h. 8. ταίφνιδι ὡς om. g. αὐτῶν om. K. ὅτι ἂν εἰκάσωσιν g. 9. εἴτ' ἐπειδὴ C.V. ἐπέκρυσαν Q.

2. ἐβούλετο δὲ—καταβιβάσαι] The syntax of this passage deserves notice. The Scholiast says that βοηθοῦντας means βοηθήσοντας: and Poppo quotes two other instances, IV. 85, 1. and III. 18, 1. where, according to him, the participle of the present tense is used in the sense of the future. (Prolegom. I. p. 154.) Duker also refers to the use of the present and aorist tenses of the infinitive, IV. 40, 1. and V. 4, 6. But in the present passage βοηθοῦντας is rather a gerund than a participle; that is, it has no reference to time, but merely expresses the action. The sense is not, "He wished to bring down the enemy "from the hill, to resist the turning of "the water," which would indeed require βοηθήσοντας; but it is rather, "He wished to bring down the enemy "from the hill, by [or 'in'] their resisting the turning of the water," &c. So in the passage referred to by Poppo, IV. 85, 1. ἡ ἐπεμνίς—γενένηται—ἐπαληθεύουσα, the sense is not, "I have "been sent out in order to confirm," &c.; but, "I have been sent out in confirmation." I am here as a confirmation of all that we said," &c.

3. βοηθοῦντας] Pro βοηθήσοντας, si Scholiastæ credimus, ait Stephanus Append. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 138. Potest credi Scholiastæ. Thucydides sæpe præsens pro futuro ponit. IV. 40, 1. ἀποδοῦναι et ἀποθνήσκειν. V. 4, 6. πέιθεω. Et sic quamplurimis aliis locis. Vide ad IV. 61, 8. DUKER.

7. τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου ταίφνιδι ἀναχωρήσει] Most of the editors, to whom Dobree may be added, consider αἰφνιδίως to be an interpolation, supposing it to be a marginal gloss upon ἐξ ὀλίγου. And indeed the Scholiast on ch. 64, 4. does explain ἐξ ὀλίγου by ἐξαίφνης, as he does also the words δι' ὀλίγον in ch. 66, 1. In the present passage too the Scholiast explains ἐξ ὀλίγου to mean ἐξ ὀλίγου καιροῦ, which he could scarcely have done had αἰφνιδίως existed in his manuscript. Portus, on the other hand, says, "ἐξ ὀλίγου ad loci intervallum "referendum," in allusion to what had been said above, μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς ἐχώρησαν. Compare II. 91, 5. ἀξυμφορον δρώντες πρὸς τὴν ἐξ ὀλίγου ἀντεξόρμησιν. It must be confessed, however, that ἐξ ὀλίγου in Thucydides generally relates to time. II. 11, 5. 61, 2. IV. 108, 6. V. 64, 4. 72, 1.

9. ἐκείνοί τε ἀπέκρυσαν] Ἐαυτοὺς deesse putat Scholiastæ. Sed videndum est, an potius suppleri debeat αὐτοὺς, nempe τοὺς Ἀργεῖους, e conspectu eorum evaserunt. Ita certe hoc verbo utitur Lucianus, qui non pauca a Thucydide sumsit, II. Ver. Hist. p. 687. ἐφεύγομεν, ἀπολιπόντες αὐτοὺς μαχομένους.—ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπεκρύψαμεν αὐτοὺς, ἰώμεθά τε τοὺς τραυματίας. Sic ἀποκρίπτειν γῆν dicuntur navigantes, qui tam longe in altum provecti sunt, ut terram conspiciere non amplius possint. Vid. Budæum Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 324. Ab his autem ductum hoc genus lo-

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ἡσύχαζον καὶ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθουν, ἐνταῦθα τοὺς ἑαυτῶν στρα-  
τηγούς αὐθις ἐν αἰτία εἶχον, τό τε πρότερον καλῶς ληφθέντας  
πρὸς Ἀργεὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἀφεθῆναι, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ἀποδιδρά-  
σκοντας οὐδεὶς ἐπιδιώκει, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν οἱ μὲν σῶζον-  
5 ται σφεῖς δὲ προδίδονται. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐθορυβήθησαν  
μὲν τὸ παραυτίκα, ὕστερον δὲ ἀπάγουσιν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ  
λόφου, καὶ προελθόντες ἐς τὸ ὁμαλὸν ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ὡς  
ιόντες ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους.

LXVI. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ τε Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
10 ξυνετάξαντο, ὡς ἔμελλον μαχεῖσθαι, ἣν περιτύχωσιν· οἱ τε  
The Lacedæmonians Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος πρὸς τὸ Ἡρά-  
form in haste to meet κλειον πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ στρατόπεδον ἰόντες  
them. ὀρώσι δι' ὀλίγου τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐν τάξει τε ἤδη πάντας καὶ  
ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου προεληλυθότας. μάλιστα † δὴ † Λακεδαι- 2  
15 μόνιοι, ἐς ὃ ἐμέμνηντο, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἐξεπλάγησαν.  
διὰ βραχείας γὰρ μελλήσεως ἡ παρασκευὴ αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνετο,  
καὶ εὐθὺς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον τὸν ἑαυτῶν,  
Ἀγιδὸς τοῦ βασιλέως ἕκαστα ἐξηγουμένου κατὰ τὸν νόμον.  
βασιλέως γὰρ ἄγοντος ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται, καὶ τοῖς 3

2. αὐθις] εὐθὺς γρ. h. ἐν αἰτία] ἐναντία I. πρῶτον Q. λειφθέντας V.  
3. post ἀποδιδράσκοντας G: ποτιδιατῶν τὸ πρῶτον—θεῶν γάρ, quæ sunt c. 30, 2, 3.  
5. ἐθορυβήσαν A. B. h. 7. προσελθόντες B. F. L. O. P. Q. V. d. h. i. 10. μάχε-  
σθαι P. ἥνπερ τύχωσιν k. 14. † δὴ †] δὲ καὶ Q. δ' οἱ V. 15. ἐμέμνητο K.  
16. διὰ γὰρ βραχείας c. i. 17. ἐαυτοῦ V.

quendi docet Schol. DUKER. Virgil. Æn. III. 291. Phæacum abscondimus arces. BAYER.

5. ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν κ. τ. λ.] “Were for a time bewildered by the outcry, and knew not what to decide upon.” Compare III. 22, 7. ἐθορυβοῦντο μὲν οὖν —βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα.

14. μάλιστα † δὴ † Λακεδαιμόνιοι.] Legendum videtur μάλιστὰ δέ. Hoc loco particula adversativa aptior est, ne dicam necessaria. ΗΛΑΣΚ. Non displiceret μάλιστὰ δὲ δὴ. ΡΟΡΡΟ. The reading δ' οἱ, found in the manuscript V, affords a good sense, but I have not ventured to introduce it into the text, without further authority.

17. ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον]

Compare II. 90, 3. κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐμβιβάσας. “They fell into their ranks,” literally, “under the influence of hurry:” hurry and haste presiding over all their movements. Compare the well known expression, ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξήγον, Herodot. II. 45, 1. and others quoted also by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 592. β.

19. ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται] Credo; sed hoc ubique fit, non Lacedæmone solum. Legendum suspicor ἀπ' ἐκείνου, originates with, emanates from. Vide sequentia. Xenoph. Rep. Lacedæm. XIII. 10. ἄρχονται πάντες ἀπὸ βασιλέως. DOBREE. The alteration here proposed is most needless. It was nothing remarkable that a king in general should enjoy the supreme command in war:

μὲν πολεμάρχους αὐτὸς φράζει τὸ δέον, οἱ δὲ τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ἐκείνοι δὲ τοῖς πεντηκοντῆρσιν, αὐθις δ' οὗτοι τοῖς ἐνωμοτάρ-  
 4 χαις καὶ οὗτοι τῇ ἐνωμοτίᾳ. καὶ αἱ παραγγέλσεις, ἣν τι βού-  
 λωνται, κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ χωροῦσι καὶ ταχεῖαι ἐπέρχονται· σχε-  
 δον γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαι- 5  
 μονίων ἄρχοντες ἀρχόντων εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸ ἐπιμελὲς τοῦ δρω-  
 μένου πολλοῖς προσήκει. LXVII. τότε δὲ κέρας μὲν εὐώ-  
 νυμον Σκιρίται αὐτοῖς καθίσταντο, αἰὲν ταύτην  
 τὴν τάξιν μόνοι Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐ-

The dispositions of the  
 two armies, and their  
 lines of battle.

2. πεντηκοντῆρσιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πεντηκοντέρσιν c. vulgo πεντηκοντατῆρσιν. 5. τι A.B.C.E.F.G. H.I.K.L.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοι. 7. μὲν τὸ εὐώνυμον h. 8. σκιρίται Q. 9. τὴν] om. A.B.E.F.h.

but the Lacedæmonian kings were so shackled in the exercise of *their* power, that it was not superfluous to mention one instance in which they were kings more than in name. Nay, even in war Agis had been subjected to the control of a council; so that it was by no means absurd to take notice, that if not in his previous operations, yet at least in the disposition of his army on the field of battle, he enjoyed absolute authority.

4. σχεδὸν γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου] Compare VII. 33, 2. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ἤδη πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων.

8. Σκιρίται] "The Sciritæ were originally, no doubt, as their name implies, the inhabitants of the district Sciritis, on the extreme frontier of "Laconia, towards Parrhasia: their "rights and duties seem to have been "fixed by some covenant, and their "manner of fighting was perhaps that "of the Arcadians." Müller, Dorier, vol. II. p. 243. (p. 258. English Translation.) Sciritis "consisted of those "rugged and barren hills, rising in "one point to a considerable height, "which occupy the triangular space "contained between the upper Eurotas "westward and the passes eastward "through which leads the direct road "from Tegea to Sparta, by the modern "Krya Vrysi, Stenúri, and Krevatá "Khan; the apex of the triangle being "near Sparta, and the base towards "the valleys of Asea and Tegea." Leake, Morea, vol. III. p. 28. The

name may possibly express the wild and rugged nature of the country, for σκείρα signifies, "ground overgrown "with brushwood;" and σκεῖρος, or σκιρός, is, "hard" and "rugged." Schneider (Lexicon, in σκίρος) quotes from the Tabulæ Heracleenses, σκίρου καὶ ἀρρήκτου γῆς. The Sciritæ then, or inhabitants of the Wealds, or Wolds, of the Laconian frontier, being, according to Hesychius, of Arcadian extraction; and likely, from the nature of their country, to be of the race of the very earliest inhabitants of Peloponnesus, and to be living in a state of continual warfare with the Achæans of the plains, favoured, we may suppose, the passage of the Dorian invaders, just as the Gauls of the north of Italy favoured the march of Hannibal. They remained after the conquest, as before, a distinct race, and thus held a distinct place in the Lacedæmonian armies, being stationed on the extreme left of the line, that is, after the lochi of the Lacedæmonians, just as the Platæans at Marathon stood on the extreme left, after the ten tribes of native Athenians. But their being in the line at all, shews that they must have carried the long spear and shield, like the other troops; although their habits as mountaineers, and, still more, their being a distinct race, furnished a reason for their being employed, as we find they were, always in advance of the army in a campaign, and on any service of peculiar danger;



τῶν ἔχοντες· παρὰ δ' αὐτοῖς οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Βρασιδίειοι στρα-  
τιῶται, καὶ Νεοδαμῶδεις μετ' αὐτῶν· ἔπειτ' ἤδη Λακεδαιμό-  
νιοι αὐτοὶ ἐξῆς καθίστασαν τοὺς λόχους, καὶ παρ' αὐτοὺς  
Ἀρκάδων Ἡραιῆς, μετὰ δὲ τούτους Μαινάλιοι, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ  
5 δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ὀλίγοι τὸ ἔσχατον  
ἔχοντες, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς αὐτῶν ἐφ' ἑκατέρῳ τῷ κέρα. Λακε-  
δαιμόνιοι μὲν οὕτως ἐτάξαντο· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι αὐτοῖς, δεξιὸν  
μὲν κέρας Μαντινῆς εἶχον, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων τὸ ἔργον ἐγί-  
γνετο, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι Ἀρκάδων ἦσαν, ἔπειτα  
10 Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, οἷς ἡ πόλις ἐκ πολλοῦ ἄσκησιν  
τῶν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον δημοσίᾳ παρείχε, καὶ ἐχόμενοι αὐτῶν οἱ  
ἄλλοι Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, Κλεω-

1. παρ' αὐτοῖς L. βρασιδίειοι A.B.C.F.G.L.O.V. d.e. βραδίσιοι f.h.i. 2. νεοδα-  
μώδας Q. 3. ἐξῆς] εὐθὺς Q. καθίσταντο Q. αὐτοῖς e. 4. καὶ] om. A.B.h.  
6. οἱ] om. K.e. ἑκατέρων E.F.H. 7. δεξιὸν μὲν] μὲν om. d.e. 8. τῇ] γῇ L.  
9. αὐτοὺς B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo αὐτοῖς. 12. καὶ μετ'—κλεωναῖοι] om. E.

the Spartans being notoriously sparing of the lives of their own citizens, and always preferring to risk their subjects or allies instead of themselves; not, of course, from cowardice, but from policy, and from the smallness of their own numbers. See Xenoph. Rep. Laced. XII. 3. Cyropæd. IV. 2, 1. Herodot. VI. 111, 2. Isocrat. Panath. §. 196. Hesychius in σκεῖρα.

2. Νεοδαμῶδεις] Supra, c. 34, 1. DUKER.

4. ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται] The Tegeatæ claimed an honourable post in the Peloponnesian armies, from their services in the times of the invasion by the Heraclidæ. See Herodot. IX. 26. But, to save the sovereign dignity of the Lacedæmonians, the most honourable post of all, the extreme right wing, was held by Lacedæmonian soldiers. A similar compliment was paid to the Athenians, by the Acarnanians and their confederates, in the battle of Olpæ. III. 107, 7.

9. παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς] Such is the reading of the best MSS. and it is probably the true one. Yet παρ' αὐτοὺς καθίστασαν, a few lines above, does not properly excuse παρ' αὐτοὺς ἦσαν, which is in fact, like so many others, a condensed

expression for παρ' αὐτοὺς ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦσαν.

αὐτοὺς] Αὐτοὺς habent omnes MSS. et Edd. ante Stephani secundam. Et hoc non minus recte ea significatione, quam hic habere debet, dicitur, quam παρ' αὐτοῖς. Thucydides hoc ipso cap. καὶ παρ' αὐτοὺς Ἀρκάδων Ἡραιῆς. DUKER.

10. Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες] The citizens of a democracy were at once impatient of the irksomeness of constant military training, and for the most part too poor to spare the time for it. Something therefore of the nature of a standing army became necessary, and the Argives maintained this little regular force of a thousand men, selected, we are told, from the young men of the wealthier classes, and of course therefore highly aristocratical in its political feelings. Accordingly the individual members of this body were apt to be guilty of acts of individual insolence and outrage towards the poorer citizens, and collectively they conspired with the Lacedæmonians after the defeat of Mantinea, and helped them to effect the overthrow of the democratical constitution. Compare Diodor. Sic. XII. p. 123, 127. ed. Rhodom. Plutarch, Alcib. 15. Pausan. II. 20. Aristot. Politic. V. 4, 9.

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ναῖοι καὶ Ὀρνεᾶται, ἔπειτα Ἀθηναῖοι ἔσχατοι τὸ εὐώνυμον  
κέρας ἔχοντες, καὶ ἱππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν οἱ οἰκεῖοι.

LXVIII. Τάξις μὲν ἦδε καὶ παρασκευὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἦν,  
2 τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μεῖζον ἐφάνη. ἀριθμὸν  
δὲ γράψαι, ἣ καθ' ἐκάστους ἐκατέρων ἢ ξύμ- 5  
παντας, οὐκ ἂν ἐδυνάμην ἀκριβῶς· τὸ μὲν γὰρ  
Λακεδαιμονίων πλήθος διὰ τῆς πολιτείας τὸ  
κρυπτὸν ἡγνοεῖτο, τῶν δ' αὖ διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον  
κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεῖα πλήθη ἡπιστεύτο. ἐκ  
μέντοι τοιοῦδε λογισμοῦ ἔξεστὶ τῷ σκοπεῖν τὸ 10  
3 Λακεδαιμονίων τότε παραγενόμενον πλήθος. λόχοι μὲν γὰρ

1. ὀρναῖαται A. ὀρναῖαται B.F.R. 3. ἀμφοτέρων d.i. 4. ἐφάνη] om. d.i.  
6. γὰρ] om. R. 8. τῶν] τὸ c. 9. πλήθει F.H.I. ἡπιστάτο E. 10. μέντοι]  
μὲν g. ἔξεστι τῷ F. 11. τότε παραγεν.] τὸ περιγενόμενον h. γὰρ] om. P.

1. Ὀρνεᾶται] The town of Orneæ was situated in the mountains which turn the streams northward into the gulf of Corinth by Sicyon, and eastward into the gulf of Argos. It was, according to Pausanias, 120 stadia distant from Argos. (II. 25.) No remains of the city are known to exist in modern times. See Colonel Leake, *Morea*, vol. III. p. 351. I should infer from this passage that Orneæ and Cleonæ were the only two remaining towns of Argolis in which the old Pelasgian or Cynurian inhabitants still enjoyed a distinct existence as *περίοικοι*: the others, such as Mycenæ, Tiryns, Asine, &c. having been destroyed by the Argives at an earlier period, and their inhabitants incorporated with the citizens of Argos. This was also, in the end, the fate of Orneæ itself, according to Pausanias: (VIII. 27, 1. II. 25, 5.) and Müller supposes that this destruction took place at the same time with that of the other cities of Argolis, namely, about 464 years before Christ; and that the Orneatæ here mentioned by Thucydides were a colony of Argives sent to repopulate the town after the removal of its old inhabitants. But in that case the Orneatæ would have been actually Argives, and not allies of Argos; as much as the people of Eleusis and Acharnæ were Athenians. The well known passage in Herodotus,

VIII. 73, 4. seems to agree best with my interpretation; "the Cynurians 'have become Doricized,' he says, 'by the Argives and by time, being 'Orneatæ and Periæci;'" that is, Orneæ, when Herodotus wrote, (which certainly was after the beginning of the Peloponnesian war,) was still inhabited by the old Cynurian or Pelasgian race, who, however altered in language and manners, still existed there in a distinct society, as the Periæci, or subject allies, of the Dorian Argives. I see no reason therefore for supposing that Orneæ had been ever destroyed by the Argives before the sixteenth year of the Peloponnesian war, (Thucyd. VI. 7, 2.) that is, about three years after the period with which we are now engaged. ["It seems rather more 'probable from Pausan. VIII. 27, 1. 'that there had been, as Wachsmuth 'suggests, I. 2. p. 86, a partial removal of the original inhabitants before the Peloponnesian war.'" Thirlwall, *Hist. Gr.* vol. III. p. 363, note. This may have been so, but I do not think that the passage in Pausanias outweighs the reasons given above for believing that Orneæ at the time of the battle of Mantinea was still inhabited by its old population, and not by Dorian colonists from Argos.]

8. See VI. 17, 5.

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ἐμάχοντο ἑπτὰ ἄνευ Σκιριτῶν ὄντων ἑξακοσίων, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ  
λόχῳ πεντηκοστῦες ἦσαν τέσσαρες, καὶ ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστῷ  
ἐνωμοταὶ τέσσαρες. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ

1. ἐμάχοντο] ἐγένοντο c.      ἑκατοστῷ P. c.      3. ἐνωμοσίας C. E. K. c.

1. ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ λόχῳ πεντηκοστῦες ἦσαν τέσσαρες κ. τ. λ.] De hoc loco, præter Cragium, agunt Emmius, Meursius, l. d. et Camerarius ad Xenoph. II. Cyripæd. p. 309. DUKER.

3. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο κ. τ. λ.] The regular complement of the enomotia was twenty-four men, besides its captain: the pentecostys was composed of two enomotia, and the lochus of two pentecostyes. The lochus then consisted ordinarily of one hundred men, under the command of the lochagus; and this, like the century in the Roman army, seems to have been the regulating element of the whole organization. Accordingly on extraordinary occasions, as here at Mantinea, the strength of the lochus was quadrupled, by being made to consist of four double pentecostyes containing each not two but four enomotia, while the number of the lochi themselves was not increased, probably because, like the three centuries of the Roman cavalry, it was connected with the political divisions of the people, and therefore not lightly to be altered. But not only might the number of enomotia in the lochus be increased, but a farther addition to its actual strength might be made by increasing the number of men in the enomotia. Thus the ordinary depth of the line consisting of eight ranks, the enomotia commonly contained three files; but here at Mantinea another file was added, so that each enomotia contained four files, or thirty-two soldiers. At Leuctra, on the contrary, the usual number of files in the enomotia was retained, and that of its ranks was increased from eight to twelve; a greater depth of line being required to resist the dense columns which formed the favourite national tactic of Thebes. The enomotia, therefore, at Leuctra mustered six and thirty soldiers. By these means also the Spartans gained, as Müller well observes, the additional object of concealing the actual strength of their armies. It is possible, that whether from

their standards, or from their disposition when encamped, the number of lochi in the field might be easily known by the enemy; but by making the strength of each lochus variable, the real amount of the whole force was still left a matter of uncertainty. The complete distinctness of the lochi, and the substantive nature of each, derived originally from its distinct political character, is further shewn by the power left to each separate lochagus of varying the depth or length of his own lochus as he thought proper, before he took his place in the line. When actually in the line, we must of course conclude that no change could be made in the disposition of the men, without the command of the general in chief. A question here arises, why Thucydides makes no mention of the mora, which, according to Xenophon, was the largest division of the Lacedæmonian army, and consisted of four lochi; the whole Spartan people being divided into six moræ. The Scholiast on Aristophanes, Lysistrat. 454. says, that there were six lochi in Sparta; others (Schol. on IV. 8, 9.) say, five; and Thucydides here speaks of *seven*; but I think he means to include the Brasidian soldiers, and the neodamodes; and supposing them to have formed together one lochus, the number of the regular Lacedæmonian lochi would thus be *six*. These lochi, containing each 512 men, are thus much larger than the regular mora, which contained only 400; and approach more nearly to the enlarged mora of 600 men, such as it usually was in active service in the time of Agesilaus. (Xenoph. Rep. Laced. XI. 4. Hellen. IV. 5, 11, 12.) Was it that amongst the many innovations introduced into Sparta after the triumphant close of the Peloponnesian war, the term "lochus" was henceforth used in the sense in which the other Greeks commonly used it, that is, as a mere military division, consisting properly of about one hundred men; and that, to avoid confusion, the greater



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ζυγῶ τέσσαρες· ἐπὶ δὲ βάθος ἐτάξαντο μὲν οὐ πάντες ὁμοίως, ἀλλ' ὡς λοχαγὸς ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, ἐπὶ πᾶν δὲ κατέστησαν ἐπὶ ὀκτώ. παρὰ δὲ ἅπαν πλὴν Σκιριτῶν τετρακόσιοι καὶ δυοῖν δέοντες πευτήκοντα ἄνδρες ἢ πρώτη τάξις ἦν.

LXIX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ξυνιέναι ἔμελλον ἥδη, ἐνταῦθα καὶ παρ- 5  
αινέσεις καθ' ἑκάστους ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων στρατηγῶν τοιαίδε  
ἐγίνοντο, Μαντινεῦσι μὲν ὅτι ὑπὲρ τε πατρί-  
δος ἢ μάχῃ ἔσται καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς ἅμα καὶ δου-  
λείας, τὴν μὲν μὴ πειρασάμενοις ἀφαιρεθῆναι,  
τῆς δὲ μὴ αὐθις πειρᾶσθαι. Ἀργείοις δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς τε παλαιᾶς 10

2. ὡς ὁ λοχαγὸς O. ἐπὶ πᾶν A.B.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίπαν.  
3. παρὰ] περὶ d. 5. ἐπειδὴ Q.d.i. 7. ἐγένοντο g. 8. ἔσται ὑπὲρ L.  
9. μὴ] om. c. ἀφαιρεθῆναι F. 10. τε] om. L. ante τῆς ponunt V.f.

divisions, formerly called lochi, and whose number, as being connected with old traditions and political divisions, was not variable, were for the future called by the less equivocal name of moræ? Xenophon mentions twelve lochi on one occasion serving under the king Archidamus. (Hellen. VII. 4, 20.) Now no writer states the Spartan lochi, in the earlier sense of the term, to have exceeded six; and it appears, by comparing the statement of Xenophon, Hell. VII. 4, 20. with VII. 4, 27. that the word must there be used in its common military sense: and that the three lochi there spoken of could not have contained much more than three hundred men amongst them. It is hardly conceivable that Dobree should have written upon this passage, "Credo omnia ista, τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας—ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, una li-  
"tura tollenda." A more striking specimen of rash and ignorant criticism can hardly be conceived, than Dobree's remarks on this, and on the 66th chapter.

[It has been objected to the above note, both by Bishop Thirlwall and by Poppo, that if the mora of Xenophon was called lochus before the end of the Peloponnesian war, we must suppose that the same name was given to two entirely different divisions of the same army, to that commanded by the polemarch as well as to that commanded

by the lochagus. But the taxis at Athens seems similarly to have been used in two different senses, (see IV. 4, 1. note) and it does not seem to me improbable that the name of the great divisions of the national army should have been also applied to the smaller bodies of which they were composed; the name itself being of a general character, and expressing, I suppose, no more than our word "band;" so that it might be given to any number of men which was complete in itself, and not necessarily a mere fraction of a larger body. Now the small lochus was complete in itself, with its two pentecostyes and four enomotiae, and commanded by its lochagus, and was no doubt sometimes employed separately; but when two of these were united, the larger body still retained the same name, being still a complete and distinct body, but as it contained now two lochagi of equal rank it was put under the supreme command of a higher officer, called polemarch or general, to whom the two lochagi were of course subordinate.]

1. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ [ζυγῶ] Suidas, ζυγὸς ἐν τοῖς Τακτικοῖς τὸ ἐκ παρεστηκότων ἀλλήλοις πλῆθος. Vide ibi Kusterum, qui ita recte emendavit e MSS. pro περιεστηκότων: quod tamen etiam Arcerius viderat ad Æliani Tactic. cap. 7. DUKER.

10. τῆς τε παλαιᾶς ἡγεμονίας καὶ—ισο-

ἡγεμονίας, καὶ τῆς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ποτὲ ἰσομοιρίας μὴ διὰ παντὸς στερισκομένους ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ ἄνδρας ἅμα ἐχθροὺς καὶ ἀστυγείτονας ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνασθαι· τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις καλὸν εἶναι μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ξυμμά-  
 5 χων ἀγωνιζομένους μηδεὶνδὸς λείπεσθαι, καὶ ὅτι ἐν Πελοπον-  
 νήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίους νικήσαντες τὴν τε ἀρχὴν βεβαιοτέραν καὶ μεῖζω ἔξουσιν, καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτὲ τις αὐτοῖς ἄλλος ἐς τὴν γῆν ἔλθῃ. τοῖς μὲν Ἀργείοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις τοιαῦτα παρη- 2  
 νέθη· Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καθ' ἑκάστους τε καὶ μετὰ τῶν πολε-  
 10 μικῶν νόμων ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ὧν ἠπίσταντο τὴν παρακείμεν-  
 σιν τῆς μνήμης ἀγαθοῖς οὖσιν ἐποιούντο, εἰδότες ἔργων ἐκ πολλοῦ μελέτην πλείω σώζουσιν ἢ λόγων δι' ὀλίγου καλῶς ρηθεῖσαν παραίνεσιν. LXX. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ ξύνδοδος ἦν,  
 'Αργεῖοι μὲν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐντόνως καὶ ὀργῇ  
 15 χωροῦντες, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ βραδέως καὶ ὑπὸ

BATTLE OF  
MANTINEA.

1. ἐν τῇ πελοποννήσῳ ε. 2. ἀμύνασθαι A.B.h. ἅμα καὶ ἐχθροὺς K.  
 3. ἀνέχεσθαι A.B.h. ἀμύνεσθαι V. 4. καὶ ante ἀγαθῶν] om. Q. 7. ἄλλος] om. K. 8. ἔλθοι Q.V.e. τοῖς μὲν—παρηνέθη] om. K. τοιαῦτα A.B.C.  
 E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Hæack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα.  
 παρηνέχθη P. 9. λακεδαιμονίων K. τε] om. c. πολιτικῶν f. 11. μνή-  
 μης] γνώμης c.d.i. ἔργοις c. ἔργον G.I.k. 13. μετὰ] om. Q.

μοιρίας] The ἡγεμονία refers to the times of the Pelopidæ; the Dorian Argives appropriating to themselves the greatness of the Achæians of Mycenæ, as we are apt to consider the Celtic king Arthur one of our national heroes. The ἰσομοιρία relates to the period spoken of by Herodotus, I. 82, 2. when the Argives were masters of the eastern coast of Laconia, and contended with the Lacedæmonians on equal terms for the possession of Thyrea.

3. καὶ ἀστυγείτονας] Compare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς τε γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθίσταται.

7. καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτε—ἔλθῃ] Compare IV. 95, 2. οὐ μὴ ποτε—ἐσβάλωσιν. There is a mixture, as usual, of the oratio recta and oratio obliqua: οὐ μὴ ἔλθῃ does not depend upon ὅτι, but is in the mood and tense that the speaker himself would have used. "No other in-  
 "vader will ever attack us;" but the insertion of αὐτοῖς instead of ἡμῖν makes the construction confused, and would

properly require the optative: ὅτι—οὐ μὴ ποτὲ τις αὐτοῖς ἐλεύσοιτο, as in Sophocles, Philoctet. 611. ἐθέσπισεν—τάπιδ Τροίᾳ πέργαμ' ὥς οὐ μὴ ποτε πέρ-  
 σοιεν.

9. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέ] "The Lacedæmonians, both individually among  
 "one another, and with their national  
 "war-songs, called upon their men to  
 "remember what they knew already,  
 "being brave in themselves without  
 "any especial incitement." Παρακείμεν-  
 σιν τῆς μνήμης is exactly the same with ὑπόμνησιν, in IV. 95, 1. ἡ παραίνεσις—  
 —πρὸς τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας—ὑπόμνησιν  
 μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν. See also VI.  
 68, 4. τῆς ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες  
 ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις.

13. ἡ ξύνδοδος ἦν, Ἀργεῖοι μὲν—χωροῦν-  
 τε] A remarkable instance of construc-  
 tion, πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον, as ἡ ξύνδοδος  
 ἦν is exactly equivalent in sense to  
 ξυνῆλθον ἐς μάχην.

14. ὀργῇ A. Gellius I. 11. Heringa  
 Observ. VI. p. 54.

αὐλητῶν πολλῶν †νόμῳ† ἐγκαθεστώτων, οὐ τοῦ θείου χάριν, ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνοντες προέλθοιεν καὶ μὴ διασπασθεῖν αὐτοῖς ἡ τάξις, ὅπερ φιλεῖ τὰ μεγάλα στρατό- πεδα ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις ποιεῖν. LXXI. ξυνιόντων δ' ἔτι Ἄγισ ὁ βασιλεὺς τοιόνδε ἐβουλεύσατο δρᾶσαι. τὰ στρατό- πεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο· ἐπὶ τὰ δεξιὰ κέρατα αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς ξυνόδοις μᾶλλον ἐξωθεῖται, καὶ περιίσχουσι κατὰ τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων εὐώνυμον ἀμφότεροι τῷ δεξιῷ, διὰ τὸ φοβου- μένους προστέλλειν τὰ γυμνὰ ἕκαστον ὡς μάλιστα τῇ τοῦ ἐν δεξιᾷ παρατεταγμένου ἀσπίδι, καὶ νομίζειν τὴν πυκνότητα τῆς ξυγκλήσεως εὐσκεπαστότατον εἶναι· καὶ ἡγείται μὲν τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης ὁ πρωτοστάτης τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως, προθυμού-

1. νόμον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. ὁμοῦ h.i. ἐγκαθε-  
στῶτος f. 2. προσέλθοιεν f. 3. μέγιστα K.R. 4. τοῖς f. προσόδοις G.L.  
O.P.k. ποιεῖν ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις Gellius. τοῖς προσόδοις V. ἔτι] om. d.i.  
5. τοιόνδε τι ἐβουλεύσατο e. τὰ] om. Q. 6. μὲν ποιεῖ P. αὐτῶν Bekk.  
7. περισχύνουσι A.B.F.h. τὸ om. G. 9. προστέλλειν N.V. πρὸς πέλλειν E.  
τοῦ] τοὺς c.d.i. 11. ξυγκλήσεως F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συγκλήσεως  
A.B.d.h.i. vulgo ξυγκλήσεως. εὐσκεπτότατον e.

1. ὑπὸ αὐλητῶν πολλῶν] The flute-players at Sparta were a distinct caste, no stranger being admitted to exercise their profession. Herodot. VI. 60. They were, probably, as Müller supposes, not Dorians, but Pericæci; like the caste of heralds, who claimed descent from Talthybius. When a rude people, such as the Dorians, effect the conquest of one more civilized, all offices connected with religion are often left in the hands of the old inhabitants; the conquerors, in this respect, forbearing to exercise their right of conquest. See Append. I. to vol. I. p. 506. For the respect shewn to the Tuscan flute-players at Rome, and their exclusive right of exercising their art, see the curious and original story in Livy, IX. 30. For the sense of the preposition ὑπὸ, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 592. Jelf, 639. I. 2. c.

2. ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς κ. τ. λ.] Quærente quodam, cur ad tibie cantum Spartani pugnarent, respondit Agesilaus, ἵν' ὅταν πρὸς ῥυθμὸν βαίνωσιν, οἱ τε δειλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀνδρείοι φανεροὶ ᾧσι. Plutarch. Apophthegm. Lacon. HUDSON. So also Aristotle, as quoted by Aulus Gellius, Noct. Att. I. 11: πρὸς αὐλὸν ἐμβαί-

νουσιν, ἵνα τοὺς δειλοὺς ἀσχημονοῦντας γινώσκωσιν.

Μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ] Vide Polybium apud Athenæum, XIV. 5: Saltantium in morem Aristophanis verbis Plut. v. 758. ἐκτυπεῖτο δὲ Ἐμβᾶς γερόντων εὐρύθμοις προβήμασιν. Pollux, III. 92. μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνοιεν. male, pro βαίνοντες προέλθοιεν. WASS. De iisdem Polyænus, I. 10. Πρὸς τὸ μέλος καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν ἐμβαίνοντες ἄρρηκτοι τὴν τάξιν ἐγένοντο. Et Lucianus de Saltat. p. 790. Ἀπαντα μετὰ μουσῶν ποιῶσιν, ἄχρι τοῦ πολεμεῖν πρὸς αὐλὸν καὶ ῥυθμὸν, καὶ εὐτακτον ἐμβασιν τοῦ ποδός. Pro προέλθοιεν Gellius et Scholiastes habent προσέλθοιεν. DUKER.

5. τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο] The construction is remarkable, for instead of τότε δὲ καὶ οἱ Μαντινῆς, which would have answered to the μὲν in the preceding clause, the answering clause is deferred so long that it is at last forgotten to be inserted at all, and the writer makes it the beginning of a new sentence, καὶ τότε περιέσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς, instead of the conclusion of the former one.



μενος ἐξαλλάττειν αἰὲ τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γύμνωσιν, ἔπονται δὲ διὰ τὸν αὐτὸν φόβον καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. καὶ τότε περι-  
 ἔσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς πολὺ τῷ κέρα τῶν Σκιριτῶν, ἔτι δὲ  
 πλέον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Τεγεᾶται τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅσῳ  
 5 μείζον τὸ στράτευμα εἶχον. δείσας δὲ Ἄγισ μὴ σφῶν κυ-  
 κλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, καὶ νομίσας ἄγαν περιέχειν τοὺς Μαν-  
 τινέας, τοῖς μὲν Σκιρίταις καὶ Βρασιδείοις ἐσήμηνεν ἐπεξα-  
 γαγόντας ἀπὸ σφῶν ἐξισῶσαι τοῖς Μαντινεῦσιν, ἐς δὲ τὸ  
 10 διάκενον τοῦτο παρήγγελλεν ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως δύο  
 λόχους τῶν πολεμάρχων Ἴππονοῖδα καὶ Ἀριστοκλεῖ ἔχουσι  
 παρελθεῖν καὶ ἐσβαλόντας πληρῶσαι, νομίζων τῷ θ' ἑαυτῶν  
 δεξιῷ ἔτι περιουσίαν ἔσσεσθαι καὶ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαντινέας  
 βεβαιότερον τετάξεσθαι. LXXII. ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτῷ, ἅτε ἐν

1. γνῶσιν C.K.g. 2. δέ] om. V. οἱ] om. Q. 3. πολὺ τῷ κέρα A.B.C.  
 E.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. πολὺ τὸ κέρα H.d.e.g. πολὺ  
 τὸ κέρα K. vulgo τῷ κέρα πολὺ. 5. μείζω C.G.k. δέ] om. c. ὁ ἄγισ g.  
 7. τοῖς βρασιδείοις N.V. βρασιδείοις et A.B.e. ἐσήμηνεν K.g. 9. παρήγ-  
 γειλεν Q.V.d. παρήγγελεν G. 10. πολεμάρχων E.F. 11. θ'] μεθ' Q.e.f.  
 καθ' d.i. 12. τὸ] om. L.O.P. τοὺς] om. e. 13. τάξασθαι d.i.

5. δείσας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώ-  
 νυμον] Porpo supposes that σφῶν is  
 here used as the singular number, as  
 σφέτερος is made to refer to a singular  
 noun, VII. 1, 5. ἀναλαβὼν τῶν σφετέρων  
 ναυτῶν τοὺς ὀπλισμένους. VII. 4, 3. ἀπή-  
 γαγε τοὺς σφετέρους. VII. 8, 1. ὁρῶν—  
 τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν. But the gram-  
 marians condemn this usage; (Thomas  
 Magist. p. 827.) and at any rate no au-  
 thority can, I believe, be found for such  
 a use of the genitive σφῶν. The fact  
 seems to be, that σφῶν includes both  
 Agis and his soldiers; as in I. 136, 4.  
 διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν  
 λαβὼν καθίεσθαι, it includes both the  
 queen and her husband. "She in-  
 structs Themistocles to take *their*  
 "child." So here, "Agis was afraid  
 "lest *their* left should be surrounded,"  
 that is, "the left of the Spartans,"  
 which term applies equally to the gene-  
 ral and to his men. In a government  
 like that of Sparta, where the kings  
 were completely members of the state,  
 and not its masters, this language seems  
 the most proper that could be used.

Agis would have said, "*our* left wing  
 "is in danger of being surrounded,"  
 and not "*my* left wing;" and thus  
 Thucydides says of him, δείσας μὴ  
 σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, and not μὴ  
 ἑαυτοῦ κυκλωθῇ.

7. ἐπεξαγαγόντας] Haack interprets  
 this as a military term, signifying, "to  
 "make a flank movement." Porpo  
 doubts this, and marks the word with  
 obeli, as if he preferred Bauer's con-  
 jecture ὑπεξαγαγόντας. But Bauer him-  
 self explains the preposition ἐπὶ, "*ad*  
 "*hostem*," and so far I think he is  
 right, that ἐπεξάγειν signifies a move-  
 ment in advance, or on the offensive,  
 not a movement in retreat. Whether  
 it always signifies "a flank movement"  
 also, I cannot pretend to say; it does  
 so certainly in this instance, and in  
 VII. 52, 2. where the object was exactly  
 the same, περικλήσασθαι τοὺς ἐναντίους;  
 for which purpose the line was unsea-  
 sonably lengthened, and consequently  
 weakened. Compare also ἀντεπεξέηγον,  
 used in the same sense, VIII. 104, 4.

αὐτῇ τῇ ἐφόδῳ καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου παραγγείλαντι, τὸν τε Ἀριστοκλέα καὶ τὸν Ἱππονοῖδαν μὴ θελήσαι παρελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ αἰτίαμα ὕστερον φεύγειν ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξαντας μαλακισθῆναι, καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους φθάσαι τῇ προσμίξει, καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, ἐπὶ τοὺς Σκιρίτας ὥς οὐ παρήλθον οἱ 5 λόχοι, πάλιν αὖ σφίσι προσμίξει, μὴ δυνηθῆναι ἔτι μηδὲ 2 τούτους ξυγκλῆσαι. ἀλλὰ μάλιστα δὴ κατὰ πάντα τῇ ἐμπειρία Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλασσωθέντες τότε τῇ ἀνδρίᾳ ἔδειξαν οὐχ 3 ἦσσαν περιγενόμενοι. ἐπειδὴ γάρ ἐν χερσὶν ἐγίνοντο τοῖς ἐναντίοις, τὸ μὲν τῶν Μαντινέων δεξιὸν τρέπει αὐτῶν τοὺς 10 Σκιρίτας καὶ τοὺς Βρασιδείους, καὶ ἐσπεσόντες οἱ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, κατὰ τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθέν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους διέφθειρον καὶ κυκλωσάμενοι ἔτρεψαν καὶ ἐξέωσαν ἐς τὰς 15 ἀμάξας, καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τῶν ἐπιτεταγμένων ἀπέκτεινάν 4 τινας. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν ἦσσῶντο οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ μάλιστα τῷ μέσῳ, ἥπερ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀγίς

3. τὸ om. E.

5. κελεύσαντος K. οὐ] om. G.

σαι Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυγκλείσαι.

vulgo ἀνδρεία.

A.P.V.e.h.

σθεν F.H.K. ceteri

15. τεταγμένων H.

nunc accedunt C.V. vulgo et Bekk.

τῷ δ' ἄλλῳ.

5. περιγενέσθαι f.

13. διακείμενον d.

14. διέφθειραν d.e.i.k.

16. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ

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ἦν καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι, προσπε-  
 σόντες τῶν τε Ἀργείων τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ πέντε λόχοις  
 ὠνομασμένοις καὶ Κλεωναίοις καὶ Ὀρνεάταις καὶ Ἀθηναίω

1. ἦν] om. P. ante ἄγεις ponunt C.G.K.L.O.c.d.e.g.k.  
 2. τε] om. A.B.E.F.H.V. πεντελόχοις G. et corr. F.

προσπεσόντες K.  
 3. ὀρνεαῖταις A.h.

1. οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι] He adds καλούμενοι, because, though called horsemen, they were really infantry. The actual cavalry were on the wings, as had been already stated, ch. 67, 1. These "three hundred horsemen, as "they were called," were originally, we may suppose, so many chiefs, who fought round their king, not on foot, but in their chariots; this being the early sense of ἱππεὺς and ἱππότης, as we find from Homer. Cavalry, properly so called, were as little known among the early Greeks as among the Britons, their breed of horses being naturally small and bad. See a good essay on the subject by Freret, in the seventh volume of the transactions of the French Academy. In the actual constitution of Sparta, the three hundred were picked men, in the flower of their age, between twenty and thirty, chosen by the three hippagretæ, or "gatherers of the horsemen," who were themselves nominated by the ephori. (See Xenophon, Rep. Laced. IV. 3.) When a Spartan became superannuated for the duties of one of the "three hundred," he was liable for the first year afterwards to be employed on miscellaneous public service, as one of the agathoergi. (Herodot. I. 67, 6.) The thirty Spartans who sometimes accompanied the kings on foreign expeditions, are supposed, by Müller, to have been the representatives, in a manner, of these "three hundred;" but this, I think, is doubtful. It is also a question, whether the famous "three hundred" who died with Leonidas at Thermopylæ, were these "three hundred horsemen," or no. Müller thinks that they were not, as they are said to have been men of more advanced age, while the "horsemen" were undoubtedly in the vigour of youth. The term ἐπιτελείμενοι, used by Herodotus on this occasion, (VII. 205, 3.) compared with his express men-

tion of the "three hundred horsemen" on another occasion, VIII. 124, 4. seems further to shew that Müller is right.

2. πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις] I believe that no information as to these five lochi is attainable. We can only suppose that Argos, originally, like Sparta and Messenia, contained five districts or quarters, each of which sent its own lochus into the field; so that the whole national army might properly be called the five lochi. And the name might subsist long after the changes introduced into the Argive constitution, by the admission of so many of the Perioeci to the rights of citizenship, had destroyed the division which had given rise to it. The expression of Thucydides, πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις, like that of ἱππῆς καλούμενοι just before, may imply perhaps that it was only a name, now no longer significant, for the whole national strength of Argos, when assembled together in one army. We then have three parts of the Argive army, which may be compared to three corresponding parts of the Lacedæmonian. The five lochi, or legion, consisting of the whole military strength of Argos, in the vigour of life; that is, analogous to the hastati and principes of Rome. To these correspond the six lochi, or legion, or united national force of Sparta; consisting in like manner of all Spartan citizens in the vigour of life. Secondly, the πρεσβύτεροι, or citizens of more advanced age, the triarii of the Roman legion, form a distinct body in both armies: but in the Spartan army they seem to have been stationed in the rear of the line, to cover the baggage, while, with the Argives, they were drawn up in the line. Possibly, however, this may have been only done on account of the inferior numbers of the confederate army, to prevent the Lacedæmonians from out-flanking them even more than they



MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3. 4.

τοῖς παρατεταγμένοις, ἔτρεψαν οὐδὲ ἐς χεῖρας τοὺς πολλοὺς ὑπομείναντας ἀλλ', ὥς ἐπῆεσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εὐθὺς ἐνδόντας καὶ ἔστιν οὓς καὶ καταπατηθέντας τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν. LXXIII. ὥς δὲ ταύτῃ ἐνεδεδώκει τὸ τῶν

Complete victory of Ἀργείων καὶ ξυμμάχων στρατεύμα, παρερ- 5 the Lacedæmonians.

ρήγνυντο ἤδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἐκάτερα, καὶ ἅμα τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Τεγεατῶν ἐκυκλοῦτο τῷ περιέχοντι σφῶν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κίνδυνος περιειστίκει, τῇ μὲν κυκλουμένους τῇ δὲ ἤδη ἡσσημένους. καὶ μάλιστ' ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐταλαιπώρησαν, εἰ 10 μὴ οἱ ἱππῆς παρόντες αὐτοῖς ὠφέλιμοι ἦσαν. καὶ ξυνέβη τὸν Ἄγιν, ὥς ἦσθετο τὸ εὐώνυμον σφῶν ποιοῦν τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαν-

2. ὑπομένοντας c. ὑπομείνοντας C. ἀπῆεσαν R. 3. οὓς καταπατηθέντας K.  
5. ἐπερρήγνυντο c.d.i. 6. ἤδη] δὴ g. 7. ἐκυκλοῦντο A.B.F.c.h. 8. κίνδυνος  
αὐτοὺς K. 9. ἤδη] om. A. ἡσσομένους I. 11. οἱ] om. e. 12. ποιοῦν  
κατὰ c.e.i.

did actually. Thirdly, the χεῖροι λογάδες, a chosen band, the flower of the youth of Argos, and trained with peculiar care to all military exercises, correspond to the "three hundred horsemen" of the Spartans, who were also a picked body of young men, and obliged by the very distinction which they had obtained in being chosen amongst the "horsemen" to cultivate all their warlike faculties with especial assiduity. For the fivefold division of Messenia, see Stephan. Byzant. in Ὑαμεία and Μεσόλα, quoted by Müller, Dorians, vol. I. p. 95. (Engl. Trans. p. III.) note.

[Poppo says that the "five lochi" must be the πρεσβύτεροι, from the absence of the article: and that they are called πρεσβύτεροι, not as consisting of old men, but of men of maturer years than the thousand chosen young men, spoken of just before. The only question is, whether πέντε λόχοι may not be considered so much of a proper name as not to require the article; otherwise Poppo's interpretation is undoubtedly just.]

3. τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν] "So that they could not escape being

"overtaken by the enemy." The Scholiast of the Leyden MS. explains it *ὅτι μὴ ἔφθασαν*, as if his reading had been *τῷ μὴ φθῆναι*. For the construction, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1.

[Poppo and Göller both condemn this interpretation; and Göller, while adopting Bauer's explanation, "quia non effugerant priusquam opprimerentur," adds, "Formula τοῦ, τοῦ μὴ plerumque consilium significat, interdum effectum; hic causam indicat, ὅτι οὐκ ἔφθασαν." But what authority either of reason or example there is for this last assertion, I do not know. I should prefer Bauer's interpretation if the Greek would allow it; but if the sense of the passage be what he supposes it to be, the genitive must, I think, be altered into the dative or ablative, τῷ μὴ φθῆναι.]

5. παρερρήγνυντο — ἐφ' ἐκάτερα] "Their line was broken off both ways:" i. e. by one part of it having advanced beyond it to pursue the enemy, and by another part having been beaten back behind it. See the note on IV. 96, 5.

7. ἐκυκλοῦντο] Thomas Mag. in κυκλέω. DUKER.

τινέας καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τοὺς χιλίους, παραγγεῖλαι παντὶ τῷ  
στρατεύματι χωρῆσαι ἐπὶ τὸ νικώμενον. καὶ γενομένου τούτου 3  
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τούτῳ, ὡς παρήλθε καὶ ἐξέκλινεν ἀπὸ σφῶν  
τὸ στράτευμα, καθ' ἥσυχίαν ἐσώθησαν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων μετ'  
5 αὐτῶν τὸ ἥσσηθέν· οἱ δὲ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ τῶν  
Ἀργείων οἱ λογάδες οὐκέτι πρὸς τὸ ἐγκεῖσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις  
τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, ἀλλ' ὀρώντες τοὺς τε σφετέρους νενικη-  
μένους καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπιφερομένους ἐς φυγὴν  
ἐτράποντο. καὶ τῶν μὲν Μαντινέων †καὶ† πλείους διεφθά- 4  
10 ρησαν, τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων λογάδων τὸ πολὺ ἐσώθη. ἡ μέντοι  
φυγὴ καὶ ἀποχώρησις οὐ βίαιος οὐδὲ μακρὰ ἦν· οἱ γὰρ  
Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ τρέψαι χρονίους τὰς μάχας καὶ  
βεβαίους τῷ μένειν ποιοῦνται, τρέψαντες δὲ βραχείας καὶ οὐκ  
ἐπὶ πολὺ τὰς διώξεις. LXXIV. Καὶ ἡ μὲν μάχη τοιαύτη  
15 MANTINEA. καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων ἐγένετο, πλείστου δὲ  
Amount of the loss on  
both sides. χρόνου μεγίστη δὴ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν καὶ ὑπὸ  
ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνελθοῦσα. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 2  
προθέμενοι τῶν πολεμίων νεκρῶν τὰ ὄπλα τροπαῖον εὐθὺς  
ἴστασαν καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐσκύλευον, καὶ τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀνεί-

2. στρατοπέδῳ Q. 5. ἥσσημένον i. 9. μὲν] om. N.V. καὶ] οἱ L.N.V.  
“Nec καὶ omnibus placeat.” Porpo. διέφθειραν Q. 10. διέσῳθη N.V.  
ἡ μέντοι] om. L. 12. χρονίους τε τὰς d. 15. καὶ] om. i. ἐγγυτάτω Q.  
δὲ] δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.V.f.g.k. Bekker. in ed. 1832. qui δὴ proxime sequentem  
uncis seclisit. 17. τῶν ἀξιολογωτάτων R. 18. προθέμενοι] om. f. πο-  
λεμίων] πόλεων B. 19. ἴστασαν A. ἴστασαν B.F. ἔστησαν L.O.P. αὐτῶν  
E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.V.

11. φυγῇ] Pharacis Spartani salubre  
consilium legas apud Diodorum Sicu-  
lum, p. 326. d. Wass.

14. τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων]  
Porpo says, “Pro καὶ, ἡ probabiliter  
“conjicit Dukerus, ad VII. 87.” He  
means VII. 86, 5. τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα  
τούτων αἰτία. But τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγ-  
γύτατα τούτων resembles the expression  
τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια, I. 22, 4. 143, 3.  
Compare also παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ  
πολλῶ πλέον. VII. 19, 2. Thucydides does  
not intend to throw any uncertainty  
upon his statement here, as he does in  
the case of the death of Nicias, where,

in the earlier part of the narrative, he  
had inserted the caution, ὡς ἐλέγετο.  
τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων is  
merely an assertion of the accuracy of  
his description; τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα  
τούτων would have implied that some  
of the particulars of it were doubtful.

16. ὑπὸ ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνελ-  
θοῦσα] Compare τῆς μάχης συνεσετώσης,  
Herodot. I. 74, 2. and the Latin ex-  
pression, “pugna commissa est.” We  
could say that “two armies joined  
“battle,” though we could hardly  
speak of “a battle joined by two  
“armies.”

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 418. Olynth. 90. 3.

λονται καὶ ἀπήγαγον ἐς Τέγεαν, οὐπερ ἐτάφησαν, καὶ τοὺς  
3 τῶν πολεμίων ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ἀργείων  
μὲν καὶ Ὀρνεατῶν καὶ Κλεωναίων ἑπτακόσιοι, Μαντινέων  
δὲ διακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ξὺν Αἰγινήταις διακόσιοι καὶ οἱ  
στρατηγοὶ ἀμφότεροι. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ οἱ μὲν ξύμμαχοι 5  
οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι· αὐ-  
τῶν δὲ χαλεπὸν μὲν ἦν τὴν ἀλήθειαν πυθέσθαι, ἐλέγοντο δὲ  
περὶ τριακοσίους ἀποθανεῖν

LXXV. Τῆς δὲ μάχης μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι καὶ Πλειστο-  
άναξ ὁ ἕτερος βασιλεὺς ἔχων τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους καὶ νεώ- 10  
PELOPONNESUS. τέρους ἐβοήθησε, καὶ μεχρὶ μὲν Τεγέας ἀφί-  
Moral effect of the κετο, πυθόμενος δὲ τὴν νίκην ἀπεχώρησε. καὶ  
2 victory in restoring the τοὺς ἀπὸ Κορίνθου καὶ ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους  
former reputation of ἀπέστρεψαν πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ  
the Lacedaemonians. αὐτοὶ ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους 15  
While they are engaged ἀφέντες, (Κάρνεια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον ὄντα)  
in celebrating the Car- τὴν ἐορτὴν ἡγουν. καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
nea, the allies again ἀφέντες, (Κάρνεια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον ὄντα)  
attack Epidaurus, and τὴν ἐορτὴν ἡγουν. καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
3 raise works to blockade τότε ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν ἔς τε μαλακίαν διὰ  
the city. τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορὰν καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ  
τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορὰν καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ  
βραδυτῆτα ἐνὶ ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελύσαντο, τύχη μὲν, ὥς ἐδό- 20  
κουν, κακιζόμενοι, γνώμη δὲ οἱ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ὄντες.

4 Τῇ δὲ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ ξυνέβη τῆς μάχης ταύτης καὶ τοὺς

2. ἀπέδωσαν E. 3. ὀρναϊατῶν A.R.h. 4. καὶ ἀθ.—διακόσιοι] om. I. σὺν K.  
αἰγινίταις V.g. 6. καὶ] om. g. 7. ἐλέγετο d.i. 8. οὖν ἢ. 8. τετρακο-  
σίους K.O. 14. ἀπέστρεψαν B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.c.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. ceteri ἀπέτρεψαν. Conf. IV. 97, 2. ἀπαντὰ κήρυκι βιωτωῶ, ὃς αὐτὸν ἀπο-  
τρέψας. 15. καὶ τοὺς] τοὺς τε ἰ. 16. ἐτύγχανον e. Vide Dobreum ad Aristophan.  
Plut. 145. 17. καὶ τὴν ἐορτὴν V. εἶχον L.O.P. τῶν] om. B.h. 19. ἐς] om. K.  
22. προτέρᾳ A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.R.V. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo προτεραιᾳ.  
ξυνέβη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συνέβη. Male.  
Poetae omnes ξ pro σ passim usurparunt, oratores perraro, Isocrates bis tantum,  
si libri non fallunt. Circa Alexandri Magni tempora usus elementi ξ exolevisse  
videtur. Apud Polybium vix invenitur. WASS.

4. ξὺν Αἰγινήταις] That is, “the  
“Athenian settlers in Ægina, who had  
“been sent there in the first year of  
“the war.” See II. 27, 1, 2. and VII.  
57, 2. where they are described as,  
Αἰγινῆται οἱ τότε Αἰγιναν εἶχον.

6. ὥστε καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι]  
Καὶ non redundat, sed significat Lace-  
daemonios non adeo pressos esse ut  
præter laborem præsentem etiam mag-  
nam jacturam facerent. POPPO.  
22. τῇ δὲ προτεραιᾳ ἡμέρᾳ] Ammonius



Ἐπιδαυρίους πανδημεὶ ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν ὥς ἔρημον  
οὖσαν, καὶ τοὺς ὑπολοίπους φύλακας τῶν Ἀργείων ἐξελ-  
θόντων [αὐτῶν,] διαφθεῖραι πολλούς. καὶ Ἡλείων τρισχι- 5  
λίων ὀπλιτῶν βοηθησάντων Μαντινεῦσιν ὕστερον τῆς μάχης,  
καὶ Ἀθηναίων χιλίων πρὸς τοῖς προτέροις, ἐστράτευσαν  
ἅπαντες οἱ ξύμμαχοι οὗτοι εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Ἐπίδauρον, ἕως οἱ  
Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κάρνεια ἦγον, καὶ διελόμενοι τὴν πόλιν περι-  
ετείχιζον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐξεπαύσαντο, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, 6  
ὥσπερ προσετάχθησαν, τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον εὐθὺς ἐχειρ-  
10 γάσαντο. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ξυγκαταλιπόντες ἅπαντες τῷ τει-  
χίσματι φρουρὰν ἀνεχώρησαν κατὰ πόλεις ἕκαστοι. καὶ τὸ  
θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου εὐθὺς  
οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὰ Κάρνεια ἦγαγον, ἐξεστράτευσαν,  
καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Τέγεαν λόγους προὔπεμπον  
15 ARGOS. ἡσαν δὲ αὐτοῖς 2  
ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὰ Κάρνεια ἦγαγον, ἐξεστράτευσαν,  
καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Τέγεαν λόγους προὔπεμπον  
ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὰ Κάρνεια ἦγαγον, ἐξεστράτευσαν,  
καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Τέγεαν λόγους προὔπεμπον  
20 πείθειν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐς τὴν ὁμολογίαν. ἐβούλουντο δὲ πρῶ-

1. ἀργείων A.B.Q.c.d.f.i. ἐρήμην d. 2. ἐξελθόντων αὐτῶν B.C.F.G.H.I.L.  
N.O.P.R.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Sed hic uncis inclusum. vulgo et Bekk.  
αὐτῶν omitt. 7. κρίνεια L. κάρνεια E. Κάρν. ἦγον καὶ ad marg. rejicit et  
διελόμενοι om. R. 8. οἱ μὲν οἱ ἄλλοι E. 10. ξυγκαταλείποντες E.Q.V.  
ἅπαντες] om. b. 16. ἐς τὸ] ἐς τε E. 17. τε] om. i.

et Thomas Magister hoc discrimen statuunt inter προτέρα et προτεραία: προτέρα, ἐπὶ τάξεως· προτεραία δὲ, ἐπὶ μόνης ἡμέρας. Itaque ex illorum sententia non recte dicitur, τῇ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς μάχης. Sed, non minus recte dici τῇ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ quam τῇ προτεραίᾳ, ostendit Stephanus ex Homero Iliad. φ'. v. 5. Odyss. π'. 50. et ex Aristotele, V. Polit. 12, 9. εἰ τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐγένετο τῆς τροπῆς, pridie solstitii, vel brumæ. Polux, I. 65. Φαῖης δ' ἂν—καὶ τῇ προτεραίᾳ, καὶ τῇ προτέρᾳ. DUKER.  
2. ἐξελθόντων [αὐτῶν] i. e. τῶν φυλάκων. “And cut to pieces the remaining

“guards of the Argives in great numbers, as they had ventured out to “fight them.” ἐξελθόντες, without any addition, is used in this sense, VIII. 25, 2. If αὐτῶν were omitted, I should still refer ἐξελθόντων to φύλακας, and make it agree with αὐτῶν understood, just as in the remarkable passage, VI. 7, 2.  
8. ἐξεπαύσαντο] Ἀπέκαμον τοῦ περιτειχίζειν. SCHOL.  
9. τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον] “The temple of Juno was probably on a prominent west of the city.” Geil. Itin. Morea. p. 191.

τον σπονδὰς ποιήσαντες πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐθις ὕστερον καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι. καὶ ἀφικνεῖται πρόξενος ὦν Ἀργείων Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δύο λόγῳ φέρων ἐς τὸ Ἄργος, τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι εἰ βούλονται πολεμεῖν, τὸν δ' ὥς εἰ εἰρήνην ἄγειν. καὶ γενομένης πολλῆς ἀντιλογίας (ἔτυχε γὰρ καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρὼν) οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πράσσοντες, ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ τολμῶντες, ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀργείους προσδέξασθαι τὸν ξυμβατήριον λόγον. ἔστι δὲ ὅδε.

10

LXXVII. “ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ δοκεῖ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμβαλέσθαι ποττῶς Ἀργείως, ἀποδιδόντας τὼς παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις καὶ τὼς ἄνδρας τοῖς Μαιναλίοις, καὶ τὼς ἄνδρας τὼς ἐν Μαντινείᾳ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀποδιδόντας, καὶ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρῳ ἐκβῶντας καὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἀναιροῦντας.

2. ἤδη] om. R. 3. καὶ φικνεῖται E. i. e. κάφικνεῖται. ἀργείων] om. O. λείχας C.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g.k. 4. δύο I. φέρων ἐς τὸ ἄργος δύο λόγῳ G.L. O.P.c.i.k. 5. εἰ] ἦν i. om. K.V. εἰ] ἂν h. om. K.c. 6. γενομένης post ἀντιλογίας ponit R. 7. ὁ] om. L.O.P. 8. καὶ οὐκ ἐκ c.i. 9. ξυμβατήριον A.B.E.G.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συμβατήριον. 11. κατὰ τὰδε δοκεῖ τῇ K.L.O. τῶν] om. V. 12. πὸτ τὼς H. ποτὶ τὼς L.O. ποτὼς K. ποττῶς E. ἀργίως c. ὑποδιδόντας 47. 16. ἐξ] om. K. ἐπιδαύρον A.C. E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f.g. Parm. Poppo. 47. 48. ἐκβάντας g. ἐκβαλόντας d.i.k. ἐκβαλόντες c. ἐκβοῶντας E.V. καὶ τὸ] τὸ om. d.i.

4. τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι κ. τ. λ.] “Duas afferebant condiciones: alteram, quem admodum, si bellum mallent, futurum esset; alteram, quemadmodum, si pacem.” Post καθ' ὃ, τι et ὥς intelligendum est ἔσται. GÖLLER.

12. ποττῶς] Pro πρὸς τοὺς. Vide Eustathium ad Iliad. λ'. p. 828. et Iliad. ρ'. p. 1106. πὸτ τῷ Διὸς, ἤγουν πρὸς τοῦ Διὸς. Etymol. M. conjungit: Ποττῶν, ἀντὶ τοῦ πρὸς τὰν, Δωρικῶς. ποττὸ πῦρ, ἀντὶ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πῦρ. Posterius est ex Aristoph. Acharn. v. 751. qui ibid. v. 732. ποττῶν μάδδαν, Lysistr. v. 1005. ποττῶν Ἑλλάδα, v. 1266. ποττὰς σπονδῶς. Et Theocritus, XI. 1. ποττὸν Ἑρωτα. DUKER.

τὼς παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις κ.τ.λ.] See

ch. 61, 4, 5. He speaks of the hostages whom the Orchomenians had given for their own fidelity, and of those whom the Lacedæmonians had put into their keeping, and whom they had been obliged to give up to the Argives. No former mention had been made of the Mænalians; but as they had no one city, but were dispersed in several villages, an invading army could have had no difficulty in obliging them to give hostages separately; nor was there any one town capable of affording such resistance as to make its submission deserve a separate notice.

16. τὸ τεῖχος] Namely, τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἑραῖον. See ch. 75, 6, and 80, 3.

“ αἱ δέ κα μὴ εἴκωντι τοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρω, πολεμίους 2  
 “ εἶμεν τοῖς Ἀργείοις καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμάχοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀργείων ξυμ-  
 “ μάχοις. καὶ αἶ τινὰ τοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παῖδα ἔχοντι, 3  
 5 “ ἀποδόμεν ταῖς πολίεσι πάσαις. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῶ σύματος 4  
 “ † εἶμεν λῆν † τοῖς Ἐπιδανυρίοις ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ † αὐτοῖς †  
 “ ὁμόσαι. τὰς δὲ πόλιας τὰς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, καὶ μικρὰς 5  
 “ καὶ μεγάλας, αὐτονόμους εἶμεν πάσας κατὰ πάτρια. αἱ δέ 6  
 “ κα τῶν ἐκτὸς Πελοποννήσῳ τις ἐπὶ τὰν Πελοπόννησον γὰν  
 10 “ ἦ ἐπὶ κακῷ, ἀλεξέμεναι ἀμόθι βουλευσαμένους, ὅπα κα

1. εἴκωντι A.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.R. (prim. man.) 48. ἀθηναίοις d. ἐπιδάυρου E.G. πολεμίους 48. 2. εἶμεν A.C.G.L.N. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶμεν sine accentu E. εἶμεν Q. εἰ μὲν B.F.H.K.c.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἦμεν. καὶ τοῖς λακεδαιμονίοις] om. B.E.F.H.N.Q.V. καὶ τοῖς] om. L.O. τοῖς] om. P.k. 48. 4. αἶ A.B.E.F. G.H.I.L.M.N.O.V.c.d.e.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἄν. ἔχοντι A.E. F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. 47. 48. vulgo et Bekk. ἔχωντι. 5. ἀποδόμεν d.i.k.l. 47. ἀποδόμεναι h. πολέεσσι K. πολίεσσι R. περὶ—τοῖς] “ τὸν G, ceteris ita correctis ut legi non possint.” Bekk. ed. 1846. δὲ] om. c.d.i. τῷ σιῶ L.O.K. τῶς εἰω c.d.i. τῶς ἰῶσι I.e.k. 47. C. man. rec. τῷ τῷ σιῶ Valckenar. Ep. ad Roever. p. 73. et ad Adoniaz. p. 284. σύματος ἐμέλην A.B.h. σύματος ἐμέν λῆν E.F.H. συματόσαι μὲν λῆν f.g. 48. σύματος αἰ μὲν R. συμβατόσαι μὲν λῆν K. σύματος ἐμέλην Q. σύματος λῆν L. σύμτολην P. σύμτολην O. συματι εἰ μὲν λῆν c. σύματι ἐμέν λῆν d.i. μὰ τὴν σεμέλην e. μὰ τὸν σεμέλην C.I.k.m.r. 47. vulgo cum M. συμβατόσαιμεν λῆν. Vide Valcken. Equidem malim σύματος, αἰ μὲν λῆν τὰς ἐπιδανυρίους, ὄρκον δόμεναι αὐτοῖς ὁμόσαι Bekk. σύματος ἐμέν Parm. V. 6. τοῖς] τὸν I.L.O.P.k. 47. δόμεν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.Q.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 48. δόμεναι h. vulgo δῶμεν. αὐτοῖς I.c.i. Parm. 47. vulgo αὐτοῖς. 7. ὁμόσαι 47. πελοποννήσῳ E.g. πελοποννήσῳ F. 8. εἶμεν A.C.G.I.K.N.P.Q. Parm. Poppo. Goell. 47. 48. εἰ μὲν B.F.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἦμεν. πάσας] παρ E. om. P. κατὰ τὰ I.K.L.O.P.d. 47. 9. πελοποννήσῳ C. Duker. ceteri πελοποννήσου. τις] om. V. γὰς C.K. 10. κακῷ γε ἀλεξέμεναι c.h. ἀμοθεῖ A.B.C.H.K.N.V.e.f.h.k. Bekk. ἀμοθεῖ sed ἰ superscript. ἀμοθεῖ g. ἀμόθι E.F. ἀμόθι εἰ 47. κα B.C.F.G.H.I. L.N.O.V.d.e.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κὰν K. vulgo καί. ὅπακα Parm. 47.

5. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῶ σύματος] The varieties of reading in this passage are so great, that little stress can be laid on the manuscripts for giving it correctly. Bekker's correction seems to me only objectionable, because, as Göller says, αἰ μὲν λῆν depending as it must upon δοκεῖ, appears inadmissible: the construction required is not αἰ μὲν δοκεῖ λῆν, but αἰ μὲν ξυμβαίνοι λῆν. Yet I can as little understand δοκεῖ εἶμεν λῆν, so that I have marked the words as corrupt or inexplicable. The general sense of the clause seems to be, that with respect to the victim alleged by the Argives to be owed to the temple of Apollo Pythæus from the Epidau-

rians, the matter should be decided by the oath of the Epidaurians, who were to swear whether it was justly due from them or no; and the Argives should trust the result to this mode of settlement. It is well known that, where the evidence was not clear, the accused was allowed to clear himself by oath; and if he swore that he was innocent, the accuser had no further remedy. See Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 6. and Herodot. VI. 86, 12. where Glaucus wishes to be allowed to clear himself by oath of the charge of having appropriated some money entrusted to his care.

10. ἀμόθι] Quonvis modo, ut ἀμοῦ γέ που apud Lys. de Invalid. §. 20. Poppo.



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- 7“ δικαιοτάτα δοκῇ τοῖς Πελοποννασίοις. ὅσοι δ' ἐκτὸς Πελο-  
 “ ποννάσω τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ  
 “ ἐσσοῦνται ἐν τῷ περ καὶ τοῖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τοῖ  
 8“ τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. ἐπιδεί-  
 “ ξαντας δὲ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ξυμβαλέσθαι, αἶ κα αὐτοῖς δοκῇ. 5  
 “ αἶ δέ τι καὶ ἄλλο δοκῇ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οἶκαδ' ἀπιάλλειν.”

LXXVIII. Τοῦτον μὲν τὸν λόγον προσεδέξαντο πρῶτον οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὸ στράτευμα ἀνεχώρη-  
 σεν ἐκ τῆς Τεγέας ἐπ' οἶκον· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐπιμιξίας οὔσης ἤδη παρ' ἀλλήλους, οὐ πολλῶ 10  
 ὕστερον ἔπραξαν αὖθις οἱ αὐτοὶ ἄνδρες ὥστε τὴν Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ τὴν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν ἀφέντας Ἀργεῖους σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ ἐγένοντο αἶδε.

1. πελοποννάσου E.F.G.H.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g. Porpo. πελοποννάσου F. 2. τῶν] om. c.d.i. ἐντι K. om. Parm. 3. ἐσσοῦνται B.F.H.K.N. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσονται. 4. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.M.N.O.V. Porpo. αὐτὸν K. ἐπιδείξαντες c.k. ἐπεὶ δείξαντας G. 5. αὐτοῖς δοκεῖ 47. 6. αἶ δέ τι δοκῇ] om. 47. τι δοκῇ A.B.C.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.i.k. Porpo. Bekk. τι ἄλλο δοκῇ h. καὶ ἄλλο om. Parm. ἀπιάλλειν A.E.F.G. ἀπιάλλειν B. Bekk. in ed. 1832. 8. οἶ] om. L.O.P.e. ἀνεχώρησαν e. 10. ἤδη] om. d.i. 12. καὶ τὴν ἀθη- ναίων καὶ ἡλείων A.B.C.E.F.G.Q.R.V.e. et, qui τῶν habent pro τὴν, H.K.g. Bekk. in ed. 1832. ξυμμαχίας G. 13. ἀφέντες Q. ἀργεῖους] om. L.O.P. ξυμμαχίας L.P. 14. ἐλέγοντο K.

So Hesychius explains ἀμόθεν. ἀπό τινος μέρους ὁπόθεν θέλει. Others, as Bredow, understand ἀμόθι to signify “*ubicunque*,” comparing οὐδαμόθι *nusquam*. And this seems the more exact sense of the word. Others again, as Portus, connect it with ἄμα, and interpret it “*una, pariter*.”

ὅπα καὶ] Sine dubio rectum est ὅπακα, vel, si quis hoc mavult, ὅπα κα. cap. 79, 3. ὅπα κα δικαιοτάτα κρίναντες. Hujusmodi sunt αἶκα, ἐπεὶ κα, et alia hujus generis in scriptoribus Doricis, et monumentis veteribus Dorica dialecto scriptis. DUK.

4. ἐπιδείξαντας—ἀπιάλλειν] “The treaty was to be communicated to the allies of each, but was not to depend upon their sanction.” “The οἶκαδ' ἀπιάλλειν may perhaps refer to the same precaution which the Spartans adopt with the Argive ambassadors.” Thucyd. V. 41, 3. Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 352. and note. Göller understands the passage thus: “Sparta

“and Argos were to shew the treaty to their respective allies, for them to accede to it if they thought proper: but if the allies disapproved of any thing, or wished to add to the treaty any new articles, then they were to send them to Sparta and Argos for their approval also.” Neither of these interpretations is altogether satisfactory, but bishop Thirlwall is right, I think, in referring ἀπιάλλειν to Lacedæmon and Argos, and not to the allies. The question is, what was meant by οἶκαδ' ἀπιάλλειν; whether it was that the new articles or objections made by the ambassadors of the allies were to be sent home to the governments of the allies for their ratification; or whether it was that the ambassadors of the allies if dissenting from the treaty, were to be sent away to their own homes, that they might not by their intrigues attempt to unsettle the relations between Argos and Lacedæmon.

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- LXXIX. “ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ ἔδοξε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ  
 “ Ἀργείοις σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν εἶμεν πεντήκοντα ἔτη,  
 TREATY “ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ ὁμοίοις δίκας διδόντας  
 OF ALLIANCE “ κατὰ πάτρια· ταὶ δὲ ἄλλαι πόλεις ταὶ ἐν  
 BETWEEN  
 LACEDEMON and 5 “ Πελοποννάσῳ κοινανεύοντων τὰν σπονδᾶν καὶ  
 ARGOS. “ τὰν ξυμμαχιᾶν αὐτόνομοι καὶ αὐτοπόλεις, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχον-  
 “ τες, κατὰ πάτρια δίκας διδόντες τὰς ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας. ὅσοι 2  
 “ δὲ ἔξω Πελοποννάσῳ Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν  
 “ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐσσοῦνται τοῖσπερ καὶ τοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· καὶ  
 10 “ τοὶ τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐσοῦνται τῷπερ  
 “ καὶ τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. αἱ δὲ ποι στρατιᾶς 3  
 “ δέη κοινᾶς, βουλευέσθαι Λακεδαιμονίως καὶ Ἀργείως ὅπα  
 “ κα δικαιοῦτα κρίναντας τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. αἱ δὲ τινι τὰν 4  
 “ πολίων ἧ ἀμφίλογα, ἧ τὰν ἐντὸς ἧ τὰν ἐκτὸς Πελοπον-  
 15 “ νάσῳ, αἶτε περὶ ὄρων αἶτε περὶ ἄλλου τινὸς, διακριθῆμεν.

I. κατὰ τὰδε I.K.L.O.P. καὶ ἀργεῖοις] om. d.i. τοῖς ἀργεῖοις g. 2. εἶμεν  
 A.C.E.G.I.K.N.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. εἰ μὲν B.F.H. vulgo ἦμεν. πεντα-  
 κοντα ἔτη A.B.E.F.H.N.V. Porpo. Goell. vulgo πεντηκονταετῇ. 3. διδόναι c.d.i.  
 δόντας f. 4. κατὰ τὰ I. κατὰ τὰδε K.P. κατὰ τὰ g. κατὰ τὰ c.d.i. ταὶ δ' αἱ c.d.i.  
 ταὶ—αὐτοπόλεις] om. K. πόλεις R. ταὶ] καὶ A.B. 5. κοινὰν ἐόντων E.F.H.I.g.  
 κοινὰν ἔχόντων Q. κοινὰν δὲ ἐόντων B.h. κοινανεύοντων f. vulgo κοινὰν ἐόντων.  
 Correx. Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phœn. p. 65. [quem secuti sunt Haack. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk.] τὰν σπονδᾶν καὶ τὰν ξυμμαχίαν E.F.G.H.K.Q.g. σπονδᾶν καὶ τὰν  
 ξυμμαχίαν B. 6. τὰς ξυμμαχίας Bekk. Goell. αὐτοὶ πόλεις E. τὰν ἔχον  
 αὐτῶν ἔχοντες E.G. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V. Porpo. 7. διδόντες δίκας f.  
 ὅσοι A.F.H.K. 8. πελοποννάσῳ C.h. Haack. Goell. Bekk. πολοποννάσῳ F.  
 vulgo πελοποννάσου. καὶ λακεδαιμονίοις c.d.i. 9. ἐσσοῦνται A.B.F.H.K.N.V.  
 Porpo. sic et mox. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσοῦνται. τοῖσπερ καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι f. τοῖσ-  
 περ τοὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P.k. τοῖς περ—ἐσοῦνται] om. B. 10. τῶν αὐτῶν f.  
 11. αὐτῶν Bekk. δέσποι F.H. στρατίαις E.F. στρατείας Haack. Porpo.  
 12. δέοι R.c.i. δέει G.k. et correctus C. κοινὰς E.F. ὅπακα K. ὅπακα E.  
 13. τὰν F. 14. ἀμφίλογα A.E.F.H. τὰ ἀμφίλογα Q. ἧν ἐντὸς f. τὰν F.H.I.K.  
 ἧ τὰν ante ἐκτὸς om. c.d.i. πελοποννάσῳ C. Haack. vulgo et Bekk. πελοποννάσου.  
 15. αἶτε—αἶτε H.I.K. διακριθῆμεν P.

12. ὅπα κα δικαιοῦτα κρίναντας τοῖς  
 ξυμμάχοις] “ Quan iustissime poterant  
 “ de sociis decernerent.” Dijudican-  
 dum autem erat, quid in bello futuro  
 prestandum a singulis sociis esset, quot  
 milites tribuendi, quantum cibariorum.  
 HAACK.

15. διακριθῆμεν] Herman makes this  
 infinitive depend on ἀμφίλογα, and con-  
 sideres ἐς πόλιν ἐλθεῖν to be the apodosis  
 of the whole sentence. “Should any  
 “points of doubtful decision arise, the

“quarrel must be referred to some  
 “third state,” &c. But it is manifest  
 that the clause relates to quarrels be-  
 tween a state which was a member of  
 the confederacy and one which was  
 not; and how could the confederacy  
 prescribe the mode in which disputes  
 with a foreign power were to be settled?  
 The sense seems rather to be, that, in  
 the case of a dispute between a state of  
 the confederacy and a foreign state, the  
 quarrel was to be settled between them

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5 “ αἱ δὲ τις τῶν ζυμμάχων πόλις πόλει ἐρίζοι, ἐς πόλιν  
 “ ἐλθεῖν ἂν τινα ἴσαν ἀμφοῖν ταῖς πολιέσι δοκεῖοι. τοῖς δὲ  
 “ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι.”

LXXX. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ ἡ ζυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγεγένητο·  
 καὶ ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμῳ ἢ εἴ τι ἄλλο εἶχον, διελύσαντο. 5

The Lacedæmonians κοινῇ δὲ ἤδη τὰ πράγματα τιθέμενοι ἐψηφί-  
 and Argives try to σταντο κήρυκα καὶ πρεσβείαν παρὰ Ἀθηναίων  
 persuade Perdicas to join their alliance. μὴ προσδέχεσθαι, ἣν μὴ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου  
 The Athenians evacu- ἐξίωσι τὰ τείχη ἐκλιπόντες, καὶ μὴ ζυμβαίνειν  
 ate the works before Epidaurus.

2 (See ch. 75.) τῷ μηδὲ πολεμεῖν ἀλλ’ ἢ ἅμα. καὶ τὰ τε ἄλλα 10  
 θυμῷ ἔφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία καὶ ὡς Περδίκκαν

1. ἐρίζει d. 2. ἂν A.B.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἶ e.  
 vulgo ἂν. ἀμφὶ τὰς E. πολιέσι B.E.F.H.R.V. πόλει C. δοκεῖοι Bekk.  
 ed. 1832. δοκεῖν h. δοκεῖ οἱ Q.g. δοκεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.R.V. vulgo δοκοῖν.  
 ἔτταις B.h.k. 3. κατὰ τὰ I.K.P.d.e. δικάζεσθαι] Valckenar. δίκας ἐσεῖσθαι.  
 δικάσεσθαι Q. 5. πολέμῳ] post ἄλλο ponunt c.d.i. post ἀλλήλων et iterum  
 post εἶχον e. 7. παρὰ ἄθην. C.E.G.K.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo. ceteri παρ’ ἄθην.  
 10. τῷ E.G. τῷ C.F.K. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ C.G.I.

as they could: διακριθῆμεν meaning,  
 “the issue must be tried,” but whether  
 by negotiation or by war the treaty  
 does not specify; each member of the  
 confederacy being in this case at liberty  
 to use his own discretion. But in dis-  
 putes between each other, the members  
 of the confederacy were not to have re-  
 course to arms, but were to submit the  
 matter to some third state, to arbitrate  
 between them.

2. τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κ.τ.λ.] “The citizens  
 “of each particular state, in their dis-  
 “putes with each other, should have  
 “justice done them according to the  
 “laws and customs of their country.”  
 That is, equal justice should be done,  
 without distinction of parties; while on  
 the other hand there should be no ap-  
 peal from the decisions of the particular  
 tribunals of one state to those of any  
 foreign state, whether of the confederacy  
 or not. For the word ἔτης, compare  
 Æschyl. Suppl. 262. Schütz. and the  
 Elean inscription discovered by sir W.  
 Gell, and published in the Museum  
 Criticum, No. IV. p. 536. and by Böckh.  
 (Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. II. p. 390.)  
 αἶτε φέτας, αἶτε τελέστα, αἶτε δᾶμος ἐντί.  
 Compare Cicero, (in Verrem Act. II.  
 lib. II. 13.) “Siculi hoc jure sunt, ut

“quod civis cum cive agat, domi certet  
 “suis legibus.”

τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι]  
 Τοὺς δὲ πολιτευομένους ἐν μιᾷ ἐκάστῃ  
 πόλει δι’ ἀλλήλων λύειν τὰ διάφορα.  
 SCHOL.

5. διελύσαντο] “They mutually put  
 “an end to all such things.” The  
 words ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμῳ εἶχον  
 would require not διελύσαντο but ἀπέ-  
 δοντο, or ἀλλήλοισι ἀπέδωκαν. (See III.  
 52, 3. IV. 21, 1, 3. V. 17, 2.) But  
 because the words εἴ τι ἄλλο are of a  
 more general nature, and mean, “if  
 “they had done any thing of which the  
 “other party could complain,” therefore  
 Thucydides uses the word διαλύεσθαι,  
 which does not signify “to release” or  
 “give back,” but refers properly to  
 αἰτίας or ἐγκλήματα, and signifies as I  
 have rendered it, “to do away with, or  
 “put an end to.”

10. τὰ τε ἄλλα θυμῷ ἔφερον] The  
 Scholiast explains ἔφερον by ἐφέροντο,  
 as if the construction were, κατὰ τὰ  
 ἄλλα. But ἔφερον is no more than  
 “gerebant;” “they conducted all their  
 “other measures with vehemence,” i. e.  
 with a strong feeling against Athens.  
 Compare IV. 121, 1. τὸν πόλεμον προ-  
 θυμῶς οἰσεῖν.



PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἔπεμψαν ἀμφοτέρω πρέσβεις, καὶ ἀνέπεισαν Περδίκκαν ξυνο-  
 μόσαι σφίσιν. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων,  
 ἀλλὰ διανοεῖτο, ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἑώρα ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς  
 τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐξ Ἀργους. καὶ τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι τοὺς τε πα-  
 5 λαιοὺς ὄρκους ἀνενεώσαντο, καὶ ἄλλους ὤμοσαν. ἔπεμψαν 3  
 δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις, τὸ ἐξ  
 Ἐπιδαύρου τεῖχος κελεύοντες ἐκλιπεῖν. οἱ δ' ὁρῶντες ὀλίγοι  
 πρὸς πλείους ὄντες τοὺς ξυμφύλακας, ἔπεμψαν Δημοσθένην  
 τοὺς σφετέρους ἐξάξοντα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος καὶ ἀγωνά τινα  
 10 πρόφασιν γυμνικὸν ἔξω τοῦ φρουρίου ποιήσας, ὡς ἐξηλθε  
 τὸ ἄλλο φρουρικὸν, ἀπέκλησε τὰς πύλας. καὶ ὕστερον  
 Ἐπιδαυριοὺς ἀνανεωσάμενοι τὰς σπονδὰς αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἀπέδωσαν τὸ τεῖχοςμα. LXXXI. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων  
 ἀπόστασιν ἐκ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, καὶ οἱ Μαντινῆς,  
 15 PELOPONNESUS. τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντέχοντες, ἔπειτ' οὐ δυνάμενοι  
 The Mantineans join ἄνευ τῶν Ἀργείων, ξυνέβησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς

A. C. 417.

Olymp. 90. 3.

15 PELOPONNESUS.

The Mantineans join

2. μέντοι γε εὐθύς V. γέ] om. e. 3. καί] om. O.d.i. 7. ὀλίγους N.V.  
 8. ὄντες Abresch. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo ὄντας. 9. ἐξ ἐλάσσοντα d. ἐξετά-  
 ζοντα i. 11. φρουρικὸν K.R. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. φρουρίον.  
 ἀπέκλησε F.H.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέκλεισε. 12. οἱ] om. c.i.  
 13. τῶν] om. L.O.V.k. 16. τῶν] om. L. αὐτοὶ καὶ τὰς τῶν λακεδαιμονίων  
 σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν f.

4. ἐξ Ἀργους] See Herodot. V. 22.  
 VIII. 137. et seqq. Thucyd. II. 99, 3.  
 Müller's Dorians, (Eng. Translat.) I.  
 p. 480.

6. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τεῖχος—ἐκλιπεῖν]  
 Compare Herodot. VII. 37, 2. ὁ ἥλιος  
 ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἑδρην. The  
 true construction would be, τὸ ἐπ' Ἐπι-  
 δαύρῳ τεῖχος ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐξιόντας ἐξ αὐτοῦ.  
 But ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου must then be taken  
 loosely for the country of Epidaurus,  
 which perhaps is hardly admissible. τὸ  
 ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τεῖχος is therefore per-  
 haps simply, "the fort by Epidaurus,"  
 or "in the direction of Epidaurus; the  
 "fort at Epidaurus." Compare I. 64, 1.  
 τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τεῖχος and the note  
 there. Also VII. 31, 1. μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς  
 Λακωνικῆς τεῖχισιν.

9. πρόφασιν] Sic Thucydides III.  
 III, 1. Οἱ Μαντινεῖς, καὶ οἷς ἔσπειστο,  
 πρόφασιν ἐπὶ λαχανισμὸν καὶ φρυγάνων  
 ξυλλογὴν ἐξελθόντες. Euripides Iphi-

genia in Aul. v. 360. Καὶ πέμπεις ἐκὼν—  
 παῖδα σὴν Δεῦρ' ἀποστέλλειν, Ἀχιλλεῖ  
 πρόφασιν ὡς γαμουμένην. Demosthenes  
 de Coron. p. 148. Ὅτι ἐξαπεστάλη ταῦτα  
 τὰ πλοῖα, πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς τὸν σίτον  
 παραπέμψοντα ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου εἰς  
 Λήμνον, βοηθήσοντα δὲ Σηλυμβριανοῖς.  
 DUKER.

10. τὸ ἄλλο φρούριον] Retinendum est  
 φρούριον, si ostendi possit, vocabulum  
 illud non tantum de loco, sed etiam de  
 hominibus, qui custodiæ et præsidii  
 causa in eo sunt, dici. Sin, præferrem,  
 quod est in quibusdam MSS. φρουρι-  
 κὸν, etsi nusquam alibi lectum. Nam,  
 quin eodem modo dici possit τὸ φρουρι-  
 κὸν pro ἡ φρουρὰ, sive οἱ φρουροί, quo  
 τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν, τὸ βαρβαρικὸν, pro οἱ  
 Ἕλληνες, οἱ Βάρβαροι, et alia id genus,  
 dubitari non potest. DUKER.

11. φρουρικὸν] So Duker; Haack,  
 Poppo, and Göller. See Poppo, Pro-  
 legom. I. p. 250.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

the alliance of Lacedæmon. Oligarchical revolutions effected in Sicyon and in Argos.

Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, χίλιοι ἑκάτεροι, ξυστρατεύσαντες, τὰ τ' ἐν Σικυνῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον κατέστησαν αὐτοὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλθόντες, καὶ μετ' ἐκεῖνα ξυναμφότεροι ἤδη καὶ τὸν ἐν Ἀργεῖ δῆμον κατέλυσαν, καὶ ὀλιγαρχία ἐπιτηδεῖα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις κατέστη. καὶ πρὸς ἕα ἤδη ταῦτα ἦν τοῦ χειμῶνος λήγοντος· καὶ τέταρτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Διῆς τε οἱ ἐν Ἀθῶ ἀπέστησαν Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Χαλκιδίας, καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ οὐκ ἐπιτηδεῖας πρότερον ἔχοντα καθίσταντο. καὶ Ἀργείων ὁ δῆμος κατ' ὀλίγον ξυνιστάμενός τε καὶ ἀναθαρσήσας ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ὀλίγοις, τηρήσαντες αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.

3. ξυστρατεύοντες R. τ'] om. K. 4. οἱ ἐλθόντες K. 5. ξυναμφότεροι A.B.C.E.F.K.L.f. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυναμφότερα. 7. ταῦτα ἤδη ἦν τοῦ πολέμου λήγοντος g. ταῦτα ἤδη V. 9. διῆς A.E.F.H.K.b.g. Poppo. Goell. διῆς B.h. διείς N.R.V. δικτυδιείς C.G.P.c.d.e.i. δικτυείς Q. δικτιδιείς L.O.

vulgo et Bekk. δικτιδιῆς. 15. γυμνοπαιδείας A. γυμνοπαιδιάς F.V.g.

1. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων] That is, the dominion over the Parrhasians and others of the small districts of Arcadia, who were the subject allies of Mantinea. See ch. 33. 58, 1. 61, 5. 67, 2. The Spartans wished to prevent the formation of any considerable state in Arcadia, and were well pleased to see the system of small and scattered villages still continue there. And from the opposite policy, Epaminondas afterwards promoted the union of these villages, and effected the foundation of the city of Megalopolis.

2. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κ.τ.λ.] Cum subiectum Λακεδαιμόνιοι αὐτοὶ ex parte insit in prægressis Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, utrumque in nominativo posuit, cum solennius dixisset Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀργείων, χιλίων ἑκατέρων, ξυστρατευσάντων. Vide ad IV. 108, 4. 118, 7. GÖLLER. Compare Virgil. Æn. XII. 160. Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus, &c. on which Heyne remarks, "ponit ab initio Poeta genus, et tum

"individua subjungit, inflexa ad id "oratione." The "thousand Argives" here spoken of, were the aristocratic body already noticed in the battle of Mantinea, and who would naturally take an active part in overthrowing the democracy.

6. ὀλιγαρχία] Locum hunc illustrat Diodorus, p. 327. a. WASS.

9. Διῆς] See the notes on ch. 35.

15. αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας] "The exact moment of the Gymnopædiæ." This was a festival somewhat resembling the Lupercalia at Rome, in which boys and men danced naked, each arranged in distinct chori, the movements expressing warlike and gymnastic contests; while at the same time coarse and licentious language was interchanged, as in the Roman triumphs. The festival was celebrated annually about midsummer. See Athen. XIV. 30. (p. 631.) XV. 22. (p. 678.) Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 16. Pollux, IV. §. 105. Müller, Dorier, II. p. 338. 389.

ARGOS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 4.

καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπεκράτησεν ὁ δῆμος, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε τοὺς δὲ ἐξήλασεν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, 3 ἕως μὲν αὐτοὺς μετεπέμποντο οἱ φίλοι, οὐκ ἦλθον ἐκ πλείονος, ἀναβαλόμενοι δὲ τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἐβοήθουν. καὶ ἐν 5 Τεγέα πυθόμενοι ὅτι νενίκηνται οἱ ὀλίγοι, προελθεῖν μὲν οὐκέτι ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν διαπεφευγόντων, ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐπ' οἴκου τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἦγον. καὶ ὕστερον 4 ἐλθόντων πρέσβων ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀγγέλων καὶ τῶν ἔξω Ἀργείων, παρόντων τε τῶν ξυμμαχῶν καὶ ῥηθέντων 10 πολλῶν ἀφ' ἑκατέρων ἔγνωσαν μὲν ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς στρατεύειν ἐς Ἀργος, διατριβαὶ δὲ καὶ μελλήσεις ἐγίνοντο. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Ἀργείων ἐν τούτῳ, 5 φοβούμενος τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν πάλιν προσαγόμενός τε καὶ νομίζων μέγιστον ἂν 15 σφᾶς ὠφελήσειν, τειχίζει μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐς θάλασσαν, ὅπως ἦν τῆς γῆς εἴργωνται, ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπαγωγή τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῇ. ξυνῆδεσαν δὲ 6 τὸν τειχισμὸν καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ τινὲς πόλεων. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι πανδημεῖ, καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ οἰκέται,

4. ἀναβαλόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.V.c.d.e.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναβαλλόμενοι. γυμνοπαιδείας A. et hic et infra. γυμνοπαιδιάς G. 5. πειθόμενοι Q. ἐνενίκηνται I. οἱ om. R. 7. τῆς γυμνοπαιδίας P.k. 8. ἀγγέλων unciis inclusum Bekk. ed. 1846. 9. ἐξ f. 11. ἐπ' ἄργος F. διατριβαὶ καὶ O. 12. μελλήσεις Q. ὁ δῆμος g. 13. τῇ] ἐκ c.i. 15. ὠφελῆσαι corr. G. ἐς] πρὸς g. 16. τῶν] om. e. 17. ὠφελεί V.g.

3. ἐκ πλείονος] Ἦτοι πρὸ πλείονος χρόνου. SCHOL.

8. ἐλθόντων πρέσβων — ἀγγέλων] Both Dobree and Poppo suspect that ἀγγέλων is a corruption of ἀργείων, and that the second ἀργείων was added after this mistake had become general. Göller interprets ἀγγέλων to signify ἀγγελούτων; to which it is objected that there was no intelligence to be communicated, the facts being already known to the Lacedæmonians.

[Göller in his second edition understands ἀγγέλων of the Lacedæmonian party in Argos, who kept up a constant

communication with Sparta: and he compares VII. 73, 3. ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἔνδοθεν. I am inclined now either to agree with Dobree and Poppo that we should read Ἀργείων for ἀγγέλων, and strike out Ἀργείων after ἔξω, or with Bekker in his edition of 1832, that we should strike out ἀγγέλων altogether.]

14. ἂν—ὠφελήσειν] One MS. (m. or, as Göller marks it, S) supports Dawes's canon, that ἂν must not be joined to the future tense. But none of the editions have followed it.



ARGOS. A. C. 417, 16. Olymp. 90. 4.

ἐτείχιζον· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς ἦλθον τέκτονες καὶ λιθοουργοί. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὥς ἦσθοντο τειχιζόντων, ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πλὴν Κορινθίων· ὑπῆρχε δέ τι 5 αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν πρᾶσσόμενον. ἦγε δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν Ἄγισ ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δοκοῦντα προϋπάρχειν οὐ προϋχώρησεν ἔτι· τὰ δὲ οἰκοδομούμενα τείχη ἐλόντες καὶ καταβαλόντες, καὶ 10 Ὑσίας χωρίον τῆς Ἀργείας λαβόντες καὶ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἅπαντας οὓς ἔλαβον ἀποκτείναντες, ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ διελύθησαν 3 κατὰ πόλεις. ἐστράτευσαν δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν καὶ δηώσαντες ἀπῆλθον, ὅτι σφῶν τοὺς φυγάδας 4 ὑπεδέχοντο· οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα κατόκηντο. κατέ- 15 κλησαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ † Μακεδονίας † Ἀθηναῖοι

1. τέκτωνες R. 3. δὲ γιγνομένου L. 4. ὥς] om. F. 9. προσεχώρησεν N.V. προχώρησεν E.F. 11. ὑσίας A.B.C.L.O. ὑσσίας F. σίας I. χωρία G.I.L.O. 13. τὴν] om. c. 15. ὑπεδέχοντο A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d. g.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπεδέχοντο. κατέκλησαν F.H.K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατέκλεισαν. 16. χειμῶνος μακεδονίας c.d. μακεδονίαν c. μακεδόνas—περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες Goell.

I. ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν—τέκτονες] The agricultural population of Peloponnesus being little acquainted with any thing but agriculture, found the masons and carpenters of Athens far more skilful than their own.

4. ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος] Diodorus Sic. p. 327. c. WASS.

6. ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν] Alterum horum supervacuum videtur. Ex annotatione Scholiastæ colligas, eum non habuisse in exemplari suo verba ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους. DUKER. "An intrigue carried on with them from Argos, from within the country itself." οἱ αὐτόθεν are "the people of the country." V. 52, 2. VI. 71, 2. VII. 71, 1. Compare the expressions quoted by Göller from Xenophon, (Hellen. IV. 8, 39. VII. 4, 36.) ἐν χώρᾳ αὐτοῦ μαχόμενος ἀποθνήσκει. and οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδες ἐν τῇ Τεγέᾳ

αὐτοῦ καταμένοντες. So Thucyd. VII. 16, 1. τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ. and VIII. 28, 5. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ.

10. Ὑσίας] Vide ad p. 161. de hujus situ Plinius, IV. 5. Strabo IX. 404. Pausan. Arcad. VI. Εἰσὶν οὖν ἐς Ἀρκადίαν ἐσβολαὶ κατὰ τὴν Ἀργεῖαν, πρὸς μὲν ὙΣΙΩΝ καὶ κατὰ τὸ ὄρος τὸ Παρθένιον ἐς τὴν Τεγεατικὴν. WASS.

16. † Μακεδονίας†] This seems corrupt, and none of the MSS. afford any assistance. Dobree conjectures ἐκ Μακεδονίας, "Macedoniam versus," "on the side of Macedonia." Göller reads Μακεδόνas—Περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες.—Haack proposes ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ. Can the genitive be equivalent to ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, and does the construction resemble that noticed at III. 105, 2. so that the translation would be, "they blockaded also in Macedonia Perdiccas," literally,

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 4, 91. 1.

Περδίκκαν, ἐπικαλοῦντες τὴν τε πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ Λακε-  
 δαιμονίους γενομένην ξυνωμοσίαν, καὶ ὅτι παρασκευασα-  
 μένων αὐτῶν στρατιὰν ἄγειν ἐπὶ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θρά-  
 κης καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν Νικίου τοῦ Νικηράτου στρατηγούντος  
 5 ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ μάλιστα διελύθη  
 ἐκείνου ἀπάραντος· πολέμιος οὖν ἦν. καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα  
 οὕτως, καὶ πέμπτου καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIV. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Ἀλκιβιάδης τε  
 πλεύσας ἐς Ἄργος ναυσὶν εἴκοσιν Ἀργείων τοὺς δοκοῦντας  
 10 A. C. 416. ἔτι ὑπόπτους εἶναι καὶ τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρο-  
 Olymp. 90. 4. 91. 1. νεῖν ἔλαβε τριακοσίους ἄνδρας, καὶ κατεθέντο  
 MELOS. αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὰς ἐγγὺς νήσους ὧν ἦρ-  
 Expedition of the A- χον· καὶ ἐπὶ Μῆλον τὴν νῆσον Ἀθηναῖοι  
 thenians against the ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ἑαυτῶν μὲν τριάκοντα, Χίαις δὲ ἕξ,  
 island of Melos. 15 †Λεσβίαιν† δὲ δυοῖν, καὶ ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν μὲν διακοσίοις καὶ  
 χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις τριακοσίοις καὶ ἵπποτοξόταις εἴκοσι, τῶν  
 δὲ ξυμμάχων καὶ νησιωτῶν ὀπλίταις μάλιστα πεντακοσίοις  
 καὶ χιλίοις. οἱ δὲ Μῆλιοι Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν εἰσιν ἄποικοι, 2  
 τῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἤθελον ὑπακούειν ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι  
 20 νησιῶται, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐδετέρων ὄντες ἡσύχαζον,

1. περδίκκαν καὶ ἐπικαλοῦντες L.O.P.Q.k. 2. παρασκευασμένων K. 6. ἀπαύ-  
 ραντος E. 7. οὗτος Q.R.V.f.g. Poppo. et correct F.H. οὕτως C.I.K. Bekker.  
 in ed. 1832. vulgo οὕτω. 8. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. 10. ἐνυπόπτους e. καὶ  
 τοὺς λακεδαιμονίων φρουροὺς ἔλαβε L.O.P. 11. ἔλαθε c. 14. χίαις] χιλίαις  
 c.e.f.g.h. καὶ χίαις ἕξ V. δε] om. A.C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.h.k. 15. λε-  
 σβίαις A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.e.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. καὶ χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις]  
 om. I. 16. τριακοσίοις τοξόταις f. 18. μὲν] om. f.

“Perdiccas belonging to Macedonia?”  
 Or may we read κατὰ Μακεδονίαν, in-  
 stead of καὶ Μακεδονίας?

15. Λεσβίαιν δὲ δυοῖν] All the best  
 MSS. read Λεσβίαις, which Poppo has  
 received into the text. The common  
 reading accords with Elmsley's rule,  
 “Δυοῖν, ni fallor, apud Atticos duali  
 “semper jungitur, δύο vero interdum  
 “plurali.” Yet he quotes several in-  
 stances from the tragedians of δυοῖν  
 with a plural, on which he only ob-

serves, “Hæc omnia solæca videntur.”  
 (Annotat. in Eur. Med. v. 798. notul. y.)  
 The reason, I suppose, is, that although  
 δύο with a plural is no less a solecism  
 in principle than δυοῖν, yet it is a less  
 manifest one; the dual form in δυοῖν  
 making the anomaly of the plural sub-  
 stantive more glaring; whereas in δύο  
 the form is indeclinable, and it is the  
 sense only which points out the need  
 of the dual substantive.

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ἔπειτα ὡς αὐτοὺς ἠνάγκαζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δηοῦντες τὴν γῆν, 3 ἐς πόλεμον φανερὸν κατέστησαν. στρατοπεδευσάμενοι οὖν ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τῇ παρασκευῇ ταύτῃ οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κλεομήδης τε ὁ Λυκομήδους καὶ Τισίας ὁ Τισιμάχου, πρὶν ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς, λόγους πρῶτον ποιησομένους ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις· 5 οὓς οἱ Μήλιοι πρὸς μὲν τὸ πλῆθος οὐκ ἤγαγον, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις λέγειν ἐκέλευον περὶ ὧν ἤκουσιν. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἔλεγον τοιαύδε. LXXXV. ΑΘ.

DISCUSSION  
between the  
ATHENIAN and  
MELIAN  
NEGOTIATORS  
on the submission  
of MELOS to the  
ATHENIAN  
DOMINION.  
(85—111.)

Ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος οἱ λόγοι γίνονται, ὅπως δὴ μὴ ξυνεχεῖ ρήσει οἱ πολλοὶ ἐπαγωγὰ 10 καὶ ἀνέλεγκτα ἐσάπαξ ἀκούσαντες ἡμῶν ἀπατηθῶσι (γιννώσκουμεν γὰρ ὅτι τοῦτο φρονεῖ ὑμῶν ἢ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἀγωγή), ὑμεῖς οἱ καθήμενοι ἔτι ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε· καθ' ἕκαστον γὰρ καὶ μὴδ' ὑμεῖς ἐνὶ λόγῳ, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ μὴ 15 δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως λέγεσθαι εὐθὺς ὑπολαμβάνοντες κρίνετε. καὶ πρῶτον, εἰ ἀρέσκει ὡς λέγομεν, εἶπατε. οἱ δὲ τῶν Μηλίων ξύνεδροι ἀπεκρίναντο. LXXXVI. ΜΗ. Ἡ μὲν ἐπι-

2. ἐς—γῆν] om. I. ἐς—αὐτῶν] om. C. in marg. G. αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν K. [“et fortasse etiam c.e.g.i.k.” Porro.] 3. ταύτῃ] om. b. κλεομίδης f.g. 4. λυκομήδους g. λυμῆδους I. τι] om. k. 8. Nomina interlocutorum aut omittit aut in margine ponit B. 10. δῆ] om. L.O.P.k. post μὴ ponit h. 11. ἀνέλεγκτα F.Q.g. 13. ἡμῶν L. cum Dionysio. 14. ποιήσατε Dionysius. 15. καὶ] om. G. ἐν ὀλίγῳ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.k. cum Dionysio. 17. ἀρέσκει L.M.O.

9. ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος] Ἐπειδὴ οὐ παρὰ τῷ δήμῳ κελεύετε ἡμᾶς ποιῆσθαι τοὺς λόγους, ἵνα μὴ, συνεχοῦς ῥήσεως γινόμενης καὶ ἐναποτεινομένου λόγου, ὑποπτεύσῃ τὸ πλῆθος ὑμῶν ἀπατᾶσθαι, ὡς ἂν ἅπαξ ἀκούσαντες πιθανὸν μὲν λόγων, ἐλέγχους δὲ οὐ παρεχομένων οὐδ' ἀποδείξεις. γιννώσκουμεν γὰρ ὅτι τοῦτο φρονεῖ ὑμῶν ἢ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἀγωγή, πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχοντας ὑμῶν μόνους ἡγάγετε ἡμᾶς. ὁ ὑμεῖς οἱ προστώτες ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε. ἕκαστον γὰρ ὧν λέγομεν δοκιμάζοντες, πρὸς τὸ μὴ δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως ἔχειν ὑποκρούετε, τούτεστι διὰ πλειόνων λόγων κρίνετε. Ἐν πᾶσιν ὁ Θεουκλίδης ἔφυγε τὴν συνήθειαν, οὐκ ἔσκατα δὲ ἐνταῦθα. ἀντὶ γὰρ δημογραφίας διαλόγον τινα τῶν Μηλίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων

ἐτόλμησε συνθεῖναι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐργάζεται τὴν ἀσάφειαν μάλιστα τὸ δύσκριτον τοῦ παρ' ἐκατέρων λόγου, διαιρετέον κατὰ πρόσωπα τὴν ῥῆσιν. SCHOL.

11. ἡμῶν] Τῶν Ἀθηναίων. SCHOL.

12. τοῦτο φρονεῖ] Βούλεται. τοῦτό ἐστι σκοπὸς τῆς ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας προσαγωγῆς. SCHOL.

13. ἀγωγή] Προσαγωγή. SCHOL.

16. ὑπολαμβάνοντες] “Taking us up immediately and replying to us.” Compare Demosth. Leptines, p. 501. Reiske. ἃ δὴ πρὸς τούτους ὑπολαμβάνοντι ἂν εἰκότως, ἀκούσατε.

18. ἡ μὲν ἐπιείκεια τοῦ διδάσκειν καθ' ἡσυχᾶ] Τῆς μὲν περὶ τοὺς λόγους εὐγνωμοσύνης οὐκ ἂν τις μέμψαιτο ὑμῖν. ἡμέρα



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είκεια τοῦ διδάσκειν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἀλλήλους οὐ ψέγεται, τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου παρόντα ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντα διαφέροντα αὐτοῦ φαίνεται. ὀρώμεν γὰρ αὐτοὺς τε κριτὰς ἦκοντας ὑμᾶς τῶν λεχθησομένων, καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς 5 περιγενομένοις μὲν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ δι' αὐτὸ μὴ ἐνδοῦσι πόλεμον ἡμῖν φέρουσιν, πεισθείσι δὲ δουλείαν.

LXXXVII. ΑΘ. Εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόντων λογιούμενοι ἢ ἄλλο τι ξυνήκετε ἢ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων καὶ ὧν ὁράτε περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευσόντες τῇ πόλει, πανοίμεθ' ἂν 10 εἰ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦτο, λέγοιμεν ἂν.

LXXXVIII. ΜΗΛ. Εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε καθεστῶτας ἐπὶ πολλὰ καὶ λέγοντας καὶ δοκοῦντας τρέπεσθαι· ἢ μέντοι ξύγδοδος καὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἦδε πάρεστι, καὶ ὁ λόγος ᾧ προκαλείσθε τρόπῳ, εἰ δοκεῖ, γιγνέσθω.

15 LXXXIX. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς τοίνυν οὔτε αὐτοὶ μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὥς ἢ δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύσαντες ἄρχομεν ἢ ἀδικούμενοι νῦν ἐπεξερχόμεθα, λόγων μῆκος ἄπιστον πα-

5. περιγενομένοις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.h.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. “περιγενομένοις omnes libri ante Wassium collati, et omnes Parisini. περιγινο-  
“μένοις ex uno Græviano [K] reposuit Wass.” POPPO. vulgo περιγιγνομένοις.  
6. δέ] om. A.B.h. 7. εἰ] οἱ B.h. 9. βουλευσόντες B.E.F.H.V.f.g.h. cum Dio-  
nysio. 11. ξυγγνώμη A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. 14. προκαλείσθαι i.g.i εἰ] ἢ Q.  
γενέσθαι d. 16. εὐπρεπῶς ἢ δικαίως R. 17. ἐπερχόμεθα Q.

γὰρ καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν ἀλλήλους ἀξιοῦτε πείθεσθαι. ἤδη δὲ πολεμοῦντες ἡμῖν οὐκ-  
έτι εὐγνωμονεῖτε, οὐδὲ ὅμοια οἷς λέγετε ποιεῖτε. κριταὶ γὰρ ἦκετε τῶν λόγων ὧν  
λέγετε αὐτοί. καὶ γνῶριμον ἡμῖν τὸ τέλος  
ἐκ τῆς κρίσεως, ὅτι νικῶντες μὲν ὑμᾶς  
τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο μὴ θέλοντες  
προσχωρεῖν, εἰς πόλεμον εὐθὺς καταστη-  
σόμεθα] πεισθέντες δὲ ἴσως δικαιότερα  
ἡμῶν λεγόντων, δουλείαν καθ' αὐτῶν κα-  
ταψηφιούμεθα. SCHOL.

3. αὐτοῦ] i.e. τοῦ διδάσκειν; and so again ἐξ αὐτοῦ, two lines below.

4. τῶν λεχθησομένων] Ὑπό τε ὑμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

καὶ τὴν τελ.] Ἀπὸ κοινου τὸ ὀρώμεν ἡμῖν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

7. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόντων] Εἰ μὲν ὑπονόησαντες περὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἔσσεσθαι συνελθύθατε, ἢ ἄλλο τι

σκεψόμενοι, καὶ μὴ περὶ σωτηρίας τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ἡσυχίαν ἄγοι-  
μεν ἂν. εἰ δὲ περὶ τοῦ δύνασθαι σωθῆναι συνελθύθατε, λέγοιμεν ἂν. SCHOL.

8. ἢ ἄλλο τι] Τὸ ἢ ἀντὶ τοῦ εἶπερ. SCHOL.

ἢ ἄλλο τι—ἢ—βουλευσόντες] Ad ἄλλο τι supple ποιήσοντας. GÖLLER. Compare IV. 14. 3. ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναν-  
μάχουν.

11. εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη] Εἰκὸς ἡμᾶς, ἐν τοιούτῳ καθεστῶτας, ἐπὶ πολλὰ καὶ ἐπινοοῦντας καὶ λέγοντας τρέπεσθαι. καὶ οὐ συγγνώσκετε ἡμῖν ὑποπτεύουσιν. SCHOL.

15. μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν] Λέξεων εὐ-  
πρεπῶν. SCHOL. Compare VI. 83, 2. οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα, ὥς—τὸν βάρβαρον μόνον καθελόντες εἰκότως ἄρχομεν.

ρέζομεν· οὐθ' ὑμᾶς ἀξιούμεν ἢ ὅτι Λακεδαιμονίων ἄποικοι ὄντες οὐ ξυνεστρατεύσατε ἢ ὡς ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ἡδικήκατε λέγοντας οἶεσθαι πείσειν, τὰ δυνατὰ δ' ἐξ ὧν ἑκάτεροι ἀληθῶς φρονοῦμεν διαπράσσεσθαι, ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἰδότας ὅτι δίκαια μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ λόγῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης κρίνεται, δυνατὰ δὲ οἱ προὔχοντες πράσσουσι καὶ οἱ ἀσθενεῖς ξυγχωροῦσιν.

XC. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὴ νομίζομεν γε χρήσιμον (ἀνάγκη γὰρ, ἐπειδὴ ὑμεῖς οὕτω παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον τὸ ξυμφέρον λέγειν ὑπέθεσθε) μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, ἀλλὰ τῷ 10

2. οὐδὲ A.F.h. ἡδικήσατε P.c.i. λέγοντες B. λέγοντας τὸ ἐξῆς οὔτε ὑμᾶς λέγοντας οἶεσθαι E. 3. οἶεσθε K.h.k. δ'] om. A.B.P. 4. διαπράττεσθαι A.B.F.H.N.V.h. προσιεδοῦσας F.H.g. 6. κρίνεται] om. g. 8. ἡμεῖς marg. H. Goell. Bekk. "Aut cum Bekk. faciendum, aut ἡμεῖς μὲν δὴ scribendum." Poppo. ἡ μὲν B.K. ἡ μὲν δὴ R. ἡμῖν F. ἡ μὲν E. vulgo ἡ μὲν. 9. ἡμεῖς g. 10. ὑμᾶς H.N. corr. F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. τὸ E.

3. τὰ δυνατὰ δὲ—ξυγχωροῦσιν] "But we expect you rather, agreeably to the real sentiments of us both, to think only of getting what you can, not what you may have a right to. For you know, and we know, that right is considered, in men's discussions, only when both parties are of equal power: what he can do, is the only rule of the stronger, and the weaker is fain to yield to it." Compare I. 76. and Plato de Republica, II. p. 359. For διαπράσσεσθαι τὰ δυνατὰ, compare III. 82, 18. near the end, οἷς ξυμβαίη ἐπιφθόνως τι διαπράξασθαι. For ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης, compare II. 62, 5. ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, that is, "setting out with having fortune equal." Ἀπὸ is exactly equivalent to ὑπαρχούσης, that is, it expresses the existing state or circumstances in which the action takes place, as opposed to those which may be created or affected by its operation. Ἀνάγκης means, "the force of external things restraining the will."

4. ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἰδ.] Ἐπισταμένον καὶ ὕμῳν καὶ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ λόγῳ] Ὁ ἀνθρώπινος λογισμὸς (φασὶ) τότε τὸ δίκαιον ἐξετάζει, ὅταν ἴσῃν ἰσχύϊν ἔχουσιν οἱ κρινόμενοι. ὅταν δὲ οἱ ἑτεροὶ προέχουσιν ἰσχύϊ, προσταττοῦσι πᾶν τὸ δυνατόν, καὶ οἱ ἡττονες οὐκ ἀντιλέγουσιν. SCHOL.

8. ἡ μὲν δὴ νομίζομεν γε] Ἐπειδὴ ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦ συμφέροντος μᾶλλον ἀξιοῦτε στοχάζεσθαι, νομίζομεν ἡμῖν προσήκον μὴ καταλύειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, τούτῳ τὸ πρῶς τοῖς ἀσθενέστεροις χρῆσθαι. δεῖ γὰρ τοῖς κινδυνεύουσι τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι, καὶ μᾶλλον τῆς φιλανθρωπίας ἥπερ τοῦ πρὸς ἀκρίβειαν δικαίου τυγχάνειν τοὺς ἡττονας. ὁ δὲ καὶ ὑπὲρ ὕμῶν ἐστίν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ μὴ πρῶς χρῆσεσθε ἡμῖν, αὐτοὶ σφαλέντες ποτὲ παράδειγμα πάντως τοῖς ἄλλοις γενήσεσθε. μεγάλως γὰρ ὑμᾶς οἱ νικήσαντες τιμωρήσονται καὶ αὐτοί, τοὺς περὶ ἡμᾶς χαλεποὺς γενομένους. SCHOL.

10. ὑπέθεσθε] "Have given us a subject to speak on, from which we are not allowed to wander."

μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς κ. τ. λ.] "We for our parts think that it is expedient that you should not destroy that which is a common benefit, but that every man, when in danger, should have all that he can reasonably urge allowed him as his right, [or, 'should have what is fair and just allowed him;'] and that if he should prevail to get an argument to pass current, though it may not be strictly just, he should yet have the advantage of it. Nor is this less your interest than ours, inasmuch as you risk the hea-

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αὐεὶ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένῳ εἶναι τὰ εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς †πείσονται† τινα ὠφεληθῆναι. καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἦσπον τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ σφαλέντες ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοις παράδειγμα γένοισθε.

5 XCI. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς, ἣν καὶ πανθῇ, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν τὴν τελευτήν· οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἄλλων,

1. γενομένῳ L.O.P.Q. γιγνόμενα E. εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια E.G. εἰκότα δίκαια A.B.F.H.V.g.h. Bekk. in ed. 1832. τῇ τοι g. 2. ἐντὸς A.B.C.E.F. G.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκτός. πείσαντά L.O. 5. πανθῇ A.E.G.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio: Poppo. Goell. πάθῃ B. vulgo πανσθῇ.

"viest vengeance, and should you fall, "you would be an example to all the "world." Τὰ εἰκότα [καὶ] δίκαια. The best MSS. omit καὶ, thus confirming Götter's interpretation, "*æqua pro justis esse, sive haberi.*" The Scholiast's explanation is, τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι: "should have what is "fair and just allowed him;" and this suits better with the preceding speech of the Athenians, for they had not denied the justice of the Melians' plea, but had said that justice had nothing to do with the present question. In the following clause, I agree with Poppo in thinking that πείσαντα is required, not πείσονται. The benefit could only be reaped when the persuasion had been effected, not when it was going to be effected; and if the sense be that of the Latin gerund, "by persuading," still the aorist, and not the future, is the proper tense for this. Καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς πείσαι is, "to satisfy his "hearer with arguments that may even "fall short of strict justice." Dobree reads πείσαντα, and says, "Vide, an "potius distinguas, εἶναι, τὰ εἰκότα καὶ "δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, "πείσαντά τινα, ὠφεληθῆναι: i. e. ἐξείναι "ὠφεληθῆναι, ἣν πείσῃ τινά 'α εἰκότα "καὶ δίκαια καὶ (ἐὰν πείσῃ τινά) τι καὶ "ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς." This makes the same sense, with the advantage of a simpler construction: but, had Thucydides meant this, would not the more natural order of the words have been, ἀλλ' εἶναι τῷ δὲ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένῳ; Again, the concluding clause is obscure. Can the sense be, "inasmuch "as you, if you deal with us thus cruelly, would become an example to

"others, should you fall from your "present greatness, teaching them to "inflict the heaviest vengeance upon "you?" Ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ would then be, "for the heaviest vengeance;" i. e. "so as to bring down the heaviest "vengeance." Or does παράδειγμα ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ mean, "an example of vengeance; an example or lesson of "moderation to others, because you "had been so heavily punished for "your tyranny?" The first interpretation would resemble VI. 76, 4. ἀνέστησαν ἐπὶ δεσπότου μεταβολῇ: the other may be defended by VI. 33, 6. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἦει ἠυξήθησαν.

5. ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας] \*Ἄν καὶ καταλυθῇ (φασὶν) ἡμῶν τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν περὶ τῆς καταστροφῆς. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ, καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄρχεον εἰσθότες ἐτέρων, οὐ χαλεπῶς τοῖς νικηθεῖσι προσφέρονται. ὥστε οὐ Λακεδαιμόνιους δέδιμεν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ὑπηκόους. οὗτοι γὰρ, ἅτε οὐκ εἰσθότες ἐτέρων ἄρχεον, ἐπειδὴν κρατήσωσι τῶν ἀρχόντων, ὀμότατα αὐτοῖς χρώνται. ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τοῦτου ἐν ἀδήλῳ κείσθω ὥπως ποτὲ ἔξει. SCHOL.

6. οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἄλλων] Compare VI. 11, 3. οὐκ εἰκός ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι. The connexion of what follows seems to be this: "you threaten us "with the vengeance of our rivals the "Lacedæmonians; but our great danger is not from them, but from the "revolts of our subjects, unassisted by "Lacedæmon." That is, "we should "much more dread the victory of our "subject allies, fighting against us in "their own name, and for their own "independence, than the victory of the "Lacedæmonians, should our allies "merely revolt to them, and so give



ὥσπερ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὗτοι δεινοὶ τοῖς νικηθεῖσιν. ἔστι δὲ οὐ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἡμῖν ὁ ἀγὼν, ἀλλ' ἦν οἱ ὑπήκοοί 2 που τῶν ἀρξάντων αὐτοὶ ἐπιθέμενοι κρατήσωσι. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτου ἡμῖν ἀφείσθω κινδυνεύεσθαι ὥς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελεία τε πάρεσμεν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ νῦν τοὺς 5 λόγους ἐροῦμεν τῆς ὑμετέρας πόλεως, ταῦτα δηλώσομεν, βουλόμενοι ἀπόνως μὲν ὑμῶν ἄρξαι, χρησίμως δ' ὑμᾶς ἀμφοτέροις σωθῆναι.

XCII. ΜΗΛ. Καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον ἂν ξυμβαίῃ ἡμῖν δου-  
λεῦσαι, ὥσπερ καὶ ὑμῖν ἄρξαι; 10

XCIII. ΑΘ. Ὅτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότατα παθεῖν ὑπακούσαι ἂν γένοιτο, ἡμεῖς δὲ μὴ διαφθείραντες ὑμᾶς κερ-  
δαίνομεν ἄν.

XCIV. ΜΗΛ. Ὡστε δὲ ἡσυχίαν ἄγοντας ἡμᾶς φίλους μὲν εἶναι ἀντὶ πολεμίων, ξυμμάχους δὲ μηδετέρων, οὐκ ἂν 15 δέξαισθε;

XCV. ΑΘ. Οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς βλάπτει ἢ ἔχθρα

1. οὗτοι m. 2. λακεδαιμονίοις C.e.  
4. ὥς δ' ἐπ' ὠφελεία V. ὠφελία Bekk.  
B.E.F.H.V.g. 12. διαφθείραντας c.  
δ' V. δέ] om. A.B.F.H.f.g,h.i.  
δέξαισθε G.I.L.O.P.k. Vulgo δέξοισθε.

οἱ] om. N.Q.V. 3. κροτήσωσι E.  
7. χρησίμους g. ἡμᾶς R. ἀμφοτέρους  
κερδανούμεν E. 14. ὥς δ' N. ὥστε  
16. δέξαισθε A.B.F. Bekker. Dobræus.  
17. ὑμᾶς i.

“them the superiority over us. For  
“then the Lacedæmonians would re-  
“strain the vengeance of our allies for  
“their own sake, as being themselves  
“in our situation, and not wishing to  
“set a precedent which the same allies  
“might afterwards turn against them.”  
In fact Athens was saved by the policy  
and moderation of Lacedæmon at the  
end of the war, when the inferior states  
were urgent for its utter destruction.  
See Xenophon, Hellen. II. 2, 19.

4. ὥς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελεία] Ὅτι δὲ ἐπ' ὠφε-  
λείᾳ πάρεσμεν, τοῦτο δηλώσομεν. βουλό-  
μεθα γὰρ ἄνευ πραγμάτων αὐτοὶ τε ὑμῶν  
ἄρξαι, καὶ ὑμᾶς σωθῆναι συμφερόντως  
καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν. SCHOL.

7. ἀμφοτέροις] Καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν.  
SCHOL.

9. καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον] Πῶς (φασὶν)  
ὁμοίως χρήσιμόν ἐστιν, ὥσπερ ὑμῖν ἄρ-  
ξαι, οὕτως ἡμῖν δουλεύσαι; SCHOL.

11. ὅτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότατα]  
“Ὅτι ἡμεῖς μὲν, ἂν εὐθὺς ὑπακούσῃτε, οὐ-  
δὲν δεινὸν πείσεσθε ἡμεῖς δὲ, εἰ μὴ δια-  
φθείρωμεν ὑμᾶς, ἔξομεν ὑμῖν εἰς δέον  
χρῆσθαι, καὶ γίνεται κέρδος ἡμῖν ἢ ὑμε-  
τέρα σωτηρία. SCHOL.

17. οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς] Ἐχθροὺς  
μὲν ὑμᾶς ἔχοντες οὐδὲν βλαβησόμεθα,  
μᾶλλον δὲ ὠφελησόμεθα, τεκμήριον τῆς  
ἰσχύος ἡμῶν καὶ δῆλωμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις  
παρέχοντες τὸ ὑμᾶς καταδουλώσασθαι· εἰ  
δὲ φίλους ποιησόμεθα, διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν  
ἀσθένειαν τοῦτο δρᾶσαι νομισθησόμεθα,  
ὥς φοβούμενοι ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον κ. τ. λ.] The con-  
junction γὰρ gives the reason of the  
affirmation or denial expressed by the  
context. It is either “Yes; for,” or,  
“No; for:” both of which senses are  
expressed in English by “why,” taken  
in its colloquial meaning, in which  
Johnson was so fond of using it. “Why

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὑμῶν ὅσον ἢ φιλία μὲν ἀσθενείας τὸ δὲ μῖσος δυνάμειος  
παράδειγμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις δηλούμενον.

XCVI. ΜΗΛ. Σκοποῦσι δ' ὑμῶν οὕτως οἱ ὑπήκοοι το  
εἰκὸς, ὥστε τοὺς τε μὴ προσήκοντας, καὶ ὅσοι ἄποικοι ὄντες  
5 οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ ἀποστάντες τινὲς κεχείρωνται, ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ  
τιθέασιν ;

XCVII. ΑΘ. Δικαιώματι γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν  
ἡγούνται, κατὰ δύναμιν δὲ τοὺς μὲν περιγίγνεσθαι, ἡμᾶς δὲ  
φόβῳ οὐκ ἐπιέναι· ὥστε ἔξω καὶ τοῦ πλεόνων ἄρξαι, καὶ τὸ  
10 ἀσφαλὲς ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι ἂν παράσχοιτε, ἄλλως  
τε καὶ νησιῶται ναυκρατόρων, καὶ ἀσθενέστεροι ἐτέρων ὄντες,  
εἰ μὴ περιγίνοισθε.

3. οὕτως] om. I. 4. τοὺς] τούτους g. μὴ] om. i. ἔποικοι c. 5. καὶ]  
om. b. 7. δικαιώματα V. γὰρ] μὲν Q. 8. καὶ κατὰ Q. δύναμιν γὰρ E.  
11. ναυκρατόρων E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.g.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
ναυτοκρατόρων.

“ your enmity is not so mischievous to  
“ us as your friendship, &c.” So again,  
ch. 97. 99. and in the dialogues of the  
tragedians perpetually. In what follows  
there is again a confusion between two  
modes of expression. Either it should be,  
ὅσον ἢ φιλία· ἢ μὲν γὰρ φιλία—τὸ δὲ  
μῖσος—δηλοῦται; or else, οὐ τοσούτον  
βλάπτει ἢ ἔχθρα, δυνάμειος παράδειγμα  
δηλουμένη, ὅσον ἢ φιλία, ἀσθενείας.

3. σκοποῦσι δ' ὑμῶν οὕτως] Εἰπόντων  
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι οἱ σύμμαχοι ἀσθενείαν  
ἡμῶν καταγνώσκονται, οἱ Μήλιοι ὑποφέ-  
ροντες φασίν, εἰ οἱ ὑπήκοοι ὑμῶν τοῦτο  
κρίνουσιν εὐλογον, ὥστε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τι-  
θέναι καὶ ὁμοίως ἀξιοῦν καταδουλοῦσθαι  
τοὺς τε μὴδὲν προσήκοντας ἡμῖν, ὥσπερ  
ἡμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἀποίκους μὲν ὑμῶν ὄντας,  
ἀποστάντας δὲ, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο χειρωθέν-  
τας. SCHOL.

7. δικαιώματι γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν  
ἡγούνται] Οἱ ὑπήκοοι ἡμῶν δικαιολογίας  
μὲν οὔτε τοὺς ἡμετέρους ἀποίκους ἀπο-  
στάντας οὔτε τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας ἀπο-  
ρεῖν ἡγούνται· τοὺς δὲ μὴ καταστραφέν-  
τας ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὐχὶ διὰ τὸ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ  
δι' ἰσχὴν μένειν ἐλευθέρους, καὶ ἡμᾶς  
αὐτοὺς μὴ ἐπιέναι οὐ διὰ δικαιοσύνην,  
ἀλλὰ φοβουμένους. ὥστε, εἰ καταστρα-  
φείητε, οὐ μόνον ἡμῖν περιέσται τὸ πλε-  
όνων ἄρχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀσφάλεια προσ-

ἔσται, ὡς ἂν μὴ καταφρονουμένοις ὑπὸ  
τῶν συμμάχων. SCHOL.

10. ἄλλως τε καὶ—περιγίνοισθε] The  
grammatical construction of these words  
seems desperate; for εἰ μὴ περιγίνοισθε  
cannot be taken to signify, “ cum su-  
“ periores non fueritis;” but, as it is  
used a few lines above, “ cum liberi et  
“ incolumes non relictī fueritis:” and  
in this sense it cannot govern the geni-  
tive ναυκρατόρων. For the construction  
we ought to have εἰ μὴ καταγέλασταιτε :  
for the sense is, “ Especially by you  
“ islanders, and insignificant islanders  
“ too, being no longer allowed to laugh  
“ at the power of the masters of the  
“ sea.” Εἰ μὴ περιγίνοισθε appears to  
be equivalent to διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι.

ἡμεῖς ὄντες νησιῶται (ἡμῶν) ναυκρατό-  
ρων (όντων) καὶ (διὰ τοῦτο) ἀσθενέστεροι  
(τῶν ἄλλων scil. ἡπειρωτῶν.) εἰ μὴ περι-  
γίνοισθε: “ if you do not hold out  
“ against us.” SCHOLEFIELD.

[Porpo says, “ εἰ μὴ περιγίνοισθε si  
“ superiores non fueritis recte valere  
“ possunt, dummodo hæc non ita in-  
“ telligamus si nos in potestatem non  
“ redegeritis, sed si nos non repuleritis,  
“ re infecta redire coegeritis.” If this  
be so, then certainly ναυκρατόρων may  
depend on περιγίνοισθε. But I still

XCVIII. ΜΗΛ. Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν ; (δεῖ γὰρ αὐ καὶ ἐνταῦθα, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς τῶν δικαίων λόγων ἡμᾶς ἐκβιβάσαντες τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ξυμφόρῳ ὑπακούειν πείθετε, καὶ ἡμᾶς τὸ ἡμῖν χρήσιμον διδάσκοντας, εἰ τυγχάνει καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμβαῖνον, πειρᾶσθαι πείθειν.) ὅσοι γὰρ νῦν μηδετέροις ; ξυμμαχοῦσι, πῶς οὐ πολεμώσεσθε αὐτοὺς, ὅταν ἐς τὰδε βλέψαντες ἡγήσωνται ποτε ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἥξιν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ τοὺς μὲν ὑπάρχοντας πολεμίους μεγαλύνετε, τοὺς δὲ μηδὲ μελλήσοντας γενέσθαι ἄκοντας ἐπάγεσθε ;

XCIX. ΑΘ. Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τούτους δεινότερους<sup>10</sup> ὅσοι ἡπειρώται που ὄντες τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ πολλὴν τὴν διαμέλ-

1. ἐν] τί Q. ἐκείνο k. 2. αὐ] ἂν L.O.V. 3. ἐκβιάσαντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. R.f.g. 4. τυγχάνει A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τυγχάνοι. καὶ ἡμῖν Q. τοῦ μιν N.V.g. 7. ἡγήσονται Q. ἡμᾶς g. κἂν τοῦτο E. 8. μεγαλυνάτε V. 9. μὴ K.L.O.P. 11. μέλλουσιν L.

think that another verb would be more according to the spirit of the sentence, and that its place is but awkwardly supplied by εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε.)

ἡσιῶται] Ἰσχύοντες ταῖς ναυσὶ μάλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἡπειρον. SCHOL.

1. ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν] Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐχ ἡγείσθε ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι, ἐν τῷ μὴ πειρᾶσθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας καταστρέφεισθαι ; δεῖ γὰρ, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς, ἐκκρούσαντες ἡμᾶς τῆς δικαιολογίας, ἀξιοῦτε πείθειν ὥστε ὑπακούειν ὑμῖν, στοχαζόμενοι τοῦ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν συμφέροντος, οὕτω καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ τοῦ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς λυσιτελοῦς πειρᾶσθαι διδάσκειν, ὅτι καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ σύμφωρον, τούτεστι τὸ μὴ καταδουλώσασθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας. τοὺς γὰρ μηδετέροις ξυμμαχοῦντας πῶς οὐ ποιήσετε πολεμίους, ἐπειδὴν, ἀποβλέψαντες εἰς τὴν γνώμην ὑμῶν, ὑποπτεύωσι καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐπιστρατεύειν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ καὶ τοὺς πρόσθεν πολεμίους αὐξήσετε, καὶ τοὺς μὴ διανοηθέντας ὑμῖν τὴν ἀρχὴν πολεμῆν ἄκοντας αὐτὸ ποιεῖν ἀναγκάσετε ; SCHOL.

5. μηδετέροις] Μῆτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μῆτε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. SCHOL.

6. πολεμώσεσθε] Εἰς πόλεμον ἐμβαλεῖτε. SCHOL.

πολεμώσεσθε αὐτοὺς] "Make them your enemies." Πολεμέω, "To be at war." Πολεμῶ, "To excite or cause

"to be at war." Ἀτιμάζω, "To dishonour or affront." Ἀτιμῶ, "To procure a man's dishonour from others."

ἐς τὰδε] Τὰ ἡμέτερα πάθη. SCHOL.

10. οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τ.] Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν τοὺς ἐλευθέρους τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι πολεμίους. μὴ δεδιότες γὰρ ἡμᾶς, ὥς ἂν κατὰ γῆν οὐ μέλλοντας αὐτοῖς ἐπιστρατεύειν, πολλὴν μέλλουσιν τοῦ φυλάττεσθαι τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πολεμῆν ποιήσονται. τοὺς δὲ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἐλευθέρους, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ὑπακούοντας μὲν ἤδη, διὰ δὲ τὸ ἐξ ἀνάγκης καὶ μὴ ἔκοντι ὑπακούειν παροξυνομένους καὶ ταρτατομένους, τοὺς ἡγούμεθα, εἰ περιύδοιμεν ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρους, ἐπαρθέντας ἀλογίστως καὶ ἀντιστάντας ἡμῖν, αὐτοὺς τε καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς κίνδυνον καταστήσειν. SCHOL.

11. τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ] Ἐπὶ τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ—ποιήσονται] Valde segnes et lenti ad se custodiendos a nobis futuri sunt. STEPHANUS. Τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ, "Owing to the liberty which they enjoy." For the sentiment, compare I. 120, 3. τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσόγειαν μάλλον, καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ κατὰ κλημένους—χρὴ—τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ κακοὺς κριτὰς, ὥς μὴ προσηκόντων, εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δὲ ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω προεῖντο, κἂν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν προελθεῖν.



λησιν τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυλακῆς ποιήσονται, ἀλλὰ τοὺς νησι-  
ώτας τέ που ἀνάρκτους, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἤδη τῆς ἀρχῆς  
τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ πάροξυνομένους. οὗτοι γὰρ πλείστ' ἂν τῷ  
ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς προὔ-  
5 πτον κίνδυνον καταστήσειαν.

C. ΜΗΛ. Ἡ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην γε ὑμεῖς τε μὴ παυ-  
θῆναι ἀρχῆς καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ἤδη ἀπαλλαγῆναι τὴν παρα-  
κινδύνευσιν ποιοῦνται, ἡμῖν γε τοῖς ἔτι ἐλευθέροις πολλὴ  
κακότης καὶ δειλία μὴ πᾶν πρὸ τοῦ δουλεύσαι ἐπέξελθεῖν.

10 CI. ΑΘ. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε· οὐ γὰρ  
περὶ ἀνδραγαθίας ὁ ἀγὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὑμῖν, μὴ αἰσχύνῃν  
ὄφλειν, περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας μᾶλλον ἢ βουλήν, πρὸς τοὺς κρείσ-  
συνας πολλῶ μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι.

CII. ΜΗΛ. Ἄλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολέμων ἔστιν

1. ποιήσονται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.Q.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
ποιήσονται. 3. ἀναγκαίως c. γὰρ καὶ πλείστ' L.O.P. 4. ὑμᾶς Q. 5. κατα-  
στήσειν R. 6. ἦ] εἴ d. ἄρα] om. g. πανθῆναι A.B.G.I.N.V.g.h.i.k.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πανθῆναι c. vulgo πανσθῆναι. 7. δουλεύσαντες i. ἀπολ-  
λαγῆναι E. 8. ἡμῖν τε d.e.i. 9. δειλία] δουλεία P. 12. ὄφλειν Bekk. ed.  
min. Poppo. Goell. [vid. ad III. 70, 6.] 13. μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι] μᾶλλον ἴστασθαι g.  
14. πολέμων Q. Poppo. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. ceteri πολεμίῳν.

2. τῆς ἀρχῆς τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ] Τῇ ἀνάγκῃ  
τῆς ἀρχῆς. ἡγουν τῇ δουλείᾳ. SCHOL.

3. τῷ ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες] i. e.  
πλείστα ἐπιτρέψαντες, the word being  
repeated from where it first occurs:  
πλείστ' ἂν καταστήσειαν, πλείστα ἐπι-  
τρέψαντες. Compare Herodot. III. 36, 1.  
μὴ πάντα ἡλικίᾳ καὶ θυμῷ ἐπίτρεπε.

6. ἦ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην] Εἰ ὑμεῖς τε,  
ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, σπουδῇν ποιεῖσθε πολλὴν  
ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τῆς ἡγεμονίας,  
καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ὑμῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀπαλλα-  
γῆναι τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς διακινδυνεύειν  
θέλουσι, πῶς ἡμεῖς, οἱ ἔτι ἐλεύθεροι ὄν-  
τες, οὐκ ἂν κάπαιο καὶ δειλότατοι κρι-  
θεῖμεν, μὴ πάντα κινδύνον ὑπομείναντες  
πρὸ τοῦ δουλεύσαι; SCHOL.

9. ἐπέξελθεῖν] Εἰς τέλος ἐργάσασθαι.  
SCHOL.

10. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε]  
Ἐὰν σωφρόνως βουλευήσθε, οὐ κατα-  
στήσετε ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς κίνδυνον. οὐ γὰρ  
περὶ ἀρετῆς ἀγωνίζεσθε. καὶ γὰρ ἐλάσ-  
σונες ἡμῖν ὄντες, αἰσχρὸν ἡγήσασθε τὸ  
αἰσχύνῃν ὄφλειν. περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας ὑμῖν

ἢ βουλήν πρόκειται. διὸ χρὴ μὴ ἀνθίστα-  
σθαι τοῖς πολλῶ κρείττοσιν. SCHOL.

11. μὴ αἰσχύνῃν ὄφλειν] "Not to  
"incur the charge of baseness." A  
man is said ὄφλειν τι, when he is in a  
manner sentenced as having certain  
points in his character liable to be laid  
hold of; liable to be forfeited to jus-  
tice. See Sophocles, Œd. Tyr. 512.  
ὄφλησει κακίαν. Herodot. VIII. 26, 4.  
δειλὴν ὥφλεε. For the accent of the  
word, see the note on III. 70, 6.

14. ἀλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολέμων]  
Ὅρθως ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολέμων τύχῃ  
μᾶλλον ἢ πλήθους ὑπεροχῇ κρινόμενα.  
προσέτι δέ, καὶ τοῦτο γεννώσκομεν, ὅτι  
τὸ μὲν εὖ εἰς εἶξαι οὐδεμίαν ἐλπίδα ἐλευ-  
θερίας ἔχει, ἐν δὲ τῷ ἀνθίστασθαι ἐλπίς  
τις ὑπολείπεται τοῦ καταπράξαι ὀρθῶς.  
SCHOL.

τὰ τῶν πολέμων] This is undoubtedly  
the preferable reading: τῶν πολέμων  
could not signify, "those engaged in  
"war with each other generally," but  
must mean, "the enemies, or the party

ὅτε κοινοτέρας τὰς τύχας λαμβάνοντα ἢ κατὰ τὸ διαφέρον  
ἐκατέρων πλήθος. καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ μὲν εἶξαι εὐθὺς ἀνέλπιστον,  
μετὰ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου ἔτι καὶ στήναι ἐλπίς ὀρθῶς.

CIII. ΑΘ. Ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὔσα τοὺς μὲν  
ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, καὶ βλάβῃ, οὐ καθεῖλε· 5  
τοῖς δὲ ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι (δάπανος γὰρ  
φύσει) ἅμα τε γινώσκεται σφαλέντων, καὶ ἐν ὅτῳ ἔτι φυ-

1. καινοτέρας P.Q. cum Stob. τὰς] om. c.i. 3. δρωμένου] om. V. 6. τοῖς  
δὲ ἐς E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.g.h.i.k. Dionys. Stobæus. Porro. τοὺς δὲ ἐς C. vulgo et  
Bekk. τοῖς δ' ἐς. ἀναρριπτοῦσι Dionysius. ἐσαναρρίπτουσι V. δάπανος A.F.  
δ' ἅποιοι E. 7. ἔτι] om. G.I.O.P.c.i.k.

“opposed to some other party specified  
“or implied.”

1. καινοτέρας] Speciosa lectio καινο-  
τέρας, sed falsa. Nam ne quid dicam  
de ἐκατέρων et διαφέρον, καινοτέρας re-  
spondet istis ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, c. 101. De-  
inde aperta imitatio est Homeri Il. Σ.  
309. ubi vide Heynium, et adde Ci-  
ceronis loca citata a Manutio ad Ep. ad  
Div. VI. 4. DOBREE.

3. μετὰ τοῦ δρωμένου] This is a most  
extraordinary sense of the participle, to  
signify what would be naturally ex-  
pressed by μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶσθαι τι, or ra-  
ther μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶν τι. Compare an equal  
anomaly in Sophocle. Œd. Colon. 1604.  
ἐπεὶ δὲ παντὸς εἶχε δρωντος ἡδονήν.

4. ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὔσα]  
Τοὺς ἐν κινδύνῳ καθεστῶτας, αὐτὸ μόνον  
παρηγοροῦσιν· ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἐν δυνάμει  
τυγχάνοντας, καὶ σφαλῇ ποτὲ ἡ ἐλπίς, οὐ  
κατέλυσε παντελῶς, διὰ τὸ ὑπολείπεσθαι  
δύναμιν αὐτοῖς· οἱ δὲ περὶ πάντων ὄν  
ἐχουσιν ἀγωνιζόμενοι ἐπ' ἀδήλῳ ἐλπίδι,  
ἐπειδὴν ἡ ἐλπίς σφαλῇ, ἅμα τε ἔγνωσαν  
ὅτι ἐσφάλησαν, καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὑπολεί-  
πεται, ἐν ᾧ γνωρίσαντες τὸ ἀβέβαιον τῆς  
ἐλπίδος ἐπιφυλάσσονται. ὁ ἡμεῖς, ὦ Μή-  
λιοι, ἀσθενεῖς ὄντες καὶ μηδεμίᾳ μάχῃ  
ἐξαρκέσαι δυνάμενοι, μὴ πάθητε, τὸ ἐλ-  
πίδι πιστεύσαι· μηδὲ τοῖς πολλοῖς ὁμοιω-  
θῆτε, οἱ δυνάμενοι σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν ὑπὸ  
τῶν φανερῶν ἐλπίδων καταλειφθῶσιν, ἐπὶ  
τῆς ἀφανεῖς καταφεύγουσι, μαντικὴν τε  
καὶ χρησμούς δηλαδὴ, καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα  
λαμβάνεται ἀνθρώποις, ἐν ἐλπίδι ποιοῦν-  
τες. ΕΛΠΙΣ ΔΕ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΥ ΠΑΡΑ-  
ΜΥΘΙΟΝ ΟΥΣΑ. τὸ “ἐλπίς κινδύνου  
“παραμύθιον” σφόδρα βραχέως εἴρηται.  
τὸ δὲ “δάπανος γὰρ (τούτέστι δαπανηρὰ)

“ἡ ἐλπίς” καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν βραχὺ, δύναται  
δὲ τοιοῦτόν τι, ὅτι οἱ ἐλπίζοντες τινος  
τεύξεσθαι πολλὰ προσδαπανῶσι καὶ προσ-  
αναλίσκουσι. Τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς, καθά καὶ  
τὸ προτεθὲν Ὀμηρικόν δηλονότι, ἐπὶ ξυ-  
ροῦ ἴσταιται ἀκμῆς (Il. X. 173.) τούτέστι  
μὴ μάχῃ μόγισ ἐξαρκεῖν δυνάμενοι. ἔνιοι  
δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν μιᾷ ῥοπῇ καὶ πληγῇ ζῶων  
ἀναιρουμένων τὸ ὄνομα φασὶ πεποιήσθαι.  
SCHOL.

τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους  
αὐτῇ] “Those who apply to Hope,  
“when they have much which they do  
“not risk on the chance of success.”  
Like a rich man buying a lottery ticket:  
his speculation is ἀπὸ περιουσίας; he  
has a great deal of other property be-  
sides the money which he adventures  
in the lottery. For the force of the  
preposition, compare ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνά-  
κης, ch. 89.

6. ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι]  
Ducas and Göller understand these  
words to mean, “for those who stake  
“their property wholly,” taking ἐς ἅπαν  
separately from τὸ ὑπάρχον. I would  
rather take ἀναρριπτοῦσι with κίνδυνον  
understood, in its usual sense, and  
understand ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον with  
respect to, or, reaching to their whole  
property.

δάπανος] Ὁ δαπανηρός. Θεουκυδίδης  
ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ. Thom. Magister. Sallier,  
in his note on this passage, quotes a  
similar use of the word in Plutarch:  
ἡ τῆς πικρότητος ἐδόκει δύναμις—δάπανος  
τῶν ὑγρῶν εἶναι. The reference given  
is merely “tom. II. p. 624.” [p. 624. d.  
ed. Paris: Conviv. Disput. I. 6, 4.]

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λάξεταί τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει. ὁ ὑμεῖς 2  
ἀσθενεῖς τε καὶ ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μιᾶς ὄντες μὴ βούλεσθε παθεῖν,  
μηδὲ ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πολλοῖς, οἷς παρὸν ἀνθρωπείως ἔτι  
σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν πιεζομένους αὐτοὺς ἐπιλίπωσιν αἱ φανεραὶ  
5 ἐλπίδες, ἐπὶ τὰς ἀφανεῖς καθίστανται, μαντικὴν τε καὶ χρη-  
σμοὺς καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμáινεται.

CIV. ΜΗΛ. Χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς (εὖ ἴστε) νομίζομεν  
πρὸς δύνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην, εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ  
ἴσου ἔσται, ἀγωνίζεσθαι· ὅμως δὲ πιστεύομεν τῇ μὲν τύχῃ  
10 ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ μὴ ἐλασσωέσθαι, ὅτι ὅσιοι πρὸς οὐ δικαίους  
ιστάμεθα, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως τῷ ἐλλείποντι τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων  
ἡμῖν ξυμμαχίαν προσέσεσθαι, ἀνάγκην ἔχουσιν, καὶ εἰ μὴ

1. γνωσθεῖσαν O. οὐκ ἐλλείπει] “commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει.” BEKK.  
ed. 1832. 2. κοπῆς f. μιᾶς] om. G.I.K. ante ῥοπῆς ponit V.e. βούλεσθε  
A.B.C.E.F.K.V.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλησθε. 3. ἀνθρωπείως E.  
4. ἐπιλίπωσιν A.B.F.N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo ἐπιλείπωσιν. 5. ἐπὶ—λυμáινεται in mar-  
gine ponunt F.H.N. μαντικὴν—λυμáινεται] om. g. 10. δικαίως K. 12. προσέ-  
σεσθαι B. ἔχουσα I.P. οὔσαν R. μὴ του B.F.G. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὴ τοῦ.

1. οὐκ ἐλλείπει] Neque destituit, quamdiu ab ea cognita cavere poterit aliquis; sed tum demum, cum periculo nullum relinquitur remedium. SCHOLEFIELD, note on DOBREE's Adversaria. Dobree, on the other hand, follows the interpretation given by Portus; “Neque ullum amplius locum relinquit cavendi ab ejus dolis quamvis cognitis.” But as he believes that ἐλλείπειν never has the sense of “relinquere,” but always that of “deficere,” he proposes to read καταλείπει, or ὑπολείπει. The Scholiast interprets οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὑπολείπεται, and this I believe to be the true sense of the passage, although I certainly know of no instance in which ἐλλείπειν signifies “relinquere.” We have the choice between suspecting an error in the text, or that Thucydides has used a word in a peculiar and unprecedented sense.

[Bekker says in his edit. of 1832, “commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει,” and he would omit, I suppose, ἔτι before φυλάσσεται.]

2. ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μιᾶς] “On one single turn of the scale;” equivalent to ἐς μίαν βουλὴν afterwards, in ch. 111, 6. “It is not as though the scale might sink, and afterwards right itself; but if it

“once goes down, you are lost.” For the imperative μὴ βούλεσθε, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 511. Thom. Magist. p. 611. and Hermann, Notes on Viger, not. 268. Jelf, 420. 3.

3. τοῖς πολλοῖς] Τοῖς ἀπαιδεύτοις. SCH. ἀνθρωπείως] Κατὰ τὸ ὀφειλόμενον τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ γένει. SCHOL.

5. μαντικὴν] Vide Euripidem Helen. 760. WASS.

7. χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς] Τὸ ἐξῆς, πρὸς δύνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην ἀγωνίζεσθαι. τὸ δὲ “εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται” ὅτι πρὸς ἄνισόν τε καὶ τύχην καὶ δύνάμιν τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀγωνιζόμεθα. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται] “Unless we can contend with you in these respects on equal terms. And this we think that we shall do; for against your fortune we set the favour of the gods; against your power we set the aid of the Lacedæmonians.” The dative ἡμῖν belongs to ξυμμαχίαν, according to Göller, as in ch. 46, 4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν Βοιωτοῖς; and τῷ ἐλλείποντι depends on προσέσεσθαι. “Our deficiency in power will be made up by our alliance with the Lacedæmonians.”

11. τῷ ἐλλείποντι] Τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.



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του ἄλλου, τῆς γε ξυγγενείας ἔνεκα καὶ αἰσχύνη βοηθεῖν. καὶ οὐ παντάπασιν οὕτως ἀλόγως θρασυνόμεθα.

CV. ΑΘ. Τῆς μὲν τοίνυν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς οἴομεθα λελεῖψεσθαι· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως τῶν δ' ἐς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βουλή- 5 σεως δικαιοῦμεν ἢ πράσσομεν. ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον δόξῃ τὸ ἀνθρώπειόν τε σαφῶς διὰ παντὸς ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαίας, οὐ ἂν κρατῇ, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἡμεῖς οὔτε θέντες τὸν νόμον οὔτε κειμένῳ πρῶτοι χρησάμενοι, ὄντα δὲ παραλαβόν- 10 τες καὶ ἐσόμενον ἐς αἰὲ καταλείψοντες χρώμεθα αὐτῷ, εἰδότες καὶ ὑμᾶς ἂν καὶ ἄλλους ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ δυνάμει ἡμῖν γενομένους

1. τῆς τε ξυγγενείας e. καὶ τῆς ξυγγενείας c.i. τῆς ξυγγενείας P. 5. δ' ἐς] δε E. 7. τὰνθρώπειον Dionysius: τὸ δὲ ἀνθρώπειον P. σαφῶς] om. B.h. 8. ἀναγκαίως Dionysius. κρατεῖ Q. 9. καὶνῷ γρ. h. 10. καταλήφονται g. καταλήφοντες I.V. καταλείψαντες E. 11. ἂν] om. I.

2. θρασυνόμεθα] "Ἦγουν ἀντιστάμεθα. SCHOL.

3. τῆς—πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας] A condensed expression for τὰ μὲν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἔξ αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας κ. τ. λ. Compare the note on IV. 51. In what follows, τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως, κ. τ. λ. is merely, "What "men, as far as the gods are concerned, "are concerned, will have to be so." Thucydides himself explains the words by adding, ἡγούμεθα δόξῃ, i. e. νομίζομεν, τὸ θεῖον οὐ ἂν κρατῇ ἄρχειν. "Men's common belief with regard to "the gods, and their common practice amongst themselves, alike justify "our conduct. Belief with regard to "the gods; for of them we can only "believe, not know it: practice amongst "men; for we do not only believe, but "know, that their practice is such." For the sentiment, compare I. 76. For the form of the sentence τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν—νομίσεως, τῶν δὲ—βουλῆσεως, compare II. 44, 2. τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης—οὐδὲ μὲν νῦν τελευτῆς, ὑμεῖς δὲ λύπης. Νόμισις does not seem to me to be used in the sense of ὀρθοκεία, but simply as ὅπερ νομίζομεν, or, as he himself explains it, ἡγούμεθα δόξῃ. And the word νόμισις is so far particularly appropriate, as it signifies "a generally

"entertained opinion." Thus when the Persians οὐκ ἀνθρώποφύεας ἐνόμισαν τοὺς θεοὺς εἶναι, Herodot. I. 131, 1. this may be called their ἐς τὸ θεῖον νόμισις.

5. ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως] Νομίσεως μὲν εἶπε διὰ τὰ νενομισμένα· εἰς σφᾶς δὲ αὐτοὺς βουλῆσεως, τῆς εἰς ἀνθρώπους δηλονότι φησὶ προαιρέσεως. SCHOL.

6. ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον] "Ο νοῦς" οὐκ ἔλαττον ἡγούμεθα εὐμενεῖς ἡμῖν ἔσσεσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς ἢ περ ὑμῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω πράττομεν οὔτε τῶν εἰθισμένων περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὔτε τῶν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους δικαίων. τό τε γὰρ θεῖον θεραπεύομεν κατὰ τὸ κοινὸν πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἔθος, τοὺς τε ἀνθρώπους ἡγούμεθα φύσει γεγενῆσθαι πρὸς τὸ ἄρχειν ὧν κρατοῦσιν. ὥστε οὔτε αὐτοὶ νομοθετήσαντες περὶ τοῦ ἄρχειν, οὔτε κειμένῳ νόμῳ πρῶτοι χρησάμενοι, παραλαβόντες δὲ τοῦτον καὶ τοῖς ἔπειτα καταλείποντες, ἄρχομεν ὧν ἂν κρατήσωμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἄλλοι ὁμοτιοῦν, ἐν τῇ ὁμοίᾳ δυνάμει γεγόμενος ἡμῖν, τὸ αὐτὸ ἂν ἐπράττεν. SCHOL.

8. θέντες] Hoc sensu Clytæmnestra ap. 1 Æschylum, Agam. 1050. ζυγῶν θίγειν βία—Οἱ δ' οὐποτ' ἐλπίσαντες ἡμῆσαν καλῶς, Ὁμοί τε δούλοις πάντα, καὶ παρὰ στάθμην. "Ἐχεις παρ' ἡμῶν οἶπρον ΝΟΜΙΖΕΤΑΙ. Noster Herodoti verba respexit, VII. 8, 2. οὐτ' αὐτὸς ΚΑΤΗΓΗ'ΣΟΜΑΙ νόμον τόνδε ἐν ὑμῖν ΤΙΘΕΙ'Σ, παραδεξιμένους τε αὐτῷ χρῆσθαι. WASS.

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δρῶντας ἂν αὐτό, καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος 3  
οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσωσέσθαι· τῆς δὲ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους  
δόξης, ἣν διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν δὴ βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-  
τοὺς, μακαρίσαντες ὑμῶν τὸ ἀπειρόκακον οὐ ζηλοῦμεν τὸ  
5 ἄφρον. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ 4  
ἐπιχώρια νόμιμα πλείστα ἀρετῇ χρῶνται· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλ-  
λους πολλὰ ἂν τις ἔχων εἰπεῖν ὥς προσφέρονται, ξυνελὼν  
μάλιστα ἂν δηλώσειεν ὅτι ἐπιφανέστατα ὧν ἴσμεν τὰ μὲν  
ἡδέα καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ ξυμφέροντα δίκαια. καίτοι οὐ  
10 πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας νῦν ἀλόγου σωτηρίας ἡ τοιαύτη διάνοια.

CVI. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἤδη καὶ μάλιστα  
πιστεύομεν τῷ ξυμφέροντι αὐτῶν, Μηλίους ἀποίκους ὄντας  
μὴ βουλήσεσθαι προδόντας τοῖς μὲν εὔνοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
ἀπίστους καταστήναι, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ὠφελίμους.

15 CVII. ΑΘ. Οὐκοῦν οἴεσθε τὸ ξυμφέρον μὲν μετὰ ἀσφα-

1. εἰκότως Q. 3. ἦν H.V.g. δὴ διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν f. πιστεύετε V. πι-  
στεύεται K. 5. τὰ] om. G.L.O. 8. μάλιστα ἂν C.F.G.H.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.  
Poppo. ἂν ὥς δηλώσειε P. 10. ἡμετέρας B.K.c.h. 11. καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ V.  
13. βουλήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
βούλεσθαι. 15. οὐκοῦν Bekk. οἴεσθε b. μετ' ἀσφαλείας E.F.H.V.f.

1. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον, οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ  
εἰκότος οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσωσέσθαι]  
"Ὡστε οὐ διὰ ταῦτα φοβούμεθα ἔλαττον  
ὑμῶν εὐμενὲς ἔξειν τὸ θεῖον. ἐπεὶ δὲ τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους δοκεῖτε βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν,  
αἰσχρὸν νομίζοντας περικεῖν τοὺς ἀποί-  
κους πολεμουμένους, τὸ μὲν ὑμῶν μακαρί-  
ζομεν ἀπειρόκακον, τὸ δὲ ἄφρον οὐκ ἐπαι-  
νοῦμεν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς μὲν  
ἄλλῃλους καὶ τὴν κοινὴν πολιτείαν τὰ  
πλείστα μετ' ἀρετῆς πράττουσι· πρὸς δὲ  
τοὺς ἄλλους ὅπως ἔχουσι, μάλιστα ἂν τις  
ὑμῖν ἐν βραχεὶ δηλώσειεν, καίτοι πολλὰ  
εἰπεῖν ἔχων, ὅτι πάντων ἀνθρώπων ὧν  
ἴσμεν ἐκφανέστατα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν ταῖς  
πρὸς ἄλλους ξυνλλαγαῖς τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῖς  
ἡδέα, ταῦτα καὶ καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ  
συμφέροντα αὐτοῖς καὶ δίκαια, ὥστε οὐκ  
ἔστιν ἀλογίστως διανοεῖσθαι περὶ τῆς  
σωτηρίας ὑμῶν, προσδεχομένων τὴν παρ'  
ἐκείνων βοήθειαν. SCHOL.

3. ἦν—πιστεύετε] Reiske and Götter  
propose to read ἦ. One MS. (V) reads  
ἦν πιστεύετε, but that, as Poppo ob-  
serves, "quoniam Melii sibi ea de re  
"persuasum esse dixerunt, ferri ne-

"quit." But as δόξης is exactly the  
same as πίστews, I do not see why  
δόξης, ἦν—βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-  
τοὺς may not be tolerated, although very  
harsh, instead of πίστews ἦν περὶ αὐτῶν  
πιστεύετε, βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν αὐτοὺς. "The  
"belief which you believe concerning  
"them, that they will help you."

11. ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο] Εἰπόντων  
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ὑμε-  
τέρου συμφέροντος οὐ στοχάζονται, φασὶν  
οἱ Μήλιοι ὅτι διὰ τὸ ἴδιον συμφέρον τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους πιστεύομεν καὶ μάλιστα  
ἤξειν ἡμῖν βοηθοὺς, ὅπως μὴ τοῖς μὲν  
εὐνοοῦσι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄπιστοι φανώσιν,  
ὑμᾶς δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους ὠφελήσωσι, προ-  
δόντες ἡμᾶς τοὺς συμμάχους. SCHOL.

15. οὐκοῦν] Elmsley, as is well known,  
writes this always as two words, οὐκ οὖν.  
He most truly observes that the sense  
of οὐκοῦν in the Attic writers is always  
the same, and that its apparent differ-  
ence depends merely on the sentence  
being interrogative or otherwise. See  
the note on ἄρα μὴ, I. 75, 1. and Elms-  
ley, Heraclid. v. 256.

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λείας εἶναι, τὸ δὲ δίκαιον καὶ καλὸν μετὰ κινδύνου δρᾶσθαι· ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἤκιστα ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τολμῶσιν.

CVIII. ΜΗΛ. Ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους τε ἡμῶν ἔνεκα μᾶλλον ἡγούμεθ' ἂν ἐγχειρίσασθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ βεβαιοτέρους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομεῖν, ὅσῳ πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἔργα τῆς Πελοπον- 5 νήσου ἐγγὺς κείμεθα, τῆς δὲ γνώμης τῷ ξυγγενεῖ πιστότεροι ἐτέρων ἐσμέν.

CIX. ΑΘ. Τὸ δ' ἐχυρόν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνιουμένοις οὐ τὸ εὖνον τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων φαίνεται, ἀλλ' ἦν τῶν ἔργων τις 10 δυνάμει πολὺ προὔχῃ· ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ πλείον τι τῶν ἄλ- λων σκοποῦσι. τῆς γοῦν οἰκείας παρασκευῆς ἀπιστία καὶ μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν τοῖς πέλας ἐπέρχονται, ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ἐς νῆσόν γε αὐτοὺς ἡμῶν ναυκρατόρων ὄντων περαιωθῆναι.

1. κινδύνων h. δρᾶσαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.i.k. δράσαι L.M. O.V.g. 2. τὸ] om. L.O.k. 4. χειρίσασθαι E. εγχειρήσασθαι I.d.e.h. 5. νομίσειν G.I.K.e.k. 8. γε] om. L.O.P. 9. ἦν] om. P. 10. πολλῇ V.e.g. προὔχει C.E.G.K.b.c.e.g.i. 13. ναυκρατόρων A.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.c.d.e.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. αυτοκρατόρων g. ναυτορων V. vulgo ναυτοκρατόρων.

οὐκὼν οἴσθε] Ἀλλ' οὖν, ὥσπερ ἴστε, συμφέρει μὲν τὸ μετ' ἀσφαλείας ἕκαστα πράττειν, τὸ δὲ καλὸν καὶ τὸ δίκαιον διὰ κινδύνων περιγίγνεται. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους περιίστανται. SCHOL.

3. ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους] Ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον αὐτοὺς τὸν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἀναδέ- ξασθαι ἡγούμεθα, καὶ πεπίσμεθά γε μᾶλ- λον ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἢ ὑπὲρ ἄλλων αὐτοὺς δια- κινδυνεύειν. εἰς τε γὰρ τὰς χρεῖας ὠφέ- λιμοι τυγχάνομεν αὐτοῖς, ἐγγὺς τῆς Πελο- ποννήσου κείμενοι, διὰ συγγένειαν. SCH.

4. βεβαιοτέρους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομείν] “Ea pericula, quæ nostra causa susci- piuntur, tutiora, h. e. minus pericu- losa, quam quæ propter alios.” Conf. III. 39, 8. κίνδυνον ἡγησάμενοι βεβαιοτέ- ρον. SCHOLEFIELD, note on DOBREE’S Adversaria. Still the construction κιν- δύνους ἐς ἄλλους “pericula propter alios” “suscepta,” seems sufficiently harsh. Perhaps it may be explained by substi- tuting for the substantive the kindred verb παρακινδυνεύσαι, or παραβαλεῖν, “the venture is less hazardous than” “venturing over to take part with” “others.” Compare III. 36, 1. ἐς Ἰωνίαν—παρακινδυνεύσαι. Ἔργον and γνώμη are here opposed, as in II. 43, 3; the one relating to outward things, the

other to inward feelings.

[Göller makes τῆς γνώμης to depend on πιστότεροι, and I think that he is right; the genitive here, as in so many other instances, answering to the Eng- lish ablative, “in feeling.” τῆς γνώμης τῷ ξυγγενεῖ cannot I think be taken together, for τὸ ξυγγενὲς cannot signify τὸ ὅμοιον, and in its literal and proper signification τὸ ξυγγενὲς τῆς γνώμης is absolute nonsense. Neither is it true historically, so far as we know, that the Melians resembled the Lacedæmonians in their national character.]

8. Τὸ δ' ἐχυρόν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνιουμέ- νοις] Τοῖς ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν (φησὶ) παρακα- λουμένοις ἐχυρόν φαίνεται πρὸς τὸ βοη- θῆσαι, οὐχ ἡ εὖνοια τῶν παρακαλούντων, ἀλλ' ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν, ἦν Λακεδαιμόνιοι μᾶλλον τῶν ἄλλων ἐξετάζουσι, καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐχυρῶς ἐξετάζειν καὶ τῇ ἰδίᾳ δυνάμει πολ- λάκις ἀπιστοῦσι. διὰ τοῦτό γέ τοι μετὰ συμμάχων πολλῶν ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοῖς πέλας. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς αὐτοὺς, ἡμῶν θα- λαττοκρατούντων, εἰς νῆσον ἔνεκεν ὑμῶν περαιώσεσθαι, εἰδότες ὅτι κατὰ τοῦτο ἡτ- τους ἡμῶν εἰσίν. SCHOL.

11. μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν] Compare I. 70. II. 39, 3.



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CX. ΜΗΛ. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι· πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος, δι' οὗ τῶν κρατούντων ἀπορώτερος ἢ λήψις ἢ τῶν λαθεῖν βουλομένων ἢ σωτηρία. καὶ εἰ τοῦδε σφάλλουντο, τράποιντ' ἂν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅσους μὴ Βρασίδης ἐπῆλθε· καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς οἰκειότερας ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς ὁ πόνος ὑμῶν ἔσται.

CXI. ΑΘ. Τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις ἂν τι γένοιτο

1. οἱ] εἰ g. δὲ μὴ καὶ L.O.P.Q. ἀνέχοιεν g. δὲ] om. B.h. "cf. VII. 13, extr." BEKK. ed. 1832. 3. λαβεῖν I. 4. σφάλουντο B.P.Q.V.f. 5. λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους e. ἀπῆλθε V. 6. μὴ] om. f. 7. καὶ γῆς] γῆς καὶ g. ἡμῶν g. 8. τοῦ μὲν Q. γένοιτο ὑμῶν d.i.

1. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι] Ἀλλὰ, εἰ καὶ αὐτοὶ πλεῖστοι πελάγους, δι' οὗ ἔχουσι γε συμμάχους ἄλλους ἡμῶν πέμψαι βοηθούς. SCHOL.

πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος] Μεγάλου τε ὅπου τοῦ Κρητικοῦ πελάγους, δι' οὗ πέμψουσι τὴν βοήθειαν. μᾶλλον γὰρ οἱ πεμφθέντες δυνήσονται, λαθόντες ὑμᾶς θαλαττοκρατούντας, σωθῆναι πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ἢ περ ὑμεῖς, οἱ κρατοῦντες τῆς θαλάσσης, συλλαβεῖν αὐτοὺς. εἰ δὲ καὶ τούτου διαμάρτοιεν, τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν δηλώσουσι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους συμμάχους, ὅσους Βρασίδης οὐκ ἐπῆλθε, χειρώσονται· ὥστε ὑμῶν οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης, τῆς ἡμετέρας, ὁ ἄγων ἔσται, ἀλλὰ περὶ τῆς τῶν συμμάχων καὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας. SCHOL.

5. ὅσους μὴ Βρασίδης ἐπῆλθε] Ἐπῆλθε seems to be used rather in the sense of ἐφίκετο, than in that of ἐπεστράτευσεν: "Whom Brasidas did not get to," "did not advance as far as," or simply "did not visit." Compare VIII. 54, 4. τὰς ξυνωμοσίας ἀπάσας ἐπέλθων.—ὅσους μὴ Βρασίδης ἐπῆλθε is expressed by the Scholiast, ὅσους Βρασίδης οὐκ ἐπῆλθε. But that would signify that there were certain particular states spoken of, which Brasidas had not visited; whereas ὅσους μὴ—ἐπῆλθεν, is, "si quos Brasidas non attigerit;" not specifying any in particular, but supposing that there were "some whom he had not visited." So again just below, τῆς οὐ προσηκούσης, would be "Melos, which does not belong to you." Τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης is, "Any country which we will suppose not to belong to you." See again Herman's excellent note, on Viger, not.

267. Ξυμμαχίδος is here taken as a substantive; as in V. 36, 1. ἐλθουσῶν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος; "You will have to struggle for that which concerns you more nearly, both your confederacy, and your own territory." It is possible, however, that the words ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς, may have been inserted as an explanation of οἰκειότερας.

8. τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις] Τούτων μὲν καὶ ὑμεῖς πεπείρασθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμονές ἐστε ὅτι οὐδέποτε Ἀθηναῖοι, πολιορκούντες ἐτέρους, ἀπεχώρησαν διὰ τὸ φοβηθῆναι περὶ τῶν συμμάχων ἢ περὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἑαυτῶν δρουμένης· ἐκείνο δὲ ἐνθυμούμεθα, ὅτι, περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευόμενοι, οὐδὲν ἐν τοσοῖτοις λόγοις εἰρήκατε σωτήριον, καὶ δυνάμενοι πείσαι ὅτι δύναται σώζειν. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ισχυρότερα ὑμῶν ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ μέλλουσαι· τὰ δὲ ὑπάρχοντα, ὡς πρὸς τὰ ἡμέτερα, παντελῶς εἰσὶ μικρά. πάντες τε δὴ ἀλόγιστοι καθεστήκατε, εἰ μὴ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς γενόμενοι βουλευσῆσθε φρονιμώτερον. οὐ γὰρ δι' εἰκότως ἐπὶ τὴν μάλιστα λυμαίνουσιν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνην καταφύξεσθε, δι' ἣν πολλοὶ, καίπερ ὄροντες ὅτι εἰς κίνδυνον ἔρχονται, ὅμως, φεύγοντες τὸ ἀπρεπὲς τοῦ ὀνόματος (τοῦτέστι τὸ ὑπακούειν, ἔχον τι ποιητικὸν αἰσχύνης) τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ἐπαγωγὸν) συμφοραῖς μεγίσταις περιέπεσον, καὶ αἰσχύνην μέγιστον προσέλαβον ἧς ἔφευγον. ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἀνοήτους αὐτοὺς συνέβη νομίζεσθαι, καὶ οὐ δοκεῖν διὰ τύχην πταῖσαι. ἐν γὰρ τῷ "ἡ τύχη" ὁ ἡ σύνδεσμος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἥπερ κείται. ὑμεῖς οὖν φυλάξεσθε τὴν πάντα λυμαινομένην αἰσχύνην, ἂν εὐ βουλευσῆσθε· καὶ μὴ ἀπρεπὲς ἡγήσεσθε ὑπακούσαι πόλει τῇ μεγίστῃ,

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καὶ ὑμῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν ὅτι οὐδ' ἀπὸ μιᾶς πρόποτε  
 2 πολιορκίας Ἀθηναῖοι δι' ἄλλων φόβον ἀπεχώρησαν. ἐνθυ-  
 μούμεθα δὲ ὅτι φήσαντες περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευέσκειν οὐδὲν  
 ἐν τοσούτῳ λόγῳ εἰρήκατε ᾧ ἄνθρωποι ἂν πιστεύσαντες  
 νομίσαιεν σωθήσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὑμῶν τὰ μὲν ἰσχυρότατα ἐλπι- 5  
 ζόμενα μέλλεται, τὰ δ' ὑπάρχοντα βραχέα πρὸς τὰ ἥδη  
 3 ἀντιτεταγμένα περιγίγνεσθαι. πολλήν τε ἀλογίαν τῆς δια-  
 νοίας παρέχετε, εἰ μὴ μεταστησάμενοι ἔτι ἡμᾶς ἄλλο τι  
 4 τῶνδε σωφρονέστερον γνώσεσθε. οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐπὶ γε τὴν ἐν  
 τοῖς αἰσχροῖς καὶ προὔπτοις κινδύνους πλείστα διαφθείρουσαν 10  
 ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνῃν τρέψεσθε. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις

1. ὑμῖν οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν R.V. οὐδ' δ' P. 2. ἄλλον L. 3. δὲ] om. Q.  
 φείσαντες V. βουλευέσκειν E. οὐδὲ d. 5. ἰσχυρότερα L. ἰσχυρὰ ὄντα Dionysius.  
 6. δὲ παρόντα Dionysius. 7. περιγενέσθαι Dionysius. πολλήν γε Dionysius.  
 ἀναλογίαν f. 8. παρέχεται B.g.h. ἔτι] om. Dionysius. ὑμᾶς Q. 10. προ-  
 ὔπτοις] πλείστοις i. διαβλάψασαν γρ. h.

καὶ προκαλουμένη ὑμᾶς ἐπὶ μετρίοις, ὥστε  
 συμμάχους γενέσθαι, ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέ-  
 ραν γῆν ὑποτελῇ. αἰρέσεως οὖν προκει-  
 μένης ἢ πολεμῆν ἢ ζῆν ἀσφαλῶς, μὴ τὸ  
 χεῖρον ἔλησθε φιλονεικῆσαντες. ὅσοι γὰρ  
 τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ ὑπεῖκουσι,  
 τῶν δὲ κρείττωνων ἡττώνται, τοῖς δὲ ἥττοσι  
 μετρίως προσφέρονται, οὗτοι μέγιστα δὴ  
 κατορθοῦσι. βουλευσάσθε οὖν, μεταστάν-  
 των ἡμῶν, καὶ πολλάκις πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν  
 λάβετε ὅτι περὶ παρίδος ἢ σκέψις, μιᾶς  
 οὔσης, περὶ ἧς ἐν μιᾷ βουλῇ ἡ κατορθώ-  
 σετε ἢ σφαλῆσεσθε.

τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις, κ. τ. λ.]  
 The participle here is used, as in the  
 expression βουλομένῳ μοι τοῦτο γίγνε-  
 ται; "I am glad of this happening;"  
 so τούτων πεπειραμένοις ἂν τι γένοιτο,  
 is, "You may appreciate by experience  
 some of these things happening, and  
 may not be left in ignorance of the  
 fact that the Athenians, &c."—καὶ  
 ὑμῖν, "You too, as others have done be-  
 fore you." Τούτων τι refers to the pro-  
 posed attempts on the allies of Athens,  
 or on her territory. Πειραμένοις, "to  
 know by experience, having made  
 trial of them"—"these things you,  
 like others, may one day appreciate  
 by experience, and may learn that the  
 Athenians," &c. Compare, for the  
 construction, II. 60, 1. καὶ προσδεχομένῳ

μοι τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν γεγένηται, and  
 Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1356. θέλοντι κάμοι τοῦτ'  
 ἂν ᾦν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391, e.  
 [Jelf, 599, 3.] and for the substance,  
 compare I. 105. III. 13. 16. VII. 28.

3. βουλευέσκειν] This applies to the go-  
 vernment, as consulting for the safety  
 of its subjects. Had it been meant of  
 the members of the government in their  
 capacity of citizens, and thus affected  
 themselves by the result of their own  
 consultations, it would have been βου-  
 λεύεσθαι.

9. σωφρονέστερον] Φρονιμώτερον.

10. αἰσχροῖς—κινδύνους] "Dangers  
 which lead to subjugation, and so to  
 disgrace." The sense is this: "For  
 many, with their eyes still open to  
 their danger, have found that that  
 thing called *disgrace* has so allured  
 them forwards by the virtue of a se-  
 ducing name, as to make them throw  
 themselves willingly, in their bon-  
 dage to the word, into real and irre-  
 trievable disasters; and thus to win  
 besides, through their own folly, a  
 fouler shame than ever their fortune  
 would have brought on them."

11. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις] Portus  
 per enallagen dictum putat, pro πολ-  
 λούς προορωμένους, et ἡσθηέντας. Sed  
 fortassis recte dici potest, τὸ αἰσχρὸν

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ἔτι ἐς οἷα φέρονται τὸ αἰσχρὸν καλούμενον ὀνόματος ἐπα-  
γωγῷ δυνάμει ἐπεσπάσατο, ἡσσηθείσι τοῦ ῥήματος, ἔργω  
συμφοραῖς ἀνηκέστοις ἐκόντας περιπεσεῖν, καὶ αἰσχύνην  
αἰσχύῳ μετὰ ἀνοίας ἢ τύχης προσλαβεῖν. ὁ ὑμεῖς, ἦν εὐ<sup>5</sup>  
βουλευήσθε, φυλάξεσθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀπρεπὲς νομιεῖτε πόλεώς τε  
τῆς μεγίστης ἡσσᾶσθαι μέτρια προκαλουμένης, συμμάχους  
γενέσθαι ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέραν αὐτῶν ὑποτελεῖς, καὶ δοθείσης  
αἰρέσεως πολέμου πέρι καὶ ἀσφαλείας μὴ τὰ χεῖρω φιλονει-  
κῆσαι· ὡς οἵτινες τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ εἰκονσι, τοῖς δὲ κρείσσοσι  
<sup>10</sup> καλῶς προσφέρονται, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἡσσους μέτριοί εἰσι,  
πλείστ' ἂν ὀρθοῖντο. σκοπεῖτε οὖν καὶ μεταστάντων ἡμῶν,<sup>6</sup>  
καὶ ἐνθυμεῖσθε πολλάκις ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος βουλευέσθε, † ἦν  
μῖας πέρι καὶ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν τυχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώ-  
σασαν ἔσται †.

1. ὅτι ἐς οἷα errore typograph. ed. Lips. et Gail. ἐς] om. Q. φέρεται d.  
ἐπαγωγή E. 3. ἐκόντας] om. Q. 5. βουλευέσθαι K. βουλευέσθε prima  
manu C. φυλάξθε P. φυλάξαθε R.e. 6. ἡσσᾶσθε g. 7. ὑποτελεῖς  
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ὑποτελῆ. 9. ὡς] καὶ ὡς I. 10. ἡσσους] ἴσους O.P.e. ἐλάσσους L.  
12. ἦν A. 13. μὴ] om. C.e. 14. ἔσται] ἴστε I.d. ἴσταται γρ. h.

ἐπεσπάσατο πολλοῖς τὸ αὐτοὺς ἐκόντας  
περιπεσεῖν συμφοραῖς, multis hoc concii-  
anti, causa fuit, ut volentes in calamitates  
incident. Nam quum dicitur  
ἐπισπάσασθαι φθόνον, κίνδυνον, et alia,  
haud dubie dativus aliquis, ut ἐαντῷ,  
vel alius, supplendus est. Thucydides  
infinito περιπεσεῖν utitur pro nomine,  
ut omnes Græci. Si eo omisso dixisset,  
τὸ αἰσχρὸν πολλοῖς ἐπεσπάσατο συμ-  
φορὰς, nemo, opinor, de enallage cogi-  
tasset. DUKER.

προσωμένους] Φανερῶς βλέπουσιν.  
SCHOL.

1. ἐπαγωγῷ] Ἐπισπαστικῷ. SCHOL.  
7. ὑποτελεῖς] "Stipendiarii. Paying  
"a certain sum like the other allies,  
"every year, as their portion of the  
"tribute levied by Athens." ἔχοντας  
τὴν γῆν ὑποτελῆ would signify "vecti-  
"gales;" that is, "having forfeited  
"their land to Athens, and cultivating  
"it only as tenants, paying rent for it  
"to the Athenians as to their land-  
"lords." This last was of course a  
much worse condition than the former,

and was not the usual state of the allies  
of Athens, but that to which they were  
reduced, as in the case of Mytilene,  
after an unsuccessful revolt. Compare  
III. 50, 3.

9. ὡς, οἵτινες—ὀρθοῖντο] Stobæus,  
p. 270. κρείττοσι legit, et εἰς δὲ τοὺς  
ἡσσους. WASS.

10. προσφέρονται] Ὀμιλοῦσι. SCHOL.  
μέτριοι] Δίκαιοι. SCHOL.

12. Vid. Scholefield on Æsch. Eu-  
menid. 720.

ἦν μῖας πέρι, κ. τ. λ.] The construc-  
tion here is desperate, yet the sense  
seems plain. "You are consulting"  
"about your country; it is your one  
"and only country, and in this one  
"deliberation are involved both its  
"prosperity and its ruin." μῖας πέρι,  
because Melos was theirs all, and they  
had not, like the Athenians, another  
country to retire to, if that were lost.  
But ἦν τυχοῦσαν ἔσται, instead of ἦν  
τυχεῖν ἔσται, seems utterly inexplicable  
by any rules of grammar, and I have  
followed Poppo in marking the passage



MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

CXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι μετεχώρησαν ἐκ τῶν λόγων· οἱ δὲ Μήλιοι κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς γενόμενοι, ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε.

After the discussion is over, the Melians give their final answer, refusing to submit to Athens.

2 “Οὔτε ἄλλα δοκεῖ ἡμῖν ἢ ἅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον, “ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι· οὐτ’ ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως 5  
“ἐπτακόσια ἔτη ἤδη οἰκουμένης τὴν ἐλευθερίαν  
“ἀφαιρησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ τῇ τε μέχρι τοῦδε σωζούσῃ τύχῃ ἐκ  
“τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτὴν καὶ τῇ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ Λακεδαι-  
3 “μονίων τιμωρία πιστεύοντες πειρασόμεθα σώζεσθαι. προ-  
“καλούμεθα δὲ ὑμᾶς φίλοι μὲν εἶναι, πολέμιοι δὲ μηδετέροις, 10

“καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡμῶν ἀναχωρῆσαι σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους  
“αἵτινες δοκοῦσιν ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις.” CXIII. Οἱ  
μὲν δὲ Μήλιοι τοσαῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι δια-  
λύομενοι ἤδη ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἔφασαν “Ἀλλ’ οὖν μόνοι γε  
“ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν βουλευμάτων, ὡς ἡμῖν δοκεῖτε, τὰ μὲν 15  
“μέλλοντα τῶν ὀρωμένων σαφέστερα κρίνετε, τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ  
“τῷ βούλεσθαι ὡς γιννόμενα ἤδη θεᾶσθε, καὶ Λακεδαι-  
“μονίοις καὶ τύχῃ καὶ ἐλπίσι πλείστον δὴ παραβεβλη-  
“μένοι καὶ πιστεύσαντες πλείστον καὶ σφαλήσεσθε.”

CXIV. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ 20  
στράτευμα· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ αὐτῶν, ὡς οὐδὲν ὑπήκουον οἱ  
The Athenians com- Μήλιοι, πρὸς πόλεμον εὐθὺς ἐτρέποντο καὶ διε-

4. ὑμῖν K. 5. ὦ ἀθηναῖοι] om. d. 9. πειρασόμεθα K. 10. δέ] om. Q.  
15. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 16. κρίνεται E. F. τά τε k. 17. βούλεσθαι] βουλευέσθαι i.  
et γρ. h. βουλεύεσθε P. θεᾶσθαι K. 18. ἐλπίδι e. 19. πλείστοι P.  
22. ἐτρέποντο A. B. F. ἐτράποντο E. G. K. P. WASS. Haack. Bekk. Porpo. Goell.

with obeli, although the MSS. hardly exhibit any variety of readings.

3. παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον] “The same answer as they gave before in “the conference.” Compare VII. 71, 7. παραπλήσια πεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοί.

5. Οὔτε ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως ἐπτακόσια] “Οτι ἔτη ἐπτακόσια Μῆλος ἡ νῆσος ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθέρως οἰκισθεῖσα, ὕστερον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ ἐξεπολιορκήθη. SCHOL.

16. τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ τῷ βούλεσθαι] Τὰ δὲ

ἄδηλα διὰ τὸ βούλεσθαι οὕτως ἔχειν οἶεσθε, καθάπερ τὰ παρόντα καὶ γιννόμενα θεᾶσθε. SCHOL.

17. ὡς γιννόμενα] “Ὀρώμενα, ἐνεργούμενα. SCHOL.

18. παραβεβλημένοι] “Ἐπιτρέψαντες παραβόλως. SCHOL. i. e. “having risked “most,” or “staked most.”

22. ἐτρέποντο] I do not see why the later editors should have all adopted Wasse’s correction ἐτράποντο, resting as it does on the authority of so few MSS. The imperfect seems to me

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

mence hostilities, and  
form the blockade of  
Melos.

λόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις περιετείχισαν κύκλω τοὺς

Μηλίους. καὶ ὕστερον φυλακὴν σφῶν τε αὐτῶν 2

καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καταλιπόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν

καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ. οἱ

5 δὲ λειπόμενοι παραμένοντες ἐπολιόρκουν τὸ χωρίον.

CXV. Καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τὸν αὐτὸν ἐσβα-  
λόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν, καὶ λοχισθέντες ὑπὸ τε Φλιασίων

Reprisals between the  
Athenians and Lace-  
dæmonians.

καὶ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων, διεφθάρησαν ὡς

ὀγδοήκοντα. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου Ἀθηναῖοι 2

10 Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν λείαν ἔλαβον· καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δι'

αὐτὸ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς οὐδ' ὥς ἀφέντες ἐπολέμουν αὐτοῖς,

ἐκήρυξαν δὲ εἴ τις βούλεται παρὰ σφῶν Ἀθηναίους ληΐζε-

σθαι. καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἐπολέμησαν ἰδίων τινῶν διαφορῶν ἕνεκα 3

τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι Πελοποννήσιοι ἡσύχαζον. εἶλον 4

15 δὲ καὶ οἱ Μήλιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ περιτειχίσματος τὸ

κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν προσβαλόντες νυκτὸς, καὶ ἄνδρας τε ἀπέ-

κτειναν καὶ ἐσενεγκάμενοι σῖτόν τε καὶ ὅσα πλείστα ἐδύναντο

χρήσιμα ἀναχωρήσαντες ἡσύχαζον· καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄμεινον

1. ἐτείχισαν κύκλω e. περιεκύκλωσαν κύκλω i. προεκύκλωσαν κύκλω d. 2. τε  
σφῶν V.g. αὐτῶν C. 3. καταλειπόντες E. ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ L.O.P. 4. καὶ ἀνε-  
χώρησαν Q. 5. λειπόμενοι] πολέμιοι L.O.P. λιπόμενοι E. περιμένοντες h.  
6. κατὰ χρόνον R. 7. φλιασίων N.g. φλειασίαν E. λοχισθέντες P. τε φλια-  
σίων B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haac'k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
τε τῶν φλιασίων. 8. φυγάδων] om. B.h. 10. πολλὴν] πόλιν] A.B.E.F.R.V.c.g.  
λίαν E. δι' αὐτοὺς] δ' αὐτοῖς] A.B.V.h. διαντοὶ F. 12. περὶ σφῶν h. ἀθη-  
ναίων g. διαφόρων Bekk. 18. χρήσιμα h.i. Bekk. ut legendum esse viderat  
Wassius: Haack. Porpo. Goell. χρήματα L.Q. vulgo χρήμασιν.

better than the aorist, "they immedi-  
ately began to turn themselves to  
"war," the idea not being that of any  
one definite action, but rather of pre-  
parations for action, which necessarily  
belong to more than a single point of  
time. Compare an exactly similar pas-  
sage, II. 75, 1. καθίστη ἐς πόλεμον τὸν  
στρατὸν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περιεσταύρωσεν  
αὐτοὺς κ. τ. λ.

12. παρὰ σφῶν—ληΐζεσθαι] "Who-  
ever chooses among the Lacedæmo-  
nians, may make reprisals on the  
"Athenians." This is what Demo-  
sthenes calls δεδομένων σὺλων κατ' Ἀθη-

ναίων, Lacritus, p. 931. Reiske.—παρὰ  
σφῶν, "setting out from among the  
"Lacedæmonians." Compare παρ' ἡ-  
μῶν, II. 41, 1. and the note there.

15. τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν] Hoc vix  
potest intelligi de foro urbis Meliorum.  
Puto designari forum rerum venalium  
in munitionibus Atheniensium, et lo-  
cum, ubi adservabatur frumentum, et  
alia ad usus militum, qui urbem ob-  
sidebant. Id indicant ea, quæ mox de  
frumento et aliis rebus a Meliis raptis  
dicit Thucydides. DUKER. Compare  
I. 62, 1. III. 6, 2.

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τὴν φυλακὴν τὸ ἔπειτα παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτε-  
λεύτα.

CXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
μελλήσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν στρατεύειν, ὥς αὐτοῖς τὰ δια-  
βατήρια ἱερὰ ἐν τοῖς ὀρίοις οὐκ ἐγίγνετο, ἀνε- 5  
χώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλ-  
λησιν τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τινὰς ὑποτοπήσαντες  
2 τοὺς μὲν ξυνέλαβον, οἱ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ διέφυγον. καὶ οἱ Μή-  
λιοι περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αὖθις καθ' ἕτερόν τι τοῦ περι-  
τειχίσματος εἶλον τῶν Ἀθηναίων, παρόντων οὐ πολλῶν τῶν 10  
3 φυλάκων. καὶ ἐλθούσης στρατιᾶς ὕστερον ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν  
ἄλλης, ὥς ταῦτα ἐγίγνετο, ἧς ἦρχε Φιλοκράτης ὁ Δημέου,  
καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἤδη πολιορκούμενοι, γενομένης καὶ προδοσίας  
τινὸς ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν, ξυνεχώρησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὥστ' ἐκείνους  
4 περὶ αὐτῶν βουλευσαί. οἱ δὲ ἀπέκτειναν Μηλίων ὅσους ἠβῶν- 15  
τας ἔλαβον, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἡνδραπόδισαν. τὸ δὲ  
χωρίον αὐτοὶ † ᾤκησαν,† ἀποίκους ὕστερον πεντακοσίους  
πέμψαντες.

4. ἀργείων d.i. 6. καὶ οἱ ἀργεῖοι K. 9. περὶ οὐ E. αὖτις A.B.E.F.G.H.  
I.K.N.V. 11. ἐκ τῶν] αὐτῶν K. ἀθηναίων I.K.R. 13. πολιορκούμενοι G.  
καὶ γενομένης L.O.P. 14. τινὸς] om. Q. ἀθηναίοις μήλιοι ὥστε h. ὥστε E.F.  
G.H.K.L.O.V.g.h.i.k. Porro. 15. οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐλόντες ἀπέκτειναν h.  
16. ἡνδραποδίσαντο L.O.P.k. 17. ᾤκισαν B.G.L.N.P.g. correctus C. Haack.  
Porro.

1. τὴν φυλακὴν] Τῆς Μήλου. SCHOL. πολλῶν νεῶν—ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης  
9. καθ' ἕτερόν τι—εἶλον] i. e. ἕτερον ἐπεχουσῶν. GÖLLER.  
μέρος τοῦ περιτειχίσματος. Dictum est 13. πολιορκούμενοι] Οἱ Μήλιοι. SCHOL.  
ut ἐπὶ μέγα τε (scil. τοῦ τείχους) κατέ- 14. Ἐκείνους] Τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.  
σισε, II. 76, 4. ubi vide. Adde I. 50, 2.



# ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

## Z.



I. ΤΟΥ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλοντο αὐθις μέ-  
ζονι παρασκευῇ τῆς μετὰ Λάχηςτος καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος  
ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεύσαντες καταστρέψασθαι, εἰ δύναιντο, ἅπει-  
ροι οἱ πολλοὶ ὄντες τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου  
καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων τοῦ πλήθους καὶ Ἑλλή-  
νων καὶ βαρβάρων, καὶ ὅτι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ὑπο-  
δεέστερον πόλεμον ἀνηρῶντο ἢ τὸν πρὸς Πε-  
λοποννησίους. Σικελίας γὰρ περίπλους μὲν  
ἐστὶν ὀλκάδι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ἔλασσον ἢ ὀκτῶ

5 A. C. 416. 5.  
Olymp. 91. 1.  
SICILY.  
The Athenians enter-  
tain the project of con-  
quering Sicily. Thu-  
cydides gives a sketch  
of the magnitude of  
the island,

1. αὐτοῦ] om. R. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. 2. τῆς] τῇ i. τῆς τε R. f. σφῶν e. εὐρη-  
μέδοντος V. 3. πέμψαντες R. d. i. καταστρέψαι Q. δύναιτο c. 47.  
5. τὸ πλῆθος A. B. E. F. h. 7. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους h. 8. ἔστι μὲν  
e. c. 47. 9. ὀλκάδος Q. ἔλασσον ὀκτῶ ἐνδεέστερος ἡμερῶν d.

8. Σικελίας γὰρ—ἡμερῶν] The mea-  
surement in Roman miles of the cir-  
cumference of Sicily, copied by Strabo  
from some itinerary, gives the sum of  
587 miles. Posidonius estimated it at  
4400 stadia. Cluverius says that he  
walked round the whole island at one  
steady and uniform pace, and that he  
made the circumference amount to 600  
miles; but he observes, that from Mes-  
sina, along the east side of the island,  
and round on the south side as far as  
Agrigentum, the computation is made  
in Neapolitan miles, which are some-  
thing longer than the ancient Roman  
miles. Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 266.)  
computes the circumference in the  
same way as Thucydides, but he says

that it was "a voyage of five days and  
" nights." There is no end to inaccu-  
racy and vagueness in the computation  
of distances, especially on water. The  
distance from Cowes harbour to Cal-  
shot castle, at the mouth of the South-  
ampton water, was always computed  
by the seamen who plied on the pas-  
sage, and by the inhabitants who had  
it daily before their eyes, as being six  
miles. It is in reality, according to the  
Ordnance survey, barely four, reckon-  
ing from the inner part of the harbour.  
We need not wonder therefore at the  
different estimates of a voyage at once  
so long and so circuitous as that round  
the island of Sicily.

ἡμερῶν, καὶ τοσαύτη οὖσα ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίων μάλιστα μέτρῳ  
 τῆς θαλάσσης διείργεται τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὖσα· II. ὥκισθη  
 δὲ ὧδε τὸ ἀρχαῖον, καὶ τοσάδε ἔβη ἔσχε τὰ ξύμπαντα. πα-  
 λαιοτάτοι μὲν λέγονται ἐν μέρει τινὶ τῆς χώρας Κύκλωπες  
 καὶ Λαιστρυγόνες οἰκῆσαι, ὧν ἐγὼ οὔτε γένος ἔχω εἰπεῖν, 5  
 and of the races by whom it had been successively inhabited;  
 such as,  
 2 1. The Sicanians from Spain. οὔτε ὀπόθεν ἐσηλθον ἢ ὅποι ἀπεχώρησαν.  
 ἀρκείτω δὲ ὡς ποιηταῖς τε εἴρηται καὶ ὡς  
 ἕκαστός πη γινώσκει περὶ αὐτῶν. Σικανοὶ  
 δὲ μετ' αὐτοὺς πρῶτοι φαίνονται ἐνοικισάμενοι,  
 ὡς μὲν αὐτοὶ φασι, καὶ πρότεροι, διὰ τὸ αὐτόχθονες εἶναι, 10

μμο-540

1. τοσαῦτα B. εἴκοσι σταδίοις B.I.R.h. εἴκοσι σταδίων F. εἰκοσισταδίῳ  
 E.H.f. et γρ. G. 2. διείργεται] om. E. τὸ μὴ] τομῇ E.F. οὖσα] εἶναι h.  
 εἶναι Demetrius Phaler. 72. 3. ὧδε] ἦιδε B.I.P. ἦδε A.C.E.G.H.K.L.O.V.  
 e.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. ἦδε F.N. ἦδε c.d.f.g.i. Haack. τοσαῦταδε Q. 5. λε-  
 στρυγόνες F.Q.b. οἰκῆσαι K. οὗτ' ἔχω, omisso γένος, e. 6. ἐσηλθον  
 E.f.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσηλθον C. vulgo εἰσηλθον. ἦ] οὔτε e. ὅπη  
 L.O.P. ἂν ἐχώρησαν E. ἀπεχώρησαν R. 7. τε] om. L. 8. πη] om. e.  
 ποι R. γινώσκει N.V. 9. πρὸς αὐτοὺς G. ἐνοικισάμενοι A.B.F.H.N.Q.V.  
 f. g. h. Poppo. ἐσοικισάμενοι γρ. h. 10. καὶ ὡς μὲν c. 48. διὰ τὸ αὐτ.]  
 διαντόχθονες E.

1. τοσαύτη οὖσα—διείργεται] “The four principal stations of the distances across, in my trigonometrical operations, by theodolite angles from a base line on that part of the beach near Messina called Mare Grosso, are from Faro point to Scylla castle, 6047 yards; from Ganziri village to Point Pezzo, 3971 yards; from Messina light-house to Point del Orso, 5427 yards; and from Messina light-house to the cathedral of Reggio, 13,187 yards.” Capt. Smyth’s Survey of Sicily, p. 108, 109. Reckoning the stadium of Thucydides at 575 feet, (see Col. Leake’s Topogr. of Athens, p. 369,) twenty stadia are just 3833 yards, an agreement with the truth in this instance much greater than could have been expected. The reasoning implied in the words τοσαύτη οὖσα is very much in the style of the geography of Herodotus. The notion is, that so large an island ought to have been in the midst of a wide sea, proportioned to its own magnitude; and not to have been so close upon the

coast, as to seem a sort of appendage to the main land. These ideas of the fitness and correspondence of things to one another in geography may be seen in Herodotus’ opinion as to the Danube and the Nile holding a course exactly parallel to each other, and as to the valley of the Nile having been once a gulf running in from the Mediterranean, exactly parallel to the Arabian gulf, which ran in northwards from the Erythraean sea. For the construction ἐν μέτρῳ—διείργεται, may be compared IV. 113. 2. ἀπειλημένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ, and the note on that passage. But τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὖσα instead of τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος εἶναι (compare III. 1. 2. εἶργον τὸ μὴ προσεξιόντας—κακουργεῖν) seems to shew a confusion between the infinitive and the participle scarcely to be defended by the other passages quoted by Poppo as instances of the same thing. (Prolegomen. I. p. 150. Thucyd. V. 7, 2. IV. 63, 1.) For would it be good Greek to say, διείργεται μὴ ἥπειρος οὖσα, “is divided so as not to be main land?”

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται, Ἰβηρες ὄντες καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ ὑπὸ Λιγῶν ἀναστάντες. καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν Σικανία τότε ἡ νῆσος ἐκαλεῖτο, πρότερον Τρινακρία καλουμένη· οἰκοῦσι δὲ ἔτι καὶ νῦν τὰ πρὸς ἐσπέραν τὴν Σικε-

1. ἡ] om. d. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. τοῦ] om. L. ποταμοῦ σικανοῦ K.  
2. τοῦ] om. d.i. λιγῶν K. 3. ποτὲ R. τὸ πρότερον g. τρινακία O.d.  
τρινακρία E. τρικαχία Q. τρικανία 48. 4. τὴν σικελίαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.  
L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. 47. 48. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τῆς σικελίας.

1. ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται] "The positiveness with which Thucydides pronounces 'this is ascertained a truth,' in the mouth of such a man, gives great weight to the traditions of western Europe: it can only have been those of Liguria or Hispania that he admitted as decisive." Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. vol. I. p. 166. Eng. Trans. Yet Niebuhr goes on to say, that "where the supposed colony is without any similar tradition, the opinion of the people that claim to have given birth to it can scarcely be taken as evidence; vanity in such matters is very apt to give a bias." There is a vanity however to be taken into the account on both sides; for the colony would be anxious to deny their parentage, in order to claim the glory of being Autochthones. It should be remembered too that the Iberians kept written records of events, a much higher authority than mere oral tradition. (Strabo, III. 1. p. 139.) Philistus (Diodor. Sic. V. p. 289. ed. Rhodom.) and Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 270.) agree with Thucydides in representing the Iberians as the earliest colonists of Sicily. Nor does there appear the least internal improbability in the statement.

ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ] According to some writers this is the Sicoris, now the Segre, the river on whose banks Cæsar carried on his operations against Afranius and Petreius. Others suppose it to be the Xucar. (See Gölle's note.) Both are mere guesses, as Niebuhr rightly judges of the first of them. (Rom. Hist. vol. I. note, p. 492. Eng. Translat.) The "river Sicanus" was probably merely the "river of the Sicanians," as the "Iberus" was the "river of the Iberians," and the "Indus" the "river of the Indians."

Whether there be any connexion between the names Sicanus, Sicoris, Sucro, and even Siculus, may be a tempting field for conjecture, but we have no means of obtaining any certain knowledge, any more than of the meaning of the words themselves. Thus much is probable, that the Sicanus, which Thucydides mentions as a well known river, τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ, τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ, was a river running directly into the Mediterranean, rather than a mere tributary or feeder of another river, like the Sicoris. We could identify it, if we could ascertain the furthest point westward to which the Ligians or Ligurians had ever extended themselves. Niebuhr thinks that they never crossed the Pyrenees, and that the Sicanus of Thucydides must be sought for between those mountains and the Rhone. (Vol. I. p. 162. Eng. Translat.) But Scylax, while he describes the Iberians and Ligians as living intermixed with each other within these limits, still makes the Pyrenees the limit of what he calls Iberia; whereas Strabo says (III. 4. p. 166.) that the whole country westward of the Rhone was anciently called Iberia. This would seem to shew a gradual driving back westward of the Iberian race by the Ligians; nor is it possible to prove that the latter never obtained temporary possession at least of some of the country south of the Pyrenees. And the further to the southward that we can place the Sicanians, the more probable becomes their migration to Sicily; because if they were near to any of the Phœnician establishments on the Iberian coast, they would be more likely to have gained some information about that island, than if their country had been at the bottom of the gulf of Lyons.



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3 2. A remnant of the  
Trojans, after the fall  
of Troy.

λίαν. Ἰλίου δὲ ἀλίσκομένου τῶν Τρώων τινὲς  
διαφυγόντες Ἀχαιοὺς πλοίοις ἀφικνοῦνται πρὸς  
τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ὁμοροὶ τοῖς Σικανοῖς οἰκήσαντες ξύμπαντες  
μὲν Ἑλυμοὶ ἐκλήθησαν, πόλεις δ' αὐτῶν Ἐρυξ τε καὶ Ἐγεστα.

3. Some Greeks of  
the armament of Aga-  
memnon.

προσξυνώκησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Φωκῶν τινὲς 5  
τῶν ἀπὸ Τροίας τότε χειμῶνι ἐς Λιβύην πρῶ-

4 τουν, ἔπειτα ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπ' αὐτῆς κατενεχθέντες. Σικελοὶ  
4 δὲ ἐξ Ἰταλίας (ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ὄκουν) διέβησαν  
ἐς Σικελίαν, φεύγοντες Ὀπικας, ὡς μὲν εἰκὸς καὶ λέγεται,  
ἐπὶ σχεδιῶν, τηρήσαντες τὸν πορθμὸν κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου, 10  
τάχα ἂν δὲ καὶ ἄλλως πως ἐσπλεύσαντες. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ νῦν  
ἔτι ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ Σικελοί, καὶ ἡ χώρα ἀπὸ Ἰταλοῦ βασιλέως  
τινὸς Σικελῶν, τοῦνομα τοῦτο ἔχοντος, οὕτως Ἰταλία ἐπω-  
νομάσθη. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν στρατὸς πολὺς, τοὺς  
τε Σικανοὺς κρατοῦντες μάχῃ ἱάνεσταισαν† πρὸς τὰ μεσημ- 15

4. ἐλύμοι E. πόλις A.B.E.F.H.K.Q.c. δ' αὐτῶν] om. K. αἴγεστα B.N.V.  
et correctus A. ἄγεστα E. 5. προσξυνώκισαν I. 6. τότε] om. L.O.P. 48.  
χειμῶσιν L. πρῶτα e. 7. σικελοὶ δὲ ἐξ C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V.c.d.h.i.k. Porpo.  
vulgo et Bekk. σικελοὶ δ' ἐξ. 9. ὀπικας B.N.h. Bekk. Goell. ὀπηκας A.V. ὀπί-  
κους K. vulgo ὀπικοὺς. 11. δέ] om. pr. A. ante ἂν ponit recens A. 12. ἔτι]  
om. R. τῇ] om. L. ἰταλῶν d.i. 13. σικελῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.c.g.  
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. σικελοῦ G.I.P.Q.d.e.i.k. 47. 48. ἀρκάδων σικελοῦ f.  
σικελῶν C. vulgo ἀρκάδων. τοῦτο ἔχοντος] τοῦ τρέχοντος P. οὕτω E.F.H.R.c.g.  
ἰταλία] om. d.i. 15. ἀνέσταισαν Bekk. 2. Goell. 2. Libri omnes ἀπέσταισαν.

4. Ἐγεστα] Vide Salmasium, p. 78. b.  
WASS.

10. κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου] Dionysius, in describing this passage of the Sikeli-ans, uses the words φυλάξαντες κατιόντα τὸν ῥόον. (Antiqq. Rom. I. 22.) Duker understands both expressions to mean, "a wind and a current setting "in the direction in which you are sail-  
"ing;" i. e. favourable. Perhaps, how-  
ever, they mean more simply "setting  
"down the straits;" i. e. from north to  
south, as the current was commonly  
said to run down from the Tyrrhenian  
sea into the Sicilian, as if the former  
were on a higher level than the latter.  
See Strabo, I. p. 55. Dobree ridicules  
the notion of a great number of people  
crossing the straits on rafts, and,  
strange to say, proposes to correct the  
the text of Thucydides by omitting the

words ὡς εἰκός. What the improbability of the statement in the text is, I cannot understand. Spartacus proposed to carry all his army over to Sicily in the same manner; and Cicero ascribes it only to the active and able measures taken by Crassus, that the plan was not carried into execution. "Illud audivimus, M. Crassi virtute  
"consilioque factum, ne ratibus con-  
"junctis freto fugitivi ad Messanam  
"transire possent." Verrin. V. 2.  
For all that can be said respecting  
the Sikeli-ans, their migration from  
Italy to Sicily, and their alleged con-  
querors, the Ὀπικας or Ausonians, the  
reader is referred to Niebuhr's Rom.  
History, ch. 1—4. p. 6—89. Eng. Trans-  
lation.

15. ἱάνεσταισαν†] This conjecture of  
Bekker's is confirmed by Isocrates,

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βρινά καὶ ἐσπέρια αὐτῆς, καὶ ἀντὶ Σικανίας Σικελίαν τὴν  
νῆσον ἐποίησαν καλεῖσθαι, καὶ τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς ὥκησαν  
ἔχοντες, ἐπεὶ διέβησαν, ἔτη ἐγγὺς τριακόσια πρὶν Ἑλλήνας  
εἰς Σικελίαν ἐλθεῖν· ἔτι δὲ καὶ νῦν τὰ μέσα καὶ τὰ πρὸς  
5 5. The Phœni- βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου ἔχουσιν. ὥκουν δὲ καὶ Φοί- 5  
cians. νικες περὶ πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν Σικελίαν ἄκρας τε  
ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ἀπολαβόντες καὶ τὰ ἐπικείμενα νησίδια  
ἐμπορίας ἕνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Σικελούς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Ἑλ-  
ληνες πολλοὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπεσέπλεον, ἐκλιπόντες τὰ  
10 πλείω, Μοτύην καὶ Σολόεντα καὶ Πάνορμον ἐγγὺς τῶν Ἑλύ-  
μων ξυνοικίσαντες ἐνέμοντο, ξυμμαχία τε πίσυνοι τῇ τῶν  
Ἑλύμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐντεῦθεν ἐλάχιστον πλοῦν Καρχηδὼν Σικε-  
λίας ἀπέχει. βάρβαροι μὲν οὖν τοσοῖδε Σικελίαν καὶ οὕτως  
ὥκησαν.

15 III. Ἑλλήνων δὲ πρῶτοι Χαλκιδῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας πλεύσαν-  
τες μετὰ Θουκλέους οἰκιστοῦ Νάξον ὥκισαν, καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος 19. C.  
7 35.

1. σικελία τῇ νήσῳ Q. 2. τῆς γῆς] om. d.i. 3. ἐπειδὴ L. ἐπεὶ δὲ A.  
ἔτι H. πρὶν] πλὴν A.K. 4. τὰ πρὸς βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου d. 5. καὶ] om. V.  
6. μὲν] om. N.V. ἄκρα Q. 7. τῇ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. θαλάσσης P.  
καταλαβόντες L. ἀναλαβόντες γρ. i. 8. ἕνεκα P.Q.R. τῆς σικελ. Q. ἐπεὶ K.  
9. ἐπεσέπλεον f. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ἐπεισέπλεον. ἐκλειπόντες G.K. 47. τὰ  
πλοῖα d. cum Valla. 10. μοτύην d.i. βοτύην h. σελόεντα d.i. ἐλύμων] Ἑλ-  
λήνων K.d.i. ἐλύμων E. 11. συνοικίσαντες C.F.b.e.k. συνοικήσαντες A.B.F.G.R.  
c.d.f.g. ξυνοικήσαντες H.I.K.L.N.O.V. 47. 48. 12. ἐνταῦθα d. 13. ἀπέχει]  
om. K. καὶ οὕτως] om. G. οὕτως] ὥς g. 14. ὥκισαν G.d. 47. 15. πρῶτον  
F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. 47. 48. Poppo. καλχιδεῖς K. 16. οἰκ-  
στοῦ d. ὥκισαν H.N.V.d. Portus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὥκησαν.

Panathenaic. p. 241. d. τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀνέστειλαν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης, and by Strabo, IV. 1, 5. p. 180. where, speaking of Sextius, the founder of Aquæ Sextiæ, or Aix, in Provence, he says, καὶ ἐκ τῆς παραλίας ἀνέστειλε τοὺς βαρβάρους. I have therefore admitted it into the text, as ἀνέστειλαν seems hardly to bear a meaning suited to the present passage.

5. Φοίνικες] The Phœnicians of Tyre or its neighbourhood, and not the Carthaginians; although these last afterwards obtained dominion over all the settlements of their race, both in Africa, and in Spain and Sicily. Gades and Utica were both colonies planted

directly from Phœnicia, like the Phœnician settlements in Sicily. But even before the time of Xerxes the Carthaginians must have been looked up to as the main stay of all the Phœnician settlements of western Europe, owing to the gradual decay and final subjugation of Tyre itself under the Persians, See Herodot. I. 166, 2. VII. 158, 2. Polybius, III. 22, 23, &c.

16. Ἀπόλλωνος ἀρχηγέτου] De hoc cognomine Apollinis etiam legi debent, quæ Spanhemius adnotavit ad Callimach. Hymn. in Apoll. v. 57. DUK. The epithet ἀρχηγῆς, or ἀρχαγέτας, as the Dorians wrote the word, was given to Apollo, because the Chal-

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The several Greek settlements.

## 1. NAXOS,

2 founded about 734 B.C.

## 2. SYRACUSE,

about 733 B. C.

## 3 3. LEONTINI,

about 723 B. C.

## 4. CATANA.

## 5. TROTILUS,

THAPSUS, and

HYBLÆAN ME-

GARA, about 727

or 726 B. C.

ἀρχηγέτου βωμόν, ὅστις νῦν ἔξω τῆς πό-  
 λεώς ἐστίν, ἰδρύσαντο, ἐφ' ᾧ, ὅταν ἐκ Σικε-  
 λίας θεωροὶ πλέωσι, πρῶτον θύουσι. Συρα-  
 κούσας δὲ τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους Ἀρχίας τῶν  
 Ἑρακλειδῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ᾤκισε, Σικελούς ἐξε-  
 λάσας πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς νήσου, ἐν ᾗ νῦν οὐκέτι περικλυζομένη  
 ἡ πόλις ἡ ἐντὸς ἐστίν· ὕστερον δὲ χρόνῳ καὶ ἡ ἔξω προστει-  
 χισθεῖσα πολυάνθρωπος ἐγένετο. Θουκλῆς δὲ  
 καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς ἐκ Νάξου ὀρμηθέντες, ἔτει  
 πέμπτῳ μετὰ Συρακούσας οἰκισθείσας, Λεοντίνους τε, πο-  
 λέμῳ τοὺς Σικελούς ἐξελάσαντες, οἰκίζουσι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς  
 Κατάνην· οἰκιστὴν δὲ αὐτοὶ Καταναῖοι ἐποίη-  
 σαντο Εὐαρχον. IV. κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Λάμις  
 ἐκ Μεγάρων ἀποικίαν ἄγων ἐς Σικελίαν ἀφίκετο, καὶ ὑπὲρ  
 Παντακίου τε ποταμοῦ Τρώτιλόν τι ὄνομα χω-  
 ρίον οἰκίσας, καὶ ὕστερον αὐτόθεν τοῖς Χαλ-  
 κιδεῦσιν ἐς Λεοντίνους ὀλίγον χρόνον ξυμπο-  
 λιτεύσας, καὶ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἐκπεσὼν καὶ Θάψον οἰκίσας, αὐτὸς  
 μὲν ἀποθνήσκει· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἀναστάντες,  
 Ὑβλωνος βασιλέως Σικελοῦ προδόντος τὴν χώραν καὶ καθη-

3. πλέωσι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 47. 48. Haack.  
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλεύσωσι. πρῶτοι C.L.O.P.d.e.i.k. 47. 4. ἐρ-  
 χόμενον A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g. ἐπιγμένον G. ὁ ἀρχίας 48. 5. ὠίκησε A.E.  
 F.R.c.f.h. 6. προτερόν ἀπό R. Fortasse leg. περικλυζομένη Bekker. 7. προ-  
 τειχισθεῖσα E.g. προστειχισθεῖσα V. 8. πολυάνθρωπος d. θουκλῆς C.  
 12. ἐποίησαν τὸν g. εὐαρχον ἐποίησαντο 48. 13. λάμπις γρ. h. 14. μεγαρέων  
 L.O.P.Q. 15. παντακίου A.B.C.E.F.H.R.f.h. 47. Porro. Goell. Bekk. παντα-  
 κιοῦ G. vulgo παντακίου. πρῶτιλόν A.B.L.O.V.d.h.i. et marg. N. χω-  
 ρίου g. 16. οἰκίσας L.Q.R.f. 18. ἐκπεσὼν] ἐκ πασῶν Q. οἰκίσας R.f.  
 19. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι 47. 48. Bekk. ἄλλου B. τῆς] om. Q. 20. καὶ] om. d.

cidian colony had sailed for Sicily by his direction. See Scholiast on Pindar, Pyth. V. 80. The statue of Apollo Archegetes was existing in the times of the Roman civil wars, and, as seems to be implied by Appian's language, even in the age of the Antonini. (See Appian, Civil Wars, V. 109.) The worship of Apollo was greatly extended by the circumstance that so many of the Greek colonies were planted by the

command of the oracle at Delphi. See Cluverius, Sicil. p. 93. Müller, Dorier, vol. I. p. 264. (original work.)

4. τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους] See Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, vol. I. Append. X.

6. περικλυζομένη] I have adopted Bekker's conjecture instead of the nominative περικλυζομένη. The order of the words seem to decide in favour of this correction.

20. προδόντος τὴν χώραν] "Letting



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γησαμένον, Μεγαρέας ὥκισαν τοὺς Ὑβλαίους κληθέντας. καὶ ἔτη οἰκήσαντες πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακόσια ὑπὸ Γέλωνος τυράννου Συρακοσίων ἀνέστησαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ χώρας. πρὶν δὲ ἀναστῆναι, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἑκατὸν ἢ 2

5 6. SELINUS, about 627 or 626 B. C. αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, Πάμιλλον πέμψαντες Σελι-  
7. GELA, 683 B. C. νούντα κτίζουσι· καὶ ἐκ Μεγάρων, τῆς μητρο-  
πόλεως οὗσης αὐτοῖς, ἐπελθὼν ξυγκατόκισε.

Γέλαν δὲ Ἀντίφημος ἐκ Ῥόδου καὶ Ἐντιμος ἐκ Κρήτης ἐποί- 3  
κουσ ἀγαχόντες κοινῇ ἔκτισαν, ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρα-  
10 κοστῷ μετὰ Συρακουσῶν οἰκισιν. καὶ τῇ μὲν πόλει ἀπὸ τοῦ  
Γέλα ποταμοῦ τοῦνόμα ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ χωρίον, οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις  
ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πρῶτον εἰτερίσθη, Λίνδιοι καλεῖται. νόμιμα δὲ

1. ὥκισαν E.F.R.c. 3. γέλωνος f. ἀπέστησαν R. 5. αὐτοὶ γρ. h. οἰκῆσαι  
A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.f.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐνοικῆσαι K. vulgo  
οἰκίσαι. πᾶμιλλον A.B.C.E.N.V.h. Poppo. Bekk. πᾶμιλον K. πᾶμιλλον F.G.H.c.  
vulgo πᾶμμilon. πέμψαντες σελινοῦντα Bekk. Goell. Libri omnes, alii πέμψαντες  
ἐς σελινοῦντα, alii ἐς ἐλινοῦντα, alii ἐς ἐλινοῦντα. Præpositionem uncis inclusum  
servavit Poppo. ἐλινοῦντα A. ἐλινοῦντα B.F.H.K.f.g.h. 6. μεγαρέων H.L.O.  
7. αὐτὸν d. αὐτῆς g. ἐπελθὼν A. συγκατόκισε B.C.E.F.H.K.d.g.h. συγκατόκισε  
N.V. 8. ἐκ] ὁ ἐκ h. ἐκ τῆς d.i. ἀποίκους L.O.P.Q. 48. 10. μετὰ συρ.  
A.B.C.E.G.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μετὰ τὴν τὼν  
συρ. L. vulgo μετὰ τὴν συρ. Cf. c. 5, 3, μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν. οἰκισιν H. 47.  
et corr. C. Haack. Goell. Bekk. οἰκῆσιν A.B.E.G. τὴν μὲν πόλιν d. 12. ἐστὶ]  
om. L. δ] τὸ K. καλεῖται B. priore diphthongo a correctore posita, ut non  
dubitem fuisse καλοῦνται. καλοῦνται Bekk.

“them take the place.” “Giving no  
“aid to the Sikeliens to defend the  
“country against the Greek strangers,  
“and in fact himself instigating the  
“Greeks to settle there :” probably  
because their arms might be useful  
to him in his wars against his neigh-  
bours.

2. ὑπὸ Γέλωνος—ἀνέστησαν] See He-  
rodot. VII. 156, 3.

4. ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι] “Αὐτοὶ sane ex-  
“pectes.” POPPO. The order of the  
words justifies the accusative, because  
the subject has not yet been mentioned.  
Had πέμψαντες followed ἀναστῆναι im-  
mediately, it should have been αὐτοί.  
πέμψαντες, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὶ οἰκῆ-  
σαι. But as the words now stand, we  
have ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, just as  
αὐτοὺς, and not αὐτοί, is understood  
after ἀναστῆναι.

5. πέμψαντες ἐς Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι] An  
hoc est: Pammilo in eum locum misso,

ubi deinde Selinus fuit, urbem illam  
condiderunt? ut post κτίζουσι supple-  
atur αὐτήν, cujus pronomini ellipsis  
frequentissima est apud Thucydidem?  
Sed mihi suspicio est, præpositionem ἐς  
huc inrepsisse e fine vocis præcedentis  
πέμψαντες, et ea demta legendum esse  
Πάμιλον πέμψαντες Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι.  
Paulo ante probō οἰκῆσαι cum plerisque  
MSS. et Valla, nec audio Clar. mox  
scribentem ξυγκατόκισε. Ἐλινοῦντα pro  
Σελινοῦντα, quidam Codd. ut I. 65, 2.  
Ἐρμυλίων pro Σερμυλίων, ubi vid. quæ  
adnotata sunt. DUKER.

12. Λίνδιοι καλεῖται] So named be-  
cause Antiphemus and his Rhodian  
companions had principally come from  
Lindus in Rhodes. See Herodot. VII.  
153, 2. The plural form of the name,  
like that of Λεόντινοι, illustrates what  
Thucydides calls a general custom in  
the earliest times, that the several tribes  
gave their own names to the countries

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- 4 Δωρικὰ ἐτέθη αὐτοῖς. ἔτεσι δὲ ἐγγύτατα ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν  
 8. ACRAGAS or AGRIGENTUM, 580 B. C. μετα τὴν σφετέραν οἰκισιν Γελῶρι Ἀκράγαντα  
 ᾧκισαν, τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀκράγαντος  
 ποταμοῦ ὀνομάσαντες, οἰκιστὰς δὲ ποιήσαντες Ἀριστόνου  
 9. ZANCLE or MESSANA. καὶ Πυστίλον, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Γελῶν δόντες. 5  
 5 Ζάγκλη δὲ τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ Κύμης τῆς ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ Χαλ-  
 κιδικῆς πόλεως ληστῶν ἀφικομένων ᾧκίσθη, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ  
 ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Εὐβοίας πλήθος ἐλθὼν ξυγκα-

1. ἐτιθεῖ d. ἔτη O. ἐγγυτάτω P. 2. οἰκισιν H.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἰκισιν. 3. ᾧκισαν A.B.E.F.G.I.L.O.P.Q.R.f.g.h.i.k.m. et correctus C. et. 47. 5. πύστιλον L.O. πιστυλον g. 6. ζάγκλη G.I.d.e.i.k. ζάκκλη h. ζάγκλη c. σάκκλη 47. δέ] om. G.d.k. ὀπυκία K. 7. δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.C.E. F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.k. 47. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ ἀπὸ. 8. συγκατενείμαντο d.i.

where they settled. It indicates also the absence of any considerable town when the colony was first founded, the name of the people being applied to the district, and no particular spot being of sufficient importance to make its own local name supersede the general one. When at a later period the inhabitants of the district built a city for their common capital, the name of the country was generally transferred to the town which was now in a manner become its representative. Such has been the case with so many of the towns of modern France, which have succeeded to the name formerly belonging to the people of the whole district: Ambiani, Amiens; Turones, Tours; Remi, Rheims, &c. So the town of Kendal has appropriated to itself the name of the whole dale, instead of retaining its proper appellation Kirby Kendal, or the Church Town of Kent Dale. When the Lindians first arrived in Sicily they called their first fortified settlement, established probably on the top of a hill or cliff, by no other name than their own. Afterwards, as the settlement grew, and the buildings extended down into the plain and to the river, so that what was once the whole town was now only a small part of it, the new and enlarged town was distinguished by a local name derived from the river which ran beside it; but the original city, now become a citadel, retained its old national name. So at Argos, the citadel, which was the

old Pelasgian settlement, retained its Pelasgian name Larissa: the more modern city, which grew up at its feet, received the name which had belonged formerly to the whole country, and was called Argos. In the passage now before us the word πόλις is used in two somewhat different senses; first in the ordinary sense, as expressing all the buildings included within the outer walls, i. e. what we should call the whole town; and then in a more technical sense, as the original city now become merely a citadel; a sense in which Thucydides has observed that it was applied to the citadel of Athens. See II. 15, 4.

6. ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ] "The country of the Opici, Osci, or Ausones," for they are all various forms of the same name. In the geography of the Greeks of the time of Thucydides, Opicia was the name for the coast on the Tyrrhenian sea from the Tiber southwards as far as the confines of Enotria, that is, nearly to Paestum and the river Silarus. See Aristot. Politics, VII. 10, 5. The author of the Periplus which goes under the name of Scylax, who lived, according to Niebuhr, about the middle of the fourth century before Christ, possessed a more accurate knowledge, and distinguishes the coast belonging to the Latins, from that of the Volscians, or Opicians, and this last again from that of the Campanians. And he calls Cuma a town of Campania.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

τενείμαντο τὴν γῆν· καὶ οἰκισταὶ Περιήρης καὶ Κραταιμένης  
 ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς, ὁ μὲν ἀπὸ Κύμης, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος. ὄνομα  
 δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ζάγκλη ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Σικελῶν κληθεῖσα,  
 ὅτι δρεπανοειδὲς τὴν ἰδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δρέπανον οἱ  
 5 Σικελοὶ ζάγκλον καλοῦσιν· ὕστερον δὲ αὐτοὶ μὲν ὑπὸ Σαμίων  
 καὶ ἄλλων Ἰώνων ἐκπίπτουσιν, οἱ Μήδους φεύγοντες προσέ-  
 βαλον Σικελίᾳ, τοὺς δὲ Σαμίους Ἀναξίλας Ῥηγίνων τύραννος  
 οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἐκβαλὼν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ταῦτοῖς† ξυμ-  
 μίκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, Μεσσηνὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ τὸ  
 10 10. HIMERA. ἀρχαῖον πατρίδος ἀντωνόμασε. V. Καὶ Ἱμέρα  
 ἀπὸ Ζάγκλης ᾠκίσθη ὑπὸ Εὐκλείδου καὶ Σίμου καὶ Σάκωνος,  
 καὶ Χαλκιδῆς μὲν οἱ πλείστοι ἦλθον ἐς τὴν ἀποικίαν, ξυνώ-  
 κισαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ Συρακουσῶν φυγάδες, στάσει νικη-

I. περιήρος καὶ κραταιμενείς H. 2. οἱ B. κυνῆς E. οἱ B. 3. ὑπὸ] om. P.  
 σικελῶν 47. 4. τὴν ἰδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ A. B. C. E. F. H. I. L. O. Q. R. c. d. e. h. i. k.  
 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ τὴν ἰδέαν N. V. g. vulgo τὸ χωρίον τὴν  
 ἰδέαν. 5. ζάγκλον I. 47. ζάκλιν d. e. i. ζάγκλιν K. 8. αὐτοὶ C. E. L. O. Q. V.  
 c. f. g. h. k. 47. 48. Poppo. Bekk. 6. ἄλλων τινῶν ἰώνων h. προσέβαλλον L. O.  
 προσέχον γρ. h. 7. τῇ σικελίᾳ g. σαμέους 47. αναξίας K. ῥηγίνων V.  
 ῥηγίνων V. 8. ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ R. αὐτοῖς† Malim αὐτὸς, ut c. αὐτὸς etiam  
 Dobree. extr. [VI. 5, 3.] αὐτὸς οἰκιστὴς γενόμενος. Bekk. 9. ᾠκίσας C.  
 μεσσηνὴν G. 10. ἀντωνόμασε] αὐτὸ ὠνόμασε A. B. E. F. N. V. c. f. g. h. ἂν τὸ ὠνόμα-  
 σεν H. 11. καὶ σιμοῦ K. om. A. ζάκωνος d. 12. οἱ μὲν K. ξυνώκισαν  
 A. B. H. h. Haack. Goell. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ξυνώκησαν. 13. ἐκ] οἱ d. om. G.

5. αὐτοὶ μὲν] That is to say, "the  
 "old Cuman and Chalcidian colonists."  
 Herodotus mentions that Anaxilas in-  
 stigated the Samians to occupy Zancle,  
 but says nothing of his subsequent  
 quarrel with them. VI. 22, et seqq.

8. ταῦτοῖς†] Instead of this reading,  
 both Bekker and Dobree propose to  
 read αὐτὸς. No one certainly now sup-  
 poses that the dative case is exactly  
 equivalent to the genitive, or that τὴν  
 πόλιν αὐτοῖς could simply mean "their  
 "city," i. e. the city from which they  
 had just been expelled: αὐτοῖς—οἰκίσας  
 could only signify, "having settled the  
 "city for them, i. e. for the Samians,  
 "with a mixed population," as if he  
 had still left the Samians in possession,  
 and had only obliged them to share the  
 town with some additional settlers of  
 various races. But then this is the  
 very account of the matter given by  
 Pausanias, IV. 23; and although Thu-

cydides had just before said ἐκβαλὼν  
 τοὺς Σαμίους, yet this may only signify  
 that he so far dispossessed them, as to  
 make their remaining for the future in  
 the city only an act of his grace; he  
 turned them out as sole possessors of  
 it, and then restored them to it as joint  
 possessors in common with a mixed  
 multitude from other nations. It should  
 be observed however that the account  
 in Pausanias is certainly erroneous in  
 one point, as it places the occupation  
 of Zancle by Anaxilas immediately after  
 the close of the second Messenian war;  
 it may therefore be equally incorrect  
 in other points, as well as in its chro-  
 nology.

9. ἀπὸ τῆς—πατρίδος] See Strabo, VI.  
 1, 6. ἦσαν δὲ τῆς ἀποικίας, (scil. τῆς ἐς τὸ  
 Ῥήγιον,) καὶ οἱ Μεσσηνίων φυγάδες τῶν  
 ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ—διόπερ οἱ τῶν Ῥηγίων  
 ἡγεμόνες, μέχρι Ἀναξίλα, τοῦ Μεσσηνίων  
 γένους αἰεὶ καθίσταντο.



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θέντες, οἱ Μυλητίδαι καλούμενοι· καὶ φωνὴ μὲν μεταξὺ τῆς τε Χαλκιδέων καὶ Δωρίδος ἐκράθη, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Χαλκιδικὰ

2 11. ACRÆ, 663 B.C. ἐκράτησεν. Ἄκραι δὲ καὶ Κασμέναι ὑπὸ Συ- and CASMENÆ, 643 B.C. ρακοσίων ᾠκίσθησαν, Ἄκραι μὲν ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτεσι μετὰ Συρακούσας, Κασμέναι δὲ ἐγγὺς εἴκοσι μετὰ 5

3 12. CAMARINA, Ἄκρας. καὶ Καμάρινα τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ Συρα- 598 B.C. κοσίων ᾠκίσθη, ἔτεσιν ἐγγύτατα πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν· οἰκισταὶ δὲ ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς Δάσκων καὶ Μενέκωλος. ἀναστάτων δὲ Καμαριναίων γενο- μένων πολέμῳ ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων δι' ἀπόστασιν, χρόνῳ Ἴππο- 10 κράτης ὕστερον Γέλας τύραννος, λύτρα ἀνδρῶν Συρακοσίων αἰχμαλώτων λαβὼν τὴν γῆν τὴν Καμαριναίων, αὐτὸς οἰκιστὴς γενόμενος κατόκισε Καμάριναν. καὶ αὖθις ὑπὸ Γέλωνος ἀνάστατος γενομένη τὸ τρίτον κατόκισθη ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.† ✓

VI. Τοσαῦτα ἔθνη Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων Σικελίαν 15 ᾠκει, καὶ ἐπὶ τοσὴνδε οὖσαν αὐτὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύειν

A. C. 416. 5.

Olymp. 91. 1.

A pretext for invading Sicily is furnished by the people of Eggesta,

2 who request aid from Athens against Selinus and Syracuse.

ᾠρμητο, ἐφίεμενοι μὲν τῇ ἀληθεστάτῃ προ- φάσει τῆς πάσης ἄρξειν, βοηθεῖν δὲ ἅμα εὐ- πρεπῶς βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἑαυτῶν συγγενέσι καὶ τοῖς προσγεγενημένοις συμμαχοῖς. μάλιστα 20 δ' αὐτοὺς ἐξᾠρμησαν Ἐγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις

1. οἷ] οὐ E. μυλητίδαι H.Q. μιλητίδαι C.G.d.i.k.m. 47. μηλητίδαι. 48. φωνῇ A.F. μὲν] om. i. τῆς χαλκιδέων V.N. 3. κασμέναι A.B.E.F.H.L.N. Q.V.d.g.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βασμῖναι K. κασμῖναι O. vulgo κάσμεναι. 5. δ' αἱ ἐγγὺς C.e. 6. καμάρινα A.B.F.H.K.L.O.P.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καμαρίνα. 8. οἰκιστὰ 47. αὐτοῖς d. 9. μενέκαλος V.N. ἀναστάντων B.E.H.K.Q.d. 10. ὑποκράτης d. 12. λαβὼν αἰχμαλώτων d. γῆν τὴν καμ.]

τῶν γῆν τὴν καμ. G. γῆν τῶν καμ. F.K.L.V. 14. ἀναστάντος d. γελῶν. Libri omnes et Bekk. γέλωνος. Vid. adnot. 18. ἄρξειν A.B.C.E.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q. R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄρχειν. 20. προγεγενημένοις E.G.K.L.O.P.R.d.i.k. 47. 48. Valla pristinis. 21. ἐξᾠρμήκεσαν G. αἰγεσταίων A.B.N.V.h. τε] om. L.N.V.

14. ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.†] This is a certain correction of the common reading Γέλωνος, proposed by Wesseling in a note on Diodorus, XI. 76., after Dodwell; and since adopted by Poppo. Diodorus expressly says that Camarina was in the 79th Olympiad occupied by the Geloans, and the lands portioned out amongst them. Besides, had Gelon been the founder, Hermocrates would

scarcely have omitted to mention the tie thus created between Camarina and Syracuse, when he was endeavouring by every argument to persuade the Camarinæans to give him their aid. Thucyd. VI. 76, &c.

21. Ἐγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις παρόν- τες] i.e. πρέσβεις παρόντες τε καὶ ἐπι- καλούμενοι. See notes on IV. 95, 1. 109, 1.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

Ambassadors are sent from Athens to Eggesta, to report upon the state of affairs in Sicily.

παρόντες καὶ προθυμότερον ἐπικαλούμενοι. ὁμοροι γὰρ ὄντες τοῖς Σελινουντίοις ἐς πόλεμον καθέστασαν περί τε γαμικῶν τινῶν καὶ περὶ γῆς ἀμφισβητήτου, καὶ οἱ Σελινούντιοι, Συρακοσίους ἐπαγόμενοι <sup>ὡς λέγει</sup> ξυμμάχους, κατείργον αὐτοὺς τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν· ὥστε τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ Λάχης καὶ τοῦ προτέρου πολέμου Λεοντίνων οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμνησκοντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἐδέοντο σφίσι ναὺς πέμψαντας ἐπαμῦναι, λέγοντες ἄλλα τε πολλὰ, καὶ κεφάλαιον, εἰ Συρακόσιοι Λεοντίνους τε ἀναστήσαντες ἀτιμώρητοι γενήσονται, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔτι ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν διαφθείροντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ἅπασαν δύναμιν τῆς Σικελίας σχήσουσι, κίνδυνον εἶναι μήποτε μεγάλη παρασκευῇ, Δωριῆς τε Δωριεῦσι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς, καὶ ἅμα ἄποικοι τοῖς ἐκπέμψασι Πελοποννησίοις βοηθήσαντες, καὶ τὴν ἐκείνων δύναμιν <sup>ὡς λέγει</sup> ξυγκαθέλωσι· σῶφρον δ' εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων ἔτι ξυμμάχων ἀντέχειν τοῖς Συρακόσιοις, ἄλλως τε καὶ χρήματα σφῶν παρεξόντων ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἱκανά. ὧν ἀκούοντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῶν τε Ἐγεσταίων πολλάκις λεγόντων καὶ τῶν ξυναγορευόντων αὐτοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο, πρέσβεις †πέμψαντες† πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Ἐγεσταν, περί τε τῶν χρημά-

1. καὶ προβ.—ὄντες om. 47. προθυμότεροι K. 2. ὁμορον Q. 4. γῆς] τῆς Q. ἀμφισβητησίμου f. ἀμφισβήτου d.e.k. 5. συμμάχους K. καθείργον K.g. πολέμῳ κατὰ K.L. 7. αἰγεσταῖοι A.N.V. 9. πέμψαντας K. prima manu. 48. et fortasse d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πέμψαντες. πέμψαντας A.B.E.F.G. quantum ex silentio Bekkeri in edit. minima colligere liceat. 10. ἀναστήσαντες d. 12. διαφθείραντες V. 13. μήποτε] μήτε A.B.E.F.h. 15. ἐκείνην g. 16. ἔτι] om. A.B.F. 18. παρεξόντων A. ἀκούσαντες N.V.g. 19. ἐς d. αἰγεσταίων A. 21. πέμψαντες A.B.E.F.G. πέμψαι h. Bekk. 2. ἐγέσταν K. αἰγεσταν A.V. τε] om. d. τῶν] om. Q.

2. ὁμοροι] Hæc fusius Diod. p. 328. b. WASS.

5. κατείργον αὐτούς] "In angustias cogeant, concludebant." Vide Wesseling. ad Herod. VI. 102, 1. GÖLLER.

20. ἐψηφίσαντο—πέμψαντες, κ. τ. λ.] The verb which ought to follow ἐψηφίσαντο is omitted, and must be supplied by the sense of the context. "They voted, first to send ambassadors, &c.

"and afterwards to act upon their report:" μὴ περιορᾶν would perhaps express as nearly as possible the meaning which Thucydides intended. Or possibly ἐψηφίσαντο may be meant to signify the same thing as ἐπέισθησαν, "they voted accordingly as the Eggestæans wished them to vote." At any rate it cannot surely be right to suppose that ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαντες is

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των σκεψομένους, εἰ ὑπάρχει, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἐν τῷ κοινῷ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα πρὸς τοὺς Σελινουντίους, ἐν ὅτῳ ἐστίν, εἰσομένους.

VII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεστάλησαν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ 5

PELOPONNESUS. οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πλὴν Κορινθίων, στρατεύσαντες Hostilities between the Lacedæmonians and Argives. ἐς τὴν Ἀργείαν τῆς τε γῆς ἔτεμον οὐ πολλὴν καὶ σῖτον ἀνεκομίσαντό τινα ζεύγη κομίσαντες,

καὶ ἐς Ὀρνεὰς κατοικίσαντες τοὺς Ἀργείων φυγάδας, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης στρατιᾶς παρακαταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ὀλίγους, καὶ 10 σπεισάμενοί τινα χρόνον, ὥστε μὴ ἀδικεῖν Ὀρνεάτας καὶ Ἀργείους τὴν ἀλλήλων, ἀπεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπ' οἴκου. 2 ἐλθόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ναυσὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑξακοσίοις ὀπλίταις, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, τοὺς ἐν Ὀρνεαῖς μίαν ἡμέραν ἐπο- 15 λιόρκουν· ὑπὸ δὲ νύκτα, αὐλισαμένου τοῦ στρατεύματος ἄποθεν, ἐκδιδράσκουσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ὀρνεῶν. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς ᾗσθοντο, κατασκαψαντες τὰς Ὀρνεὰς ἀνεχώρησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὕστερον ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ 3

MACEDONIA. and between the Athenians and Perdiccas.

ἐς Μεθώνην τὴν ὁμορον Μακεδονία ἱππέας κατὰ 20 θάλασσαν κομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι σφῶν τε αὐτῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι φυγάδας, 4 ἐκακούργουν τὴν Περδίκκου. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πέμψαντες

1. καὶ τοῖς G. 2. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ k. τοῖς σελινουντίοις d.i. 4. τῶν] om. Q. 7. πολλὰ Q. πολὺ K. 8. ἀνεκομίσαντό A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.i.m. Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνήρσαν γρ. g. vulgo ἀνεκόμισαν. τινα, ζεύγη κομ. N. 9. ὀρνεὰς G. ὀρναῖς A.B.N.V.h. κατοικήσαντες E.F.H. τοὺς] τῶν e. 11. ὀρναῖας V. 12. οἴκους d. 13. πολλῶν g. 15. ἐξελθόντες Valla. Haack. Bekk. in ed. min. codices ἐξελθόντων. ταῖς ἐν ὀρνεαῖς, bis gravate, pr. d. τοὺς μὲν ὀρνεάτας correctus d. τοὺς ἐν A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοὺς μὲν ἐν. præpositionem om. i. ὀρναῖς N. V. 16. στρατοῦ d. 17. ἀποδιδράσκουσιν d.i. ὀρναῖων V. 18. ὀρναῖς V. 19. ἐλθόντες καὶ ἐς μεθ. N. 20. μακεδονίας Q. λακεδαιμονία G.I.g.k. ἱππέας καὶ κατὰ d. 21. κομίσαντες οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h.

the same thing with ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαι. The passages quoted in Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 550, by no means justify such a construction.

[Poppo approves of Bekker's correction πέμψαι.]

15. πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων] Scil. τῶν Ἀργείων πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. This strange variation of the construction has been already noticed at V. 33, 1.



MACEDONIA. ATHENS. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

παρὰ Χαλκιδίας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης, ἄγοντας πρὸς Ἀθηναίους  
δεχημέρους σπονδὰς, ξυμπολεμεῖν ἐκέλευον Περδικκᾶ· οἱ δ'  
οὐκ ἤθελον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕκτον καὶ δέκατον  
ἔτος ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραφεν.

5 VIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἅμα ἦρι, οἱ τῶν Ἀθη-  
ναίων πρέσβεις ἦκον ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι μετ'  
ATHENS. αὐτῶν, ἄγοντες ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα ἀσήμε  
A. C. 415. ἀργυρίου ὥς ἐς ἐξήκοντά ναῦς μηνὸς μισθόν,  
Olymp. 91. 1. ἃς ἐμελλον δεήσεσθαι πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ Ἀθη- 2  
Return of the ambas-  
sadors from Sicily. The  
Athenians resolve to  
send an expedition on  
a large scale to that  
island, and another  
assembly is summoned  
to consider the details  
of the armament.

15 ἐξήκοντα πέμπειν ἐς Σικελίαν καὶ στρατηγούς αὐτοκράτορας  
'Αλκιβιάδην τε τὸν Κλεινίου καὶ Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου καὶ  
Λάμαχον τὸν Ξενοφάνους, βοηθοὺς μὲν Ἐγεσταίοις πρὸς  
Σελινουντίους, ξυγκατοικίσαι δὲ καὶ Λεοντίνους, ἣν τι περι-  
γίγνηται αὐτοῖς τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ ἄλλα τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ  
20 πράξαι ὅπῃ ἂν γινώσκωσιν ἄριστα Ἀθηναίοις. μετὰ δὲ 3

1. πρὸς ἀθην.] om. 48. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους d.  
καὶ K. συνέγραψε K. 8. ὥς] om. d.i.  
L.N.O.V. ναυσὶ h. μισθοῦ d.i. μισθὸς I. 9. ἐμελον H. 12. ἐπαγωγὰ  
οὐκ g. καὶ οὐκ] om. prima manu N. 13. ὥς] om. B. 14. τοῖς κοινοῖς  
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ  
κοιῷ. 15. ναυτοκράτορας B.h. 18. ξυγκατοικῆσαι A.F.R.f.g.h. ἣν τι περ  
γίγνηται d. ἣν τι περιγίγνηται E.F. 19. ἄλλα G. τὰ] om. Q. τῇ] om.  
Q.d.i. 20. ὅποι R.d.i. γινώσκουσιν E.F. γινώσκωσιν V. ἄριστα] om. g.

8. μηνὸς μισθόν.] This supposes the payment of a drachma per day to every seaman of a crew of 200 men. For  $200 \times 30 = 6000$ , that is to say, 6000 drachmæ, or one talent. This was double of the usual rate, but the distance of Sicily, and the probable length of the service, were thought to call for this addition, which had been made, as we have seen, on a former occasion also, at the siege of Potidæa. See III. 17, 4.

14. ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.] So Polybius, I.

59. χορηγία μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ὑπῆρχε πρὸς τὴν πρόθεσιν ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.

18. ἣν τι περιγίγνηται αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] "Should they have any spare time with regard to the war;" that is, "time which the war laid no claim to." "Any balance of time or means in their favour, when their account with the war was settled."

["Si quid inde commodi nacti essent, si res prospere cessissent." BAUER. "Recte quidem." PORPO.]

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τοῦτο ἡμέρα πέμπτη ἐκκλησία αὐθις ἐγίγνετο, καθ' ὅτι χρῆ  
τὴν παρασκευὴν ταῖς ναυσὶ τάχιστα γίνεσθαι, καὶ τοῖς  
στρατηγοῖς, εἴ του προσδέοιντο, ψηφισθῆναι ἐς τὸν ἔκπλουν.  
4 καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἀκούσιος μὲν ἡρημένος ἄρχειν, νομίζων δὲ τὴν  
πόλιν οὐκ ὀρθῶς βεβουλεῦσθαι, ἀλλὰ προφάσει βραχεία καὶ 5  
εὐπρεπεῖ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπάσης, μεγάλου ἔργου, ἐφίεσθαι, παρελ-  
θὼν ἀποτρέφαι ἐβούλετο, καὶ παρῆναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοιάδε.

IX. "Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἐκκλησία περὶ παρασκευῆς τῆς ἡμετέ-  
" ρας ἦδε ξυνελέγη, καθ' ὅτι χρῆ ἐς Σικελίαν ἐκπλεῖν· ἐμοὶ  
SPEECH OF " μέντοι δοκεῖ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔτι χρῆναι 10  
NICIAS. " σκέψασθαι, εἰ ἄμεινόν ἐστιν ἐκπέμπειν τὰς  
(9—14.) " ναῦς, καὶ μὴ οὕτω βραχεία βουλῇ περὶ μεγά-  
I am still disposed to " λων πραγμάτων, ἀνδράσιν ἄλλοφύλοις πει-  
consider, not the details " θομένους, πόλεμον οὐ προσήκοντα ἄρασθαι.  
of the expedition, but whether it ought " καὶ τοι ἔγωγε καὶ τιμῶμαι ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, 15  
to be carried into effect " καὶ ἦσσον ἐτέρων περὶ τῷ ἑαυτοῦ σώματι  
at all: for it seems to " ὀρρωδῶ, (νομίζων ὁμοίως ἀγαθὸν πολίτην  
me that it is at once  
ill-timed, and aims at  
objects which are im-  
practicable.

1. ἐγένετο d.i. 3. που A.B.E. 4. ἀκούσιος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.  
d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούσας. 6. ἀπρεπεῖ e.  
7. τάδε C.G.I.R.b.d.e.i.k. 8. ἡμέρας b. 9. ἦδη N.V. ἐσπλεῖν R.d.i.  
11. σκέψαι E. καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον C.k. 14. αἵρεσθαι G.I.P.N.V.d.i.k.m.  
15. τοι] τι H. τοιγε h. 16. ἦσσω E. ἑαυτοῦ d.i.

4. ἀκούσιος μὲν, κ. τ. λ.] His verbis indicare vult Niciæ et privatam et publicam causam fuisse, ut bellum dissuaderet. GÖLLER.

5. προφάσει βραχεία καὶ εὐπρεπεῖ] "On a slight pretence, and one that "was specious only and not solid." Ἐυλογος and εὐπρεπής are generally thus distinguished by Thucydides; εὐλογος is "that which is fair and reasonable," εὐπρεπής, "that which seems to be so, "but is not so really." See I. 37, 4. 39, 2. III. 38, 2. 44, 6. IV. 86, 4. 87, 1. VI. 76, 2, 3. 84, 2.

7. τοιάδε] Sic reposui e MSS. atque ita etiam frequentius, quod quidem veritatis studioso magis convenit. In Orationibus fere passim τοιάδε, in Pæderibus τάδε. WASSE. Of the short speech of Teutiaplus, III. 29, 3, Thucydides says, ἔλεξεν αὐτοῖς τάδε, and ᾤδε and το-

σαῦτα are used in speaking of the short prayer of Archidamus, II. 74, 2. Ὡδε occurs also in giving the short speech of Sthenelaidas, I. 85, 6, but it is followed by τοιαῦτα λέξας, not τοσαῦτα. But τοιάδε is the word used not only with all the longer speeches, but with those given in the Melian conference, and even with the letter of Nicias, VII. 11—15, as Thucydides professes only to give the substance of what was spoken or written, not to report the exact words.

17. νομίζων ὁμοίως, κ. τ. λ.] "Though "I think him to be no worse a citizen, "who does take care both of his person "and property; inasmuch as he would "be most apt to wish well to the prosperity of the state also, for his own "sake." Men who are careless of their own lives and properties will hardly care for those of their neighbours.

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“ εἶναι, ὅς ἂν καὶ τοῦ σώματός τι καὶ τῆς οὐσίας προνοῇται  
 “ μαλιστα γὰρ ἂν ὁ τοιοῦτος καὶ τὰ τῆς πόλεως δι’ ἑαυτὸν  
 “ βούλοιοτο ὀρθοῦσθαι) ὅμως δὲ οὔτε ἐν τῷ πρότερον χρόνῳ  
 “ διὰ τὸ προτιμᾶσθαι εἶπον παρὰ γνώμην, οὔτε νῦν, ἀλλὰ ἡ  
 5 “ ἂν γιγνώσκω βέλτιστα, ἐρῶ. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς τρόπους 3  
 “ τοὺς ὑμετέρους ἀσθενὴς ἂν μου ὁ λόγος εἴη, εἰ τά τε ὑπάρ-  
 “ χοντα σώζειν παραινοίην, καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐτοίμοις περὶ τῶν  
 “ ἀφανῶν καὶ μελλόντων κινδυνεύειν· ὥς δὲ οὔτε ἐν καιρῷ  
 “ σπεύδετε, οὔτε ῥάδιᾳ ἐστὶ κατασχεῖν ἐφ’ ἃ ὥρμησθε, ταῦτα  
 10 “ διδάξω. X. φημὶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς, πολεμίους πολ-  
 “ λους ἐνθάδε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ ἐτέρους ἐπιθυ-  
 “ μείν, ἐκείσε πλεύσαντας, δεῦρο ἐπαγαγέσθαι.  
 “ καὶ οἴεσθε ἴσως τὰς γενομένας ὑμῖν σπονδὰς 2  
 “ ἔχειν τι βέβαιον, αἱ ἡσυχάζοντων μὲν ὑμῶν  
 15 “ ὀνόματι σπονδαὶ ἔσονται (οὕτω γὰρ ἐνθένδε  
 “ τε ἄνδρες ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων), σφαλέντων

1. προνοεῖται K.Q.d.g. πρόηται Stobæus. 2. ἂν] om. d. δ’. ὀρθοῦσθαι A.  
 3. προτέρῳ b. 4. ἀλλ’ ἢ ἂν V. 5. τὰ βέλτιστα K. 6. ἡμετέρους B.  
 10. δηλώσω γρ. h. ἡμᾶς B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. 11. καὶ  
 ἐτέρους—πλεύσαντας] om. C. 12. δεῦρο] δεύτερον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.  
 Q.V.c.d.g.i.k.m. Haack. 14. αἱ] ἡ A. η F. om. h. μὲν] om. G.d.k.  
 16. αὐτὰ A.B.E.F.G.H.K.P.Q.R.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Elmsleius. αὐτὰς  
 [sic] N. vulgo, et Bekk. αὐτὰς.

13. καὶ οἴεσθε ἴσως τὰς γενομένας] Καὶ ἴσως μὲν οἴεσθε τὰς σπονδὰς εἶναι βεβαίους, καὶ δι’ αὐτὰς μηδένα ἐνταῦθα ὑπολειφθῆσθαι πολέμιον. οὐκ ἔστι δέ. αἵτινες σπονδαὶ, μερόντων μὲν ὑμῶν κατὰ χώραν, ἔσονται μέχρι ὁνόματος, τούτεστιν οὐ βέβαιοι, ἐπεὶ καὶ οἱ ἡμέτεροι ἄνδρες εἰργάσαντο μὴ βεβαίους αὐτὰς εἶναι. οὐ τοῦτο δὲ λέγει ὅτι, συνθέμενοι περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν, οὕτως ἐσπίεσαντο, ὥστε μὴ βεβαίους αὐτὰς τυγχάνειν· (ἐπεὶ δόξειεν ἂν καὶ αὐτὸν διαβάλλειν· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἦν ὁ πρᾶξις τὰς σπονδὰς) ἀλλ’ ἀποτείνεται πρὸς Ἀλκιβιάδην τε καὶ Κλεόβουλον καὶ Ξεναγόραν. οὗτοι γὰρ ἠναντιοῦντο ταῖς σπονδαῖς, καὶ οὕτως ἔπραττον ὥστε μὴ μένειν αὐτάς. SCHOL.

16. ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ] Hoc non ita intelligendum est, quasi dicat, eos, qui primi hoc fœdus fecerunt, illud de industria ita fecisse, ut firmum esse non posset:

nam Plistoanax rex Lacedæmoniorum, et Nicias ipse, qui præcipui illius auctores fuerant, id omnino, quum faciebant, ratum esse cupiebant, ut docet Thucydides, V. 16, 1. sed deinde alios variis artibus effecisse, ne firmum esset. Sic recte Scholiastes. Et hoc convenit significationi vocis πρᾶσσειν, qua infinitis locis utitur Thucydides de his, qui quocumque dolo, arte ac fraude aliquid moliantur ac machinantur. Etsi alioqui etiam ii, qui id agunt ac student, ut firma fiat pax et societas, recte possunt dici πρᾶσσειν τὰς σπονδὰς. Thucydides, V. 43, 2. ὅτι οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ Νικίου καὶ Λάχηςτος ἔπραξαν τὰς σπονδὰς. Et III. 75, 1. ἔμβασιν τε ἔπρασσε, καὶ πείθει ξυγχωρῆσαι ἀλλήλοις. Quod autem ad diversitatem scripturæ adinet, si putabimus retinendum esse αὐτάς, supplendum erit εἶναι: sin hoc minus placet,



- “ δέ που ἀξιόχρεω δυνάμει, ταχεῖαν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἡμῖν οἱ  
 “ ἐχθροὶ ποιήσονται, οἷς πρῶτον μὲν διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμ-  
 “ βασις, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχύιους ἢ ἡμῖν, κατ’ ἀνάγκην ἐγένετο,  
 “ ἔπειτα ἐν αὐτῇ ταύτῃ πολλὰ τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα ἔχομεν.  
 3 “ εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ ταύτην πω τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἐδέξαντο, καὶ οὐχ 5  
 “ οἱ ἀσθενέστατοι· ἀλλ’ οἱ μὲν ἄντικρυς πολεμοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ  
 “ καὶ διὰ τὸ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτι ἡσυχάζειν δεχημέροις σπον-  
 4 “ δαῖς καὶ αὐτοὶ κατέχονται. τάχα δ’ ἂν ἴσως, εἰ δίχα ἡμῶν  
 “ τὴν δύναμιν λάβοιεν, ὅπερ νῦν σπεύδομεν, καὶ πάνυ ἂν  
 “ ξυνεπίθουτο μετὰ Σικελιωτῶν, οὓς πρὸ πολλῶν ἂν ἐτιμή- 10  
 5 “ σαντο ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ. ὥστε χρὴ

1. δέ recepi ex G.K.d.f. (Sic Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.) ποι Q. 2. ποιή-  
 σονται H. 3. κατὰ ἀνάγκην V. 4. πολλῶ τε ἀμφισβ. K. ἔχομεν] om. O.  
 5. πω] om. d. πω τὴν] om. Q. οἱ οὐκ K. 6. δὲ διὰ L.O.P. 8. αὐτοὶ  
 κατέχονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo αὐτοὶ ἔτι κατέχονται. ἂν δ’ A.E.F.H.N.V.g.h. Poppo. ἂν δ’ ἂν d.i.  
 10. ξυνεπιθούντο L.O.P.c.d.i. Goell. Bekk. ξυνεπιθούντο K.V. ξυνεπείθοντο A.B.h.  
 ξυνεπείθοντο E.F. ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν d. 11. ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι A.B.C.E.  
 F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμμάχους σφίσι  
 γενέσθαι.

cum optimis et plurimis libris, me non invito, praeferatur αὐτά. Οὕτω ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ, illa tractarunt, i. e. et e nostris et ex Lacedaemoniis quidam ea moliti sunt, et artibus quibusdam effecerunt, ut nomine tenus foedus, re ipsa minime firmum esset. DUK. The neuter here seems to be used instead of the feminine, because it refers, not exactly to the treaty, but to what was done about the treaty. Ἐπραξαν αὐτὰς would apply to those who framed or arranged for the treaty, such as Nicias himself and Pleistoanax; but ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ is the proper expression for those who so managed about the treaty as to have nearly succeeded in undoing it; that is to say, who inspired mutual suspicions into the minds of the two parties, and made them lose all friendly feeling towards each other. In point of construction, αὐτὰ seems to refer to τὰ περὶ τὰς σπονδὰς, which the writer tacitly substituted in his mind for the simple substantive τὰς σπονδὰς.

2. διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμβασιν] Compare V. 46, 1. ἐκείνοις δὲ δυστυχούσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὐρύημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.

“ Disasters on the enemy’s side led to the treaty, and it was more disgraceful to them than to us, and such an one as they only made, because they could not help it; so that they will therefore be ready to break it on the “first opportunity.” The comparative αἰσχύιους seems again a confusion for αἰσχροῦ μᾶλλον. “It was concluded “with dishonour to them rather than “to us.” See II. 40, 2. The genitive with the preposition ἐκ has the same sense apparently as with διὰ in the line preceding: both denote the accompanying state or circumstances under which the action occurred, rather than the cause of it. See the note on I. 40, 4. and compare III. 40, 7. ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι.

5. εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ, κ. τ. λ.] Vide V. 26, 2. scil. Corinthii (vide V. 52, 2. 115, 3.) et Chalcidenses; (VI. 7, 4.) δεχημέροις σπονδαῖς, scil. Bæoti. DOBREE. Decem dierum autem induciæ non erant quæ per tam breve spatium obtinebant, sed quæ decimo quoque die renuntiari poterant. GÖLLER.

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“ σκοπεῖν τινὰ αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μετεώρῳ τε πόλει ἀξιούν κινδυνεύειν, καὶ ἀρχῆς ἄλλης ὀρέγεσθαι, πρὶν ἢν ἔχομεν βεβαιώσωμεθα, εἰ Χαλκιδῆς γε οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἔτη τοσαῦτα ἀφυστώτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἔτι ἀχείρωτοί εἰσι, καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροῶνται. ἡμεῖς δὲ Ἐγεσταίοις δὴ οὖσι ξυμμάχοις, ὥς ἀδικουμένοις, ὁξέως βοηθοῦμεν· ὕφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτῶν† πάλαι ἀφυστώτων ἀδικούμεθα, ἔτι μέλλομεν ἀμύνεσθαι. XI. καίτοι τοὺς μὲν κατεργασάμενοι καὶ κατάσχοιμεν τῶν δ’ εἰ καὶ κρατήσαιμεν, διὰ πολλοῦ γε καὶ πολλῶν ὄντων χαλεπῶς ἂν ἄρχειν δυναίμεθα. ἀνόητον δ’ ἐπὶ τοιούτους ἰέναι, ὧν κρατήσας τε μὴ κατασχῆσει τις, καὶ μὴ κατορθώσας μὴ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ καὶ πρὶν ἐπιχειρῆσαι ἔσται. Σικελιώται δ’ ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, ὥς γε νῦν 2

Its objects are impracticable; for if we conquer Sicily, we cannot keep it. They are undesirable; for we have no interest in preventing Syracuse from extending her dominion over Sicily. And it is but a dream of vain glory, to venture on such distant enterprises, instead of fix-

I. μετεώρως d. μετεωροτέρω e. 2. βεβαιωσόμεθα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.L.M.O.V. d.f.g. et correctus C. 3. εἰ χαλκ. γε] οἱ χαλκ. γὰρ B.K.L.P. οἱ χαλκ. γε d. εἰ χαλκ. τέ γε f. ἀφυστώτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν A.B.E.F.N.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀφυστώτες ἡμῶν. ἀφυστώτες ἡμῶν G. 4. ὑμῶν d.k. ὧσι K. 5. ἐνδοιαστῶς g. ἀκροῶνται] ἡμῶν ἀκροῶνται K. 6. δὴ] δῆθεν Q.f. δὴ οὖσι] δηιοῦσι E. οὖσι d. ξυμμάχοι A.B.C.E.F.R. 7. αὐτῶν] αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. Goell. 12. τοιούτοις G. τοιούτοις P.k. εἶναι L.O.P.k. κρατήσαντας C.G.I.K.k. γε h. 13. κατασχῆση A.K. κατισχῆση M. κατισχύσει L.O.P. σχῆση h. 15. δοκῶσιν M.

4. κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους] “On the several coasts of the main land,” as opposed to the islands whose obedience could more be depended on. Although the Greeks in the time of Thucydides were accustomed to apply the term ἡπείρος in a particular sense to what we should call the two continents of Europe and Asia, (Herodot. III. 134, 7. IV. 118, 1, 7.) yet it was applied also to various portions of the coast of the main land as distinguished from the islands which lay off them; just as the term “the Spanish main,” i. e. “main land,” was applied to the north coast of South America in contradistinction to the West Indian islands. It was a term naturally required for distinction’s sake, where so much of the country consisted either of islands, or of land all but islanded, like the Thracian Chersonesus, Peloponnesus, Athos, Pallene, &c.

7. †αὐτῶν†] Bekker, Göller, and

bishop Maltby (MSS. notes) read ὕφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτοὶ πάλαι, instead of αὐτῶν. And the antithesis is thus much more forcible; but otherwise ὕφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτῶν resembles IV. 126, 3. προηγώνισθε τοῖς Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν, and αὐτῶν seems to be required as well as αὐτοί.

15. ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι] The sense seems to be, “Looking at the actual state of Sicily, I should say that the island would be even less formidable to us if the Syracusans were to conquer it all.” The first ἂν belongs properly to ἥσσαν δεῖναι γενέσθαι, but the parenthesis ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι having intervened, the particle is again repeated. The stress on ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι is explained by what follows, νῦν μὲν γὰρ—χάριτι. Had Thucydides meant to say, “Sicily is not formidable, and would be even less so, should the Syracusans conquer it all,” the particle γε would wholly lose its meaning.

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ing all your attention  
on the perpetual hos-  
tility of Lacedæmon.

- “ ἔχουσι, καὶ ἔτι ἂν ἦσσαν δεινοὶ ἡμῖν γενέ-  
σθαι, εἰ ἄρξειαν αὐτῶν Συρακόσιοι· ὅπερ οἱ  
3 “ Ἐγεσταῖοι μάλιστα ἡμᾶς ἐκφοβοῦσι. νῦν μὲν γὰρ καὶ  
“ ἔλθοιεν ἴσως Λακεδαιμονίων ἕκαστοι χάριτι, ἐκείνως δ’  
“ οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι· ὃ γὰρ ἂν τρόπος  
“ τὴν ἡμετέραν μετὰ Πελοποννησίων ἀφέλωνται, εἰκὸς ὑπὸ  
“ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ καθαιρεθῆναι.  
4 “ ἡμᾶς δ’ ἂν οἱ ἐκεῖ Ἕλληνες μάλιστα μὲν ἐκπεπληγμένοι  
“ εἶεν, εἰ μὴ ἀφικοίμεθα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύνα-  
“ μιν δι’ ὀλίγου ἀπέλθοιμεν· εἰ δὲ σφαλεῖν μὲν τι, τάχιστ’  
“ ἂν ὑπεριδόντες μετὰ τῶν ἐνθάδε ἐπίθωιντο. τὰ γὰρ διὰ  
“ πλείστου πάντες ἴσμεν θαυμάζόμενα, καὶ τὰ πείραν ἥκιστα  
5 “ τῆς δόξης δόντα. ὅπερ νῦν ὑμεῖς, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς Λακεδαί-  
“ μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμαχοὺς πεπόνθατε· διὰ τὸ παρὰ γνώ-  
“ μην αὐτῶν, πρὸς ἃ ἐφοβεῖσθε τὸ πρῶτον, περιγεγενῆσθαι,  
6 “ καταφρονήσαντες ἤδη καὶ Σικελίας ἐφίεσθε. χρὴ δὲ μὴ  
“ πρὸς τὰς τύχας τῶν ἐναντίων ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τὰς δια-  
“ νοίας κρατήσαντας θαρρεῖν· μηδὲ Λακεδαιμονίους ἄλλο τι

1. δεινοὶ ἂν ἡμῖν K. 2. εἰ καὶ ἄρξειαν d. οἱ συρ. K. ὅπερ d. 3. καὶ]  
ἂν K. 4. ἐκείνων g. ἐκείνων d. 5. τόπω E. 6. ἀπὸ d. 7. τῶν σφετέρων g.  
8. οἱ] εἰ d. 9. δὲ εἰ K. 10. σφαλεῖν μὲν R. 11. ἐνθένδε V. ἐπιθεῖντο  
I.L.N.O.P.d.e.h. Bekker. Goell. ἐπιθόιντο V. ἐπιθόιντο G. τὰ] τὴν h. 13. δέ-  
οντα b. ἐνδόντα f. ἡμεῖς F.H.c. 14. ὧ] ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι K. 15. καὶ κατα-  
φρονήσαντες L.O.P.d.k. καὶ φρονήσαντες K. ἐφίεσθαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.g.  
h.k.m. 18. θαρρεῖν Poppo. Goell.

9. εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύναμιν] Compare  
ch. 47. where Nicias again proposes  
ἐπιδείξαντας τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων  
πόλεως—ἀποπλεῖν οἰκάδε.

11. ἐπίθωιντο] Bekker and Götter  
read here ἐπιθεῖντο; and ξυμπεπιθεῖντο in  
ch. 10, 4. and ἐπιθείμεθα instead of ἐπι-  
θοίμεθα in ch. 34, 5. Yet Bekker re-  
tains πρόοιντο in Demosth. de Pace,  
p. 61, 3. Reiske. And the form of the  
second aorist middle optative of verbs  
in μι ending in οῖτο instead of εῖτο is  
acknowledged by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.  
§. 208, 2. and by Buttmann, in his  
largest Grammar, §. 107. note 35. (vol.  
I. p. 518. ed. Berlin, 1830.) I have  
therefore retained the common reading.  
[See however Dr. Arnold's note on I.  
120, 3. of later date than the above.]

16. ἐφίεσθε] Some may be inclined  
to prefer the reading ἐφίεσθαι, as if the  
sense were καταφρονήσαντες ἐφίεσθαι,  
“ Being proudly minded to desire the  
“ conquest of Sicily.” But none of  
the three passages in which καταφρονεῖν  
is used with an infinitive following,  
Thucyd. III. 83, 3. Herodot. I. 66, 2.  
Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 5, 12. will, if con-  
sidered, bear out such an interpretation.  
I have therefore retained the common  
reading.

17. τὰς διανοίας κρατήσαντας] Götter  
interprets this, “Decet confidere, animi  
“ potentem;” i. e. “neque nimis for-  
“ tuna secunda elatum, neque adversa  
“ animo nimis demisso.” Dobree sug-  
gests, “Sed retuso illorum conatu.”  
Is not the sense rather “subduing or



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“ ἡγήσασθαι ἢ διὰ τὸ αἰσχροὺν σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἔτι καὶ  
 “ νῦν, ἣν δύνωνται, σφήλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπὲς  
 “ εὖ θήσονται, ὅσῳ καὶ περὶ πλείστου καὶ διὰ πλείστου  
 “ δόξαν ἀρετῆς μελετῶσιν. ὥστε οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ  
 5 “ Ἐγεσταίων ἡμῖν, ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, ὁ ἀγὼν, εἰ σωφρο-  
 “ νοῦμεν, ἀλλ’ ὅπως πόλιν δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν  
 “ ὁξέως φυλαξόμεθα. XII. καὶ μεμνησθαι  
 “ χρὴ ἡμᾶς ὅτι νεωστὶ ἀπὸ νόσου μεγάλης καὶ  
 “ πολέμου βραχὺ τι λελωφῆκαμεν, ὥστε καὶ  
 “ χρήμασι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ἠϋξῆσθαι· καὶ  
 “ ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀνα-  
 “ λοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε,  
 “ ἐπικουρίας δεομένων, οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι καλῶς χρήσιμον,

Our lately recovered strength should be reserved for objects more strictly national; nor should we listen to those who, for the gratification of their own ambition, would lead us into danger.

2. ἣν δύνονται] om. L. 3. ὅσῳ καὶ B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσῳ δὲ καί. 5. ἣν σωφρονῶμεν e. 6. πόλιν] πολλὴν K. ἐπιβουλεύσαντες h. 7. φυλαξόμεθα E.d. Goell. Bekk. ceteri φυλαξόμεθα. 8. ἡμᾶς d. 10. καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν] om. L.O.P.k. 11. ταῦτα] τὰ K. ἡμᾶς V. εἶναι] om. C.K.M.R.b.d.e.f. 12. τῶνδε] τῶν K. τῶν τε d.

“ getting the better of their minds?” i. e. our best security is in getting the better of our enemy’s mind, and making him feel our superiority. Compare Livy, IX. 6. “Habere Samnites victoriam, non præclaram solum sed etiam perpetuam; cepisse enim eos non Romanam, sicut ante Gallos, sed quod multo bellicosius fuerit, Romanam virtutem ferociamque.”

6. δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν] Plotting against us in the way of “oligarchy;” i. e. threatening us, not with the loss of our conquests, but with a change of government.

11. δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν] Quidni accipias τὸ εἶναι hoc loco, ut “alibi, pro εξεῖναι? Possis et suspicari “ἐνθάδε εἶναι dici ut ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὴν “πρώτην εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι.” REIZ, in Hermann’s Notes on Viger, note 177. And Hermann adds, “Vid. Pseudo-“demosth. p. 1389. 9.” The passage referred to is in the funeral oration, ὁμοίως μέντοι διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς πρότερόν ποτε εἰρηκόσιν ἐνθάδ’, εἶναι μοι δοκεῖ. But Dindorf reads ἐνθάδὲ καὶ μοι δοκεῖ; and Schäfer, while he retains the common reading, justly approves of Reiske’s

interpretation of it, “εἶναι est id quod “ἐνεῖναι, datum esse, in potestate mea “esse.” There seems indeed no shadow of reason for imagining that there is any such phrase as ἐνθάδε εἶναι, which must signify, according to the analogy of ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, &c. “as far “as this place is concerned;” and this would be nonsense in the present passage of Thucydides, nor could the article be omitted, τὸ ἐνθάδε εἶναι. Δίκαιον εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, “It is just that we should “be permitted to spend,” is surely no unjustifiable construction.

13. οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The word χρήσιμον, although applied to both members of this sentence, belongs properly only to the first of them; the true sense being, οἷς ξυμβαίνει, τό τε καλῶς ψεύσασθαι χρήσιμον εἶναι, καὶ τὸ χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν αὐτοὺς εἶδέναι. Again, the dative τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ does not properly depend either on κατορθώσαντας or πταίσαντας, but on some more neutral word, such as χρωμένους, which must be supplied by the sense. In what follows, Bekker, Poppo, and Göller have adopted the reading αὐτῶν or αὐτῶν for αὐτοὺς, and Göller has also

“καὶ τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ, ταυτοὺς† λόγους μόνον πα-  
 “ρασχομένους, ἢ κατορθώσαντας χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν εἰδέναι, ἢ  
 2 “πταίσαντάς που τοὺς φίλους ξυναπολέσαι. εἴτε τις ἄρχειν  
 “ἄσμενος αἰρεθεὶς παραινεί ὑμῖν ἐκπλεῖν, τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον  
 “σκοπῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ νεώτερος ἔτι ὢν ἐς τὸ ἄρχειν, ὅπως 5  
 “θαυμασθῇ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἵπποτροφίας, διὰ δὲ πολυτέλειαν  
 “καὶ ὠφεληθῇ τι ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς, μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε  
 “τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδίᾳ ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι, νομίσατε δὲ  
 “τοὺς τοιούτους τὰ μὲν δημόσια ἀδικεῖν, τὰ δὲ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν,  
 “καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μέγα εἶναι καὶ μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευέσα- 10  
 “σθαί τε καὶ ὀξέως μεταχειρίσαι. XIII. οὓς  
 “ἐγὼ ὁρῶν νῦν ἐνθάδε τῷ αὐτῷ ἀνδρὶ παρα-  
 “κελευστοὺς καθημένους φοβοῦμαι, καὶ τοῖς

Let us rather leave the  
 Sicilians to settle their  
 own quarrels by them-  
 selves, and not form

ὦν  
 1. αὐτοὺς G. αὐτῶν A.B.F.I.g.h. Porpo. Goell. αὐτῶν Bekk. μόνον λόγους K.  
 λόγῳ μόνον e. παρασχομένων Goell. 3. ξυναπολέσαι Porpo. Goell. Dindorf.  
 Reisk. Bekk. 2. ξυναπολέσθαι codices. εἴ δέ τις K. ἄρχειν] om. P. post  
 ἄσμενος ponunt N.V.g. 4. παραινῇ K. ἐκπλεῖν ὑμῖν τοῦτο μόνον Schol.  
 Aristophan. Pac. 449. 5. ἔτι ὢν A.B.E. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἔτι, omisso ὢν, F.  
 ὢν, omisso ἔτι, C.K.b.e.h. ὢν ἔτι ceteri. 6. μὴ θαυμασθῇ R. τῆς ὑπεροφίας G.  
 διὰ τε d. 7. τοῦτο e. ἐμπαράσχητε e. ἐνπαράσχητε pr. ἂν παράσχητε recens d.  
 8. ἰδίᾳ] διὰ τὸ Schol. Aristophan. ἐκλαμπρύνεσθαι d. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι Schol.  
 Aristophan. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι k.m. 12. ἐγὼ ὁρῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.c.e.g.  
 h.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ὁρῶ ἐγὼ R. ἐγὼ ὁρῶ V.d. Vulgo ὁρῶν ἐγὼ.  
 αὐτῷ] om. Q. παρασκευαστοὺς L.O. παρακεκλημένους m.

changed παρασχομένους into the geni-  
 tive παρασχομένων; very properly, as I  
 think, if he altered αὐτοὺς into the geni-  
 tive. But I do not see why the common  
 reading is objected to, and the authority  
 of the MSS. is in its favour.

10. μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευέσασθαι]  
 “No fit matter for a young man’s  
 “planning.” So in Sophocles, Œdip.  
 Tyr. 1295. θέαμα δ’ εἰσόνγει τάχα τοι-  
 οῦτον οἶον καὶ στυγόντ’ ἐποικτίσαι:  
 “Thou shalt see a sight meet for an  
 “enemy’s pity.” There is a slight  
 confusion in the use of the dative νεω-  
 τέρῳ, arising from the similar expres-  
 sion where it is used properly, μὴ  
 ἐπιτίθειναι εἶναι νεωτέρῳ, ὥστε βουλευέ-  
 σασθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ.

11. οὓς ἐγὼ ὁρῶν] The relative refers  
 to τοιούτους. Κατασχυνθῆναι is more  
 than αἰσχυνηθῆναι, and means “to be  
 “shamed utterly; shamed out of one’s  
 “own purpose.” So in Isocrates, Pa-

negyric. p. 60, e. κατασχυνθέντες τὴν  
 ἀρετὴν αὐτῶν—ἠναγκάσθησαν μετασχεῖν  
 τῶν κινδύνων. In what follows, αὐτοὶ  
 is properly applied to the young men,  
 and not ἐκείνοι, because of the word  
 δόξει, which refers all that follows to  
 their opinion, and so makes them in  
 fact the principal subject of the clause.  
 “I call upon you not to be shamed  
 “out of your better judgment, lest  
 “these should think you cowards if  
 “you vote not for war; nor to feel, as  
 “they may themselves feel, a desperate  
 “passion for what you have not got.”  
 Lastly, I agree with Göller, that κατορ-  
 θοῦναι would be more natural than  
 κατορθοῦνται, as with the plural verb it  
 sounds harsh to omit the nominative οἱ  
 ἄνθρωποι. But ἐλάχιστοι κατορθοῦνται,  
 “men most rarely succeed,” is in itself  
 right enough; as in III. 37, 4. κριταὶ  
 δὲ ὄντες—μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγωνιστὰὶ ὀρθοῦνται  
 τὰ πλείω.

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alliances of which all  
the cost will be ours,  
but all the advantage  
belong to others.

- “πρεσβυτέροις ἀντιπαρακελεύομαι μὴ κατα-  
“σχυνθῆναι, εἴ τῳ τις παρακάθῃται τῶνδε,  
“ὅπως μὴ δόξει, ἂν μὴ ψηφίζῃται πολεμεῖν,  
“μαλακὸς εἶναι, μηδ’ ὅπερ ἂν αὐτοὶ πάθοιεν, δυσέρωτας  
5 “εἶναι τῶν ἀπόντων, γνόντας ὅτι ἐπιθυμία μὲν ἐλάχιστα  
“κατορθοῦνται, προνοία δὲ πλείστα, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος,  
“ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούσης, ἀντιχει-  
“ροτονεῖν, καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι τοὺς μὲν Σικελιώτας οἷσπερ νῦν  
“ὅροις χρωμένους πρὸς ἡμᾶς, οὐ μεμπτοῖς, τῷ τε Ἰονίῳ  
10 “κόλπῳ, παρὰ γῆν ἣν τις πλέῃ, καὶ τῷ Σικελικῷ, διὰ πελά-  
“γους, τὰ αὐτῶν νεμομένους καθ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυμφέρεσθαι  
“τοῖς δ’ Ἐγεσταίοις ἰδίᾳ εἰπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων καὶ  
“ξυνῆψαν πρὸς Σελινουντίους †τὸ† πρῶτον πόλεμον, μετὰ  
“σφῶν αὐτῶν καὶ καταλύεσθαι· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ξυμμαχούς  
15 “μὴ ποιεῖσθαι, ὥσπερ εἰώθαμεν, οἷς κακῶς μὲν πράξασιν  
“ἀμυνοῦμεν, ὠφελίας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεηθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα.

It may be informal  
again to discuss a ques-  
tion already settled;  
but informality is not  
to be put in comparison  
20 with our country's wel-  
fare.

- “XIV. Καὶ σὺ, ὦ πρύτανι, ταῦτα, εἴπερ ἡγεῖ  
“σοι προσήκειν κήδεσθαι τε τῆς πόλεως, καὶ  
“βούλει γενέσθαι πολίτης ἀγαθός, ἐπιηγήριζε,  
“καὶ γνώμας προτίθει αἰθῆς Ἀθηναίους, νομί-  
“σας, εἰ ὀρρωδεῖς τὸ ἀναψηφίσαι, τὸ μὲν λύνειν

3. δόξει] C.e. Bekk. vulgo, Poppo, Goell. δόξη. ἂν] kân Q. ἣν margo d.  
μη] om. d. ὑποψηφίζεται K. 4. ὅπερ E.e. δυσέρωτα d. δυσέρωτες e.  
5. ἐπιθυμία K. μὲν] om. P. 6. κατορθοῦται Goell. πρόνοιαι K. τὰ  
πλείστα Q.R.f. πατρίδος] τρωάδος I. τριάδος C. 7. τῶν] τὸν K.L.M.N.O.g.k.  
9. ὅροις] om. pr. d. χρωμένοις E. ἡμᾶς B.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ἡμᾶς. ἰωνίῳ E.I.d. 11. ἐαυτοὺς K. καὶ] δὲ καὶ d. 12. δὲ αἰ-  
γιστ. V. “Octo libri δὲ ἐγεσταίους plene.” Poppo. (sic etiam C.) 13. τὸ d. Le-  
vesquius. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 15. καλῶς L.O.e. 17. ἡγεῖ E.K.  
vulgo ἡγή. 21. τῷ ἀναψηφίσαι τοῦ d.

8. οἷσπερ νῦν ὅροις χρωμένους] That is to say, the Sicilians were not to sail in the Grecian seas, nor the Athenians on the coasts of Sicily, with more than a single ship of war. For the jealousy of the ancient states restricted the entrance of foreign ships of war into their harbours, no less than that of foreign troops into their territory; and it seems to have been an ordinary sti-

pulation that the ships of one power should not frequent the coasts of another power, except in certain fixed numbers. See II. 7, 2. III. 71, 1. IV. 78, 2. VI. 52, 1. VII. 56, 4.

21. λύνειν τοὺς νόμους] Ex hoc loco Petitus ad leg. Att. p. 212. colligit, non licuisse Prytanibus, populum iterum in suffragia mittere de re, de qua jam psephisma scriptum esset. Est



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“ τοὺς νόμους μὴ μετὰ τοσῶνδ’ ἂν μαρτύρων αἰτίαν σχεῖν,  
 “ τῆς δὲ πόλεως [κακῶς] βουλευσαμένης ἰατρὸς ἂν γενέσθαι,  
 “ καὶ τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ’ εἶναι, ὅς. ἂν τὴν πατρίδα ὠφε-  
 “ λήσῃ ὡς πλείστα ἢ ἐκὼν εἶναι μηδὲν βλάβῃ.”

XV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα εἶπε· τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων πα- 5  
 ριόντες οἱ μὲν πλείστοι στρατεύειν παρήνουν καὶ τὰ ἐψη-  
 φισμένα μὴ λύειν, οἱ δὲ τινες καὶ ἀντέλεγον.  
 ἐνῆγε δὲ προθυμότατα τὴν στρατείαν Ἀλκι-  
 βιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου, βουλόμενος τῷ τε Νικίᾳ  
 ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ὦν καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα διάφορος τὰ 10  
 πολιτικά, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῦ διαβόλως ἐμνήσθη, καὶ μάλιστα  
 στρατηγῆσαι τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων Σικελίαν τε δι’ αὐτοῦ  
 καὶ Καρχηδόνα λήψεσθαι, καὶ τὰ ἴδια ἅμα εὐτυχήσας χρήμασί  
 3 τε καὶ δόξῃ ὠφελήσειν. ὦν γὰρ ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν,  
 ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις μείζουσιν ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν 15

1. μετὰ] με E.F.G.H.K.c.g.h. τε A.B. ἂν] om. d. ἔχειν K.R. 2. κακῶς]  
 om. A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. βουλευσομένης G. 3. τὸ de-  
 sinit I. ὅς] ὡς A.F.H.g. ὅς—βλάβῃ om. pr. d. ἂν τὴν] αὐτὴν rec. d. ὠφελή-  
 σει E.K. 4. μὴ g. βλάβαι K. 5. παριόντων K. 7. τινες καὶ] om. P.  
 8. τὴν στρατείαν προθυμότατα i. 10. τᾶλλα K. τᾶλλα Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰ  
 ἄλλα. 11. πολεμικά C.G.k. 14. ἀστῶν] αὐτῶν B.F.h.

tamen illustre exemplum in contrarium in decreto de Mytilenæis interficiendis apud Thucydidem, III. 36. seqq. ubi, psephismate jam facto, et Mytilenas ad Pachetem misso, οἱ ἐν τέλει dicuntur αὐθις γνώμας προθεῖναι. DUK. It can hardly be conceived that Nicias was urging the Prytanis to do what was absolutely *illegal*; although it might be *irregular* to put a question to the vote which the assembly had not been called together to consider. And possibly the length to which an *amendment*, in modern language, might go, was not very clearly fixed; and it would depend very much on the state of public feeling, and on the strength of parties, whether the conduct of the Prytanis in putting any question would expose him to an impeachment or not. Hence the appeal to the number of witnesses, who would be a security against future molestation, as they could bear testimony that the Prytanis had some justification

in the feeling of the assembly for putting to the vote the proposal of Nicias. The proceedings with regard to the Mytilenæans, and Cleon's language on that occasion, sufficiently shew that the immediate reversal of a decree passed by the general assembly was not against any actual law, but would merely subject the person who proposed it to a proscription on general grounds, as an irregular and mischievous measure.

3. τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ’ εἶναι, ὅς. ἂν—ὠφελήσῃ] See the note on II. 44, 2.

12. δι’ αὐτοῦ] Supple διὰ τοῦ στρατηγῆσαι. GÖLLER.

14. ὦν—ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν] Compare I. 130, 1. ὦν ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Valckenaer compares these passages with the expression in Herodotus, φεύγων θάνατον βίαιον πρὸς Περσέων, I. 159, 2, and others of a similar kind. See also Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 496. 3.

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ἐχρήτο ἔς τε τὰς ἵπποτροφίας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας δαπάνας· ὅπερ καὶ καθεῖλεν ὕστερον τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν οὐχ ἥκιστα. φοβηθέντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ οἱ πολλοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τε κατὰ τὸ 4 ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα παρανομίας ἔς τὴν δίαιταν, καὶ τῆς διανοίας 5 ὧν καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον, ἐν ὅτῳ γίγνοιτο, ἔπρασσε, ὡς τυραννίδος ἐπιθυμοῦντι πολέμοι καθέστασαν, καὶ δημοσίᾳ κράτιστα διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, ἰδίᾳ ἑκάστοι τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν αὐτοῦ ἀχθεσθέντες, καὶ ἄλλοις ἐπιτρέψαντες, οὐ διὰ μακροῦ ἔσφηλαν τὴν πόλιν, τότε δ' οὖν παρέλθων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις 5 10 παρήνει τοιάδε.

XVI. “Καὶ προσήκει μοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, “ἄρχειν (ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἐντεῦθεν ἄρξασθαι, ἐπειδὴ μου Νικίας (16—18.) “καθήψατο), καὶ ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι. ὧν SPEECH OF “γὰρ πέρι ἐπιβόητός εἰμι, τοῖς μὲν προγόνοις ALCIBIADES. “μου καὶ ἐμοὶ δόξαν φέροι ταῦτα, τῇ δὲ πα- 15 Nicias has insinuated that my personal ambition is the cause of my so urging this expedition. But neither my habits nor my political life are such as ought to inspire mis- “τρίδι καὶ ὠφελίαν. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες καὶ 2 “ὑπὲρ δυνάμιν μείζω ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν “τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς Ὀλυμπιάζε θεωρίας, “πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες αὐτὴν καταπεπολεμη-

I. ἔς] ὡς i. καὶ] om. N.V.d.i. 3. αὐτοῦ] om. C.e. 7. διαθέντα A.B.E.F.G. διαθέντι h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. 2. τὰ] om. R.d. 8. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς R. ἀχθέν- 10. Nicias has insinuated that my personal ambition is the cause of my so urging this expedition. But neither my habits nor my political life are such as ought to inspire mis- 11. μοι] om. M. 12. νικίας μου e. 14. περιβόητός H. marg. 15. δόξαν] om. K. 16. καὶ] om. V.g. 19. καταπεπολεμείσθαι C.H.K.c. καταπολεμείσθαι G.d.i.k.m.

7. διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου] Porpo and Goller read διαθέντι, supposing it to depend on ἀχθεσθέντες. But it is the object of the verb, put therefore in the common objective case, the accusative, although the particular verb afterwards employed requires, according to grammatical construction, another case. For τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν—ἀχθεσθέντες, must be substituted, if we wish to keep the construction regular, διαθέντα—διὰ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα χαλεπῶς φέροντες. See the note on IV. 56, i.

11. Καὶ προσήκει μοι] Hæc laudat Aristides Canteri in Alcib. p. 651. De Ludis et certantium pompa vide Sophoclem Elect. 686. De ipsius Alcibiadis

equis, tentorio Persico, et cætero apparatu adeas Andocidem Orat. IV. p. 304. De moribus vero Xenoph. Mem. I. (2. 24, 25.) p. 715. et Platonem p. 429. 430. ed. Francof. WASS.

καὶ προσήκει μοι—καὶ ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι] Προσήκει μοι, “on account of my “wealth, birth, and magnificent expen- “diture;” ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι, “on “account of my personal merits and “tried services.”

14. ἐπιβόητος] ἐπιβόητος, ὁ μοχθηρὰν ἔχων φήμην. Ammonius, p. 42. See also Valcken. notes, p. 65.

18. τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς—θεωρίας] Compare II. 61, 2. ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς γνώμης.

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trust, but have rather reflected honour on our country and advanced her interests.

“σθαι, διότι ἄρματα μὲν ἐπὶ καθῆκα, ὅσα  
“οὐδεὶς πω ιδιώτης πρότερον, ἐνίκησα δὲ, καὶ  
“δεύτερος καὶ τέταρτος ἐγενόμην, καὶ τᾶλλα

“ἀξίως τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην. νόμῳ μὲν γὰρ τιμῇ

“τὰ τοιαῦτα, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου καὶ δύναμις ἅμα ὑπονοεῖται. 5

3 “καὶ ὅσα αὖ ἐν τῇ πόλει χορηγίαις ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ λαμπρύνομαι,

“τοῖς μὲν ἀστοῖς φθονεῖται φύσει, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ξένους καὶ

“αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ’ ἡ ἄνοια, ὅς ἂν

“τοῖς ἰδίοις τέλεσι μὴ ἑαυτὸν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πόλιν

4. μὲν] om. d.

τιμήματα τοιαῦτα i.

5. τὰ] om. Q.

δρωμένον ἅμα ἡ

δύναμις e.

6. ὅσα οὖν R.

7. μὲν] om. d. i.

ἀστοῖς] αὐτοῖς A. B. E. F. H.

Q. g. h.

8. αὕτη A. B. N. V. g. et corr. G. Haack. Poppo.

αὕτη ἡ K.

αὕτη E. F.

vulgo et Bekker αὕτῃ.

ἦδ’ ἡ ἄνοια H. N. V. γρ. G. marg. C. Poppo. et γρ. e.

ἂν τοῖς] ἂν τις d.

9. τέλεσι τοῖς

vulgo, Goell. Bekk. ed. 1832. ἡ διάνοια.

ἂν τοῖς] ἂν τις d.

9. τέλεσι τοῖς

ἰδίοις e.

τὴν] om. d. i.

1. καθῆκα] “I sent down into the “lists;” the spectators being seated naturally above the course.

2. Ἐνίκησα δέ] Recte Scholiastes τὰ πρῶτα. Nam primam, secundam, et quartam palmam retulisse Alcibiadem ex hoc loco Thucydidis scribunt Plutarchus Alcib. p. 357. et Athenæus I. 3. At Euripides, quod iidem adnotarunt, eum primo, secundo, et tertio curru victorem fuisse tradiderat. Euripidem sequutus est Isocrates in Orat. de Gigis p. 353. ed. Steph. Hæc P. Faber Agonist. III. 21. Victorias Olympicas Alcibiadis memorat etiam Demosthenes in Midiana p. 360. ubi etiam alia, quæ ad Alcibiadis ingenium et res pertinent, leguntur. Quod ipse hic paullo post dicit: καὶ τᾶλλα ἄξια τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην, eo pertinet, quod Athenæus I. d. de eo prodiit: Ὀλύμπια νικήσας—θύσας Ὀλυμπίῳ Διὶ τὴν πανήγυριν ἅπαν ἐίστίασε. Vid. P. Fabrum. Duk.

6. χορηγίαις] The choregi were ten in number, one for each tribe. It was their business to provide the chorus in all dramatic entertainments, as well as in the dithyrambic or lyric recitations, on the festival of the great Dionysia. They paid the expenses of the training of the chorus, and also of its maintenance during the interval; and they furnished the dresses, and whatever else was required by the chorus in the performance of its part. See on the

whole subject of the χορηγίαι, Böckh Public Econ. of Athens, vol. II. p. 207, Eng. transl. [vol. I. p. 487. orig. work.]

7. καὶ αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται] “But, as “far as foreigners are concerned, this “appears to be even strength,” i. e. it increases their idea of our wealth and power; and this impression, on their part, is to us a real security. I cannot understand how the old reading αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται can be interpreted or defended.

8. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ’ ἡ ἄνοια] Εἰρωνεύεται ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων ὅτι, εἰ καὶ ἀνόητος φαίνομαι τισιν, ἀλλ’ οὖν τῇ πόλει οὐκ ἄχρηστός μου ἐστίν ἡ ἄνοια, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠφέλιμος. SCHOL.

ἦδ’ ἡ ἄνοια] Bekker, in his preface to his smaller edition of Thucyd. expresses his regret that he had not restored the common reading διάνοια; and Göller has restored it, adding; “nihil eorum, “de quibus hic Alcibiades dicit, Nicias “amentitiæ arguerat.” Yet surely νομίσατε τοὺς τοιοῦτους τὰ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν, [c. 12. ad fin.] is not very different from a charge of folly; and ὅπως θαυμασθῇ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ὑποτροφίας is a sneer to the same effect. And Alcibiades had just said, ὃν περί ἐπιβόητός εἰμι, in allusion to the greatness of his expenditure. I have no doubt therefore that ἦδ’ ἡ ἄνοια is the true reading, as it was judged to be by Wasse, Duker, and Bauer.



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- “ ὠφελῇ. οὐδέ γε ἄδικον, ἐφ’ ἑαυτῷ μέγα φρονούντα μὴ ἴσον 4  
 “ εἶναι, ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ κακῶς πράσσων πρὸς οὐδένα τῆς ξυμφορᾶς  
 “ ἰσομοιρεῖ. ἀλλ’ ὥσπερ δυστυχοῦντες οὐ προσαγορευόμεθα,  
 “ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ τις ἀνεχέσθω καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν εὐπραγούντων ὑπερ-  
 5 “ φρονούμενος, ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων τὰ ὅμοια ἀνταξιαύτω. οἶδα 5  
 “ δὲ τοὺς τοιούτους, καὶ ὅσοι ἐν τινος λαμπρότητι προέσχον,  
 “ ἐν μὲν τῷ κατ’ αὐτοὺς βίῳ λυπηροὺς ὄντας, τοῖς ὁμοίοις  
 “ μὲν μάλιστα ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυνόντας, τῶν δὲ  
 “ ἔπειτα ἀνθρώπων προσποιήσιν τε ξυγγενείας τισὶ καὶ μὴ 10  
 “ οὔσαν καταλιπόντας, καὶ ἧς ἀν’ ὧσι πατρίδος, ταύτῃ αὖχῃ-  
 “ σιν, ὡς οὐ περὶ ἀλλοτρίων οὐδ’ ἁμαρτόντων, ἀλλ’ ὡς περι  
 “ σφετέρων τε καὶ καλὰ πραξάντων. / ὦν ἐγὼ ὀρεγόμενος, καὶ 6  
 “ διὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἴδια ἐπιβουόμενος, τὰ δημόσια σκοπεῖτε εἰ  
 “ του χεῖρον μεταχειρίζω. Πελοποννήσου γὰρ τὰ δυνα-  
 15 “ τώτατα ξυστήσας ἄνευ μεγάλου ὑμῖν κινδύνου καὶ δαπάνης,  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα ἐν Μαντινείᾳ  
 “ περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι· ἐξ οὗ καὶ περιγενόμενοι  
 “ τῇ μάχῃ οὐδέπω καὶ νῦν βεβαίως θαρσοῦσι. XVII. καὶ

1. ὠφελῇ H.K. ἐαυτὸν g. μὴ] καὶ O. 4. καταφρονούμενος K. 5. ἢ]  
 εἶτα ἢ d. 7. λυπηρῶς F. 8. μάλιστα μὲν K. δέ] om. d.i. 9. ἀνδρῶν K.  
 τε] om. K. 11. ἁμαρτανόντων d.h.i. 14. χεῖρω G.d.e.i.k. χεῖρω C.

5. ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων] “ Ὅσπερ τῶν δυστυ-  
 χούντων καταφρονεῖ τις, οὕτω καὶ αὐτὸς  
 ἀνεχέσθω ὑπὸ τῶν εὐτυχοῦντων ἐν μέρει  
 καταφρονούμενος· ἢ εἰ βούλεται μὴ ὑπερο-  
 ρᾶσθαι κακοπραγῶν, μὴδ’ αὐτὸς τῶν ἀτυ-  
 χούντων καταφροῦνῃ. SCHOL.

16. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν] i. e. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν  
 κατέστησα] “ I brought them to one  
 “ single day’s contest for their all.”  
 “ At similiter,” says Göller, “ V. III, 6.  
 “ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν dictum, nullo verbo  
 “ addito tali, quocum ea jungi possint.  
 “ Amant omnino Græci in multis ἐς,  
 “ ubi ἐν expectes. Vid. Hemsterh. ad  
 “ Aristoph. Plut. 1169.” But where ἐς  
 does occur in this sense, it is merely a  
 sort of abridged expression, like that of  
 Herodotus, viii. 71, 2. ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἵζον-  
 το, instead of ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἐλθόντες ἐν  
 αὐτῷ ἵζοντο. So again in Herodotus, I.  
 185, 3. καταπλέοντες ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην πο-  
 τὰμὸν, is the same in sense as ἀπικόμενοι

ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην κατέπλεον κατ’ αὐτόν.

18. καὶ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης κ.τ.λ.] ὠμί-  
 λησε is the same as ὁμίλησας ἐπράξε,  
 just as διεδήτημαι VII. 77, 2, is the same  
 as ἐν τῷ διαιτᾶσθαι ἐπράξα. Is not the  
 sense of the whole passage as follows,  
 adopting Bekker’s conjecture of πεφύ-  
 βησθε for πεφροβήσθαι, which appears  
 to me exceedingly probable? “These  
 “ are the achievements of my youth,  
 “ and of what is called my monstrous  
 “ folly. So I dealt with the Pelopon-  
 “ nesian power with all discreetness of  
 “ speech, while my vehemence gained  
 “ me credit, and won them to listen to  
 “ what I said.” He means, that he  
 had united the warmth of youth with  
 the discretion of age, and that while  
 the one had gained for him the confi-  
 dence of those with whom he dealt, the  
 other had taught him to turn that confi-  
 dence to his own purposes.

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“ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης καὶ ἄνοια παρὰ φύσιν δοκοῦσα εἶναι  
 “ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησιῶν δύναμιν λόγοις τε πρέπουσιν ὡμί-

If then I have served  
 you in my youth, let  
 me serve you in  
 my maturer manhood.  
 And do not be de-  
 tected by the ima-  
 gined difficulties of the  
 enterprise. Sicily is  
 weak, torn by factions,  
 and ripe for change:  
 and your enemies in  
 Greece can do no  
 more than invade At-  
 tica, which even if we  
 stay at home we can-  
 not prevent.

“λησε, καὶ ὀργῇ πίστιν παρασχομένη ἔπεισε.  
 “καὶ νῦν μὴ πεφόβησθε αὐτήν, ἀλλ’ ἕως ἐγώ  
 “τε ἔτι ἀκμάζω μετ’ αὐτῆς καὶ ὁ Νικίας εὐτυ- 5  
 “χῆς δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἐκατέρου  
 “ἡμῶν ὠφελίᾳ. καὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν  
 “πλοῦν μὴ μεταγινώσκετε ὥς ἐπὶ μεγάλην  
 “δύναμιν ἐσόμενον. ὄχλοις τε γὰρ ξυμμίκτοις  
 “πολυανδρουῦσιν αἱ πόλεις, καὶ ῥαδίας ἔχουσι 10  
 “τῶν πολιτειῶν τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς.  
 “καὶ οὐδεὶς δι’ αὐτὸ, ὥς περὶ οἰκείας πα-

3. καὶ] καὶ γε C.V.d.e.i.k. καὶ γε ὀργῆς G. ὀργῆς d.i.k.m. παρασχομένη  
 E.F. 4. καὶ νῦν] om. V. πεφοβείσθαι C. pr. manu. H.K.V. φοβείσθαι d.  
 Praestabat πεφόβησθε (quod recepit Goell.) puncto post ἔπεισε posito. Bekker.  
 “πεφοβῆσθαι codices” BEKK. ed. 1832. ταύτην γρ. h. εγωγε V.N. 5. τε]  
 om. R. ἔτι] om. d.g.i. 6. δοκῇ M.O. om. K. ἀποχρήσεσθε A.C.E.F.G.K.  
 M.k. 7. τὴν] om. N.V.d. 8. μεταγινώσκετε vel μεταγινώσκειτε A.B.E.F.H.  
 K.N.Q.R.V.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεταγινώσκητε. 9. γὰρ  
 om. g. συμμίκτοις E. 10. πόλεις τῆς σικελίας καὶ E. ῥαδίως R. 11. πολιτῶν E.  
 καταβολὰς h. 12. ὥσπερ οἰκείας B.E.F. (γρ. G.) H.N.V.d.f.g. ὥσπερ οἰκίας A.

II. τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχὰς]  
 “Changes of government effected  
 “amongst themselves, and the accept-  
 “ing of a constitution imposed upon  
 “them from without;” or perhaps,  
 “changes of government and the re-  
 “ceiving of new ones;” μεταβολὰς re-  
 ferring to modifications of the constitu-  
 tion, while ἐπιδοχὰς expresses the entire  
 substitution of a new one. The state-  
 ment with respect to Sicily is incorrect,  
 and so it was proved to be, when the  
 Athenians arrived there. In the time  
 of Gelon, many of the states of Sicily  
 had admitted a number of new citizens  
 to the rights of citizenship. But these  
 were still excluded from holding public  
 offices; and after the expulsion of the  
 tyrants, there was a general struggle  
 throughout Sicily between the new citi-  
 zens and the old on this point. [B. C.  
 463.] After two years, Messina was  
 given up to the former as their settle-  
 ment, and thither they assembled from  
 the several cities, leaving them in the  
 exclusive possession of the old citizens.  
 There was also a general pacification

throughout the island, and the exiles,  
 a numerous body, owing to perpetual  
 party quarrels, were recalled by their  
 respective countries, and were provided  
 for by a distribution of public land  
 amongst them. A popular government  
 was at this time existing at Syracuse;  
 but trembling at the power of the aris-  
 tocracy; whence arose the famous law  
 of Petalism, (A. C. 454,) like the Athe-  
 nian Ostracism, for the banishment of  
 all persons whose power or influence  
 rendered them formidable to liberty.  
 But this law being put in practice with  
 excessive severity, was soon repealed;  
 and the government of Syracuse re-  
 mained a tempered democracy, (Ari-  
 stotle calls it a πολιτεία, or common-  
 wealth, Politic. V. 4, 9.) till the event of  
 the Athenian expedition, when the Com-  
 mons having contributed so largely to  
 the national triumph, obtained an ex-  
 tension also of their political influence.  
 See Diodorus Siculus XI. in various  
 places. Herodot. VII. 153. et seqq.  
 Aristotle, Politic. V. 3. 4. et Müller’s  
 “Dorians,” vol. II. p. 157. et seqq.

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“ τρίδος, οὔτε τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ὅπλοις ἐξήρτυται οὔτε  
 “ τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ νομίμοις κατασκευαῖς· ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος, ἢ  
 “ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν οἶεται ἢ στασιάζων ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινού  
 “ λαβὼν ἄλλην γῆν, μὴ κατορθώσας, οἰκήσιν, ταῦτα ἐτοι-  
 5 “ μάζεται. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς τὸν τοιοῦτον ὄμιλον οἶτε λόγου μιᾷ 4  
 “ γνώμῃ ἀκροᾶσθαι, οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἔργα κοινῶς τρέπεσθαι· ταχὺ  
 “ δ’ ἂν ὡς ἕκαστοι, εἴ τι καθ’ ἡδονὴν λέγοιτο, προσχωροῖεν,  
 “ ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ στασιάζουσιν, ὥσπερ πυνθανόμεθα. καὶ 5  
 “ μὴν οὐδ’ ὀπλίζεται οὐτ’ ἐκείνοις ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, οὔτε

1. τὰ] τοῖς d. ἐξήρτηται G.Q. 2. τὰ] ταῖς d. 3. λέγειν Q. ἀπὸ]  
 ἐκ h. τοῦ κοινού] κοινού τι d. κοινού i. 8. στάσις g. στασιάζειν f. 9. ὅσοι  
 περ κομποῦνται A.B.E.F.H.N.P.Q.R.d.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Thoma  
 M. v. κομπάζω. vulgo ὅσοι περικομποῦνται.

1. οὔτε τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ—κατασκευαῖς]  
 This would refer not only to public  
 works for the defence of the country, such  
 as forts, or the fortifications of the city  
 itself, but to what we should call ordinary  
 improvements, such as roads, bridges,  
 &c. and perhaps ornamental buildings,  
 whether temples or theatres. Men took  
 no pains to spend their money upon  
 any thing that must remain in the  
 country, and could not be carried with  
 them into banishment. That this was  
 true, at least as compared with Athens,  
 may be gathered from the speech of the  
 Syracusan general, ch. 41, from which  
 it appears that Syracuse was not well  
 provided with arms, horses, and other  
 military resources.

2. ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος] ‘Ο νοῦς’ τῶν δημα-  
 γωγῶν ἕκαστος οὐ τοῦ κοινῇ συμφέροντος  
 στοχάζεται, ἀλλὰ οἰκείου λήμματος, εἴτε  
 ἐκ τοῦ λόγῳ πείθειν περιγένοιτο αὐτῷ τὸ  
 λαβὼν, εἴτε ἐκ τοῦ στασιάζειν. οὐ χαλε-  
 πὸν γὰρ νομίζεται τῷ μὴ κατορθώσαντι  
 ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς πατρίδος καὶ ἄλλην γῆν οἰ-  
 κῆσαι. ἐμφαίνεται γὰρ καὶ ἐντεῦθεν, ὅτι  
 οὐδεὶς ὡς πατρίδος τῆς ἰδίας πολέως πε-  
 φρόντικεν. SCHOL. The order is, ἕκα-  
 στος δὲ ἐτοιμάζεται ταῦτα ὃ τι ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 κοινού λαβὼν, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν ἢ  
 στασιάζων, οἶεται οἰκήσιν ἄλλην γῆν μὴ  
 κατορθώσας. It should have been τοῦτο  
 instead of ταῦτα, but the writer forgot  
 that he had used the singular number  
 in the beginning of the sentence, ὃ τι.  
 So in III. 38, 4. ἄλλο τι ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν.  
 “Ο τι λαβὼν οἰκήσιν οἶεται, is “where-

“ with he thinks to settle in a foreign  
 “ country.” If Mosheim was not con-  
 sciously imitating Thucydides in the  
 following passage, the coincidence is  
 curious. He is speaking of the Jewish  
 priests about the time of the Christian  
 era: “ Omnes quum se lubrico et an-  
 “ cipiti loco positos esse viderent, tan-  
 “ tum opum sive vi sive dolo corra-  
 “ debant quantum poterant, quo vel  
 “ rerum dominos sibi conciliare, ac  
 “ competitores depellere, vel gradu  
 “ forte deturbati vitam beatam ducere  
 “ possent.” De Reb. Christian. ante  
 Constantin. c. 2. §. 4.

5. οὔτε λόγου μιᾷ γνώμῃ ἀκροᾶσθαι]  
 Οὔτε ὁμοροῦντας ἑνὸς ἀκούειν λόγου,  
 οὔτε ὁμοφρονούντας κοινῇ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα  
 παραγίγνεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται] The old  
 reading was ὅσοι περικομποῦνται, and  
 Dr. Bloomfield quotes two passages in  
 which περικομπέειν is used, from Jo-  
 sephus and the Wisdom of Solomon.  
 But it does not appear that it exists in  
 any early writer; and the grammarian  
 Thomas Magister quotes the passage  
 ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται. In the following  
 line, ὅσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν,  
 is rather suspicious. It is a strange  
 confusion if σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν is  
 made to have the same construction  
 with ἡριθμοῦντο. Or can τοσοῦτοι refer,  
 not to ὅσοι—ἡρίθμουν, but to ὅσοι περ  
 κομποῦνται, and can the words ὅσοι—  
 ἡρίθμουν signify, “in all the instances  
 “ of a people’s counting their own



- “οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες διεφάνησαν τοσοῦτοι ὄντες, ὅσοι  
 “ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν, ἀλλὰ μέγιστον δὴ αὐτοὺς  
 “ἔψευσμένη ἡ Ἑλλὰς μόλις ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ἱκανῶς  
 6“ὠπλίσθη. τὰ τε οὖν ἐκεί, ἐξ ὧν ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,  
 “τοιαῦτα, καὶ ἔτι εὐπορώτερα ἔσται· βαρβάρους τε γὰρ  
 “πολλοὺς ἔξομεν, οἱ Συρακοσίων μίσει ξυνεπιθήσονται  
 “αὐτοῖς· καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε οὐκ ἐπικωλύσει, ἣν ὑμεῖς ὀρθῶς  
 7“βουλευήσθε. οἱ γὰρ πατέρες ἡμῶν τοὺς αὐτοὺς τούτους,  
 “οὕσπερ νῦν φασὶ πολεμίους ὑπολείποντας ἂν ἡμᾶς πλεῖν,  
 “καὶ προσέτι τὸν Μῆδον ἐχθρὸν ἔχοντες, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκτῆ- 10  
 “σαντο, οὐκ ἄλλῳ τινὶ ἢ τῇ περιουσίᾳ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἰσχύον-  
 8“τες. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοί πω μᾶλλον Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς  
 “ἡμᾶς ἐγένοντο, εἰ τε καὶ πάνυ ἔρρωνται, τὸ μὲν ἐς τὴν γῆν  
 “ἡμῶν ἐσβάλλειν, καὶ μὴ ἐκπλεύσωμεν, ἱκανοὶ εἰσι, τῷ δὲ  
 “ναυτικῷ οὐκ ἂν δύναιτο βλάπτειν· ὑπόλοιπον γὰρ ἡμῖν 15

1. διεφθάρησαν d.i. ὅσους g. et margo d. Haack. Poppo. ὅσοι Bekk. 2. εἰ-  
 τοὺς omissio σφᾶς K. 3. ἡ] om. A.B.E.F.H. μόλις] πόλις Q. 5. ἀπορώτερα  
 K.Q. τε] uncis inclusit Bekk. 6. συνεπιθήσονται C.E.F.V.d.k.m. 7. ἐνθένδε  
 K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.k. 8. ἐτι κωλύσει K. 9. ὑπολείποντας A.B.  
 E.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπολιπόντας. 10. ἐκτίσαντο Q. 11. ἄλλο H. ἄλλη e.  
 14. ἐμβάλλειν g.i. ἐσβαλεῖν V. ἂν i. πλεύσωμεν P. 15. ἡμῖν M.

“numbers?” i. e. “All who used to  
 “speak of their own numbers have  
 “been found not to have been so nu-  
 “merous as they are made out to be.”  
 If neither of these solutions can be  
 admitted, I should then agree with  
 Haack and Poppo in reading ὅσους—  
 ἡρίθμουν.

1. ὅσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς] “Ὅσοι ἕκαστοι  
 λέγουσι τὸν ἴδιον ἀριθμὸν. SCHOL.

2. αὐτοὺς—ἔψευσμένη] It is clear that  
 αὐτοὺς refers to ὀπλίτας, but I am quite  
 unable to explain the construction, for  
 the expression in Herodotus, VI. 32, 1,  
 to which Göller refers, is not a parallel  
 case. We have also in Thucydides, V.  
 83, 4, ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, “was false  
 “to his alliance,” where ἔψευστο is  
 equivalent to ψευδόμενος ἀπέλιπε; but  
 can ἐψευσμένη τοὺς ὀπλίτας mean, “hav-  
 “ing falsely vaunted its heavy armed  
 “soldiers,” which seems to be the sense  
 required? As for the fact, compare V.  
 68, 2, τῶν δ’ αὖ (τὸ πλήθος) διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώ-

πειον κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεία πλήθη ἠπι-  
 στείτο. But Diodorus and Plutarch  
 seem to have been the dupes of some  
 of these exaggerations; for instance,  
 Diodorus states the number of Gelon’s  
 heavy armed soldiers, at the battle of  
 Himera, at 50,000; and Plutarch  
 reckons the army with which Archida-  
 mus invaded Attica in the first year of  
 the Peloponnesian war, at 60,000. (in  
 Pericle, c. 33.)

[Vid. Xenoph. Anab. V. 7, 35. τὰ  
 δὲ χρήματα ἃ ὑπέσχεον Τιμασίῳ καὶ  
 Θώρακι, ἐψευσμένοι ἦσαν. ubi ἐψευ-  
 σμένοι est “quum falso prædicassent.”]  
 POPPO.

12. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοι κ. τ. λ.]  
 Göller has rightly given the sense of  
 these words: “Peloponnesios nunc  
 “magis quam unquam spei expertes  
 “esse, ac si valde sint animati, (i. e. si  
 “maximam spem concipiant,) eos nihil  
 “nisi regionem Atticam invasuros.”

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Why then should you recall your determination to help your allies in Sicily? Why should you wish to shrink from that course of enterprise which is now necessary to our very existence, and which is alone congenial to our national character?

“ ἐστὶν ἀντίπαλον ναυτικόν. XVIII. ὥστε  
 “ τί ἂν λέγοντες εἰκὸς ἢ αὐτοὶ ἀποκνοῖμεν, ἢ  
 “ πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους σκηπτόμενοι μὴ  
 “ βοηθοῖμεν; οἷς χρεὼν, ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ξυνω-  
 “ μόσαμεν, ἐπαμύνειν, καὶ μὴ ἀντιτιθέναι ὅτι  
 “ οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνοι ἡμῖν. οὐ γὰρ ἵνα δεῦρο ἀντιβοη-  
 “ θῶσι προσεθέμεθα αὐτούς, ἀλλ’ ἵνα τοῖς ἐκεῖ  
 “ ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες δεῦρο κωλύωσιν αὐτούς ἐπι-  
 “ ἐναι. τὴν τε ἀρχὴν οὕτως ἐκτησάμεθα καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὅσοι 2  
 10 “ δὴ ἄλλοι ἥρξαν, παραγιγνόμενοι προθύμως τοῖς αἰεὶ βαρ-  
 “ βάροις ἢ Ἑλλήσιν ἐπικαλουμένοις, ἐπεὶ εἴ γε ἡσυχάζουσιν  
 “ πάντες ἢ †φυλοκρinoίεν† οἷς χρεὼν βοηθεῖν, βραχὺ ἂν τι  
 “ προσκτώμενοι αὐτῇ περὶ αὐτῆς ἂν ταύτης μᾶλλον κινδυ-  
 “ νεύοιμεν. τὸν γὰρ προὔχοντα οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα τις ἀμύ-  
 15 “ νεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ †μὴ ὅπως† ἔπεισι, προκαταλαμβάνει. καὶ 3  
 “ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἀρχεῖν,  
 “ ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη, ἐπειδὴ περ ἐν τῷδε καθέσταμεν, τοῖς μὲν  
 “ ἐπιβουλεύειν, τοὺς δὲ μὴ ἀνιέναι, διὰ τὸ ἀρχθῆναι ἂν ὑφ’

5. ἀντιτιθέναι pr. ἀντιτεθῆναι correctus d. 8. κωλύουσιν C.E.F.K.Q.R.d.i.k.  
 10. δὴ] om. R. αἰεὶ βαρβάροις A.B.F.L.M.O.Q.k. Goell. αἰεὶ (ἢ) Poppo. vulgo  
 et Bekk. αἰεὶ ἢ βαρβάροις. 11. ἐπειδὴ L. 12. φυλοκρinoίεν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.c.h.  
 οἶεν  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. φιλοκρinoίεν d. vulgo φιλοκρinoίεν. οἷς] ἐν οἷς d.i.  
 χρεὼν E. 13. αὐτῇ] αὐτοὶ Q. 14. προέχοντα P. τις] τέως g. 15. ὅπως μὴ  
 correctus d. Haack. προκαταλαμβάνει E. 16. ἡμῖν παύεσθαι G. ἐς] om. K.  
 17. ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἀλλ’  
 ἀνάγκη. 18. τοῖς f.

12. †φυλοκρinoίεν†] It is difficult to decide between this reading and φιλοκρinoίεν. Nicias had said certainly, οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ Ἑγεσταιῶν ἡμῖν ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων ὁ ἀγὼν, and this mention of βαρβάρων seems to favour φυλοκρinoίεν, “if we were to make distinctions of race.” But he dwells more on the inability of the Egestæans to be of any use to Athens in their turn, and their inefficiency as allies seems pointed at in φυλοκρinoίεν, “If we are nicely to pick and choose the “objects of our succour.” The authority of the grammarians is in favour of φυλοκρinoίεν, although they do not quote the word as occurring in Thucydides.

15. ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ ὅπως ἔπεισι] Göller defends this position of the words, “because,” he says, “it increases the “opposition,” οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ. I cannot understand this, nor do I know how μὴ ὅπως can signify any thing else than “not only.” Compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. I. 3, 10. ἐπεὶ ἀνασταίητε ὀρχησόμενοι, μὴ ὅπως ὀρχεῖσθαι ἐν ῥυθμῷ ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ὀρθοῦσθαι ἐδύνασθε. But as οὐ μόνον had just preceded it in the present passage, Thucydides could not have intended to use it in this sense here. I have marked it therefore with obeli, as it does not appear that μὴ ὅπως can signify the same thing as ὅπως μὴ.

- “ ἐτέρων αὐτοῖς κίνδυνον εἶναι, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὶ ἄλλων ἄρχοιμεν.  
 “ καὶ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐπισκεπτέον ὑμῖν τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ ἥσυ-  
 “ χον, εἰ μὴ καὶ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα ἐς τὸ ὁμοῖον μεταλήψεσθε.  
 4 “ λογισάμενοι οὖν τάδε μᾶλλον αὐξήσιν, ἐπ’ ἐκείνα ἣν ἴωμεν,  
 “ ποιῶμεθα τὸν πλοῦν, ἵνα Πελοποννησίων τε στορέσωμεν<sup>5</sup>  
 “ τὸ φρόνημα, εἰ δόξομεν ὑπεριδόντες τὴν ἐν τῷ παρόντι  
 “ ἥσυχίαν καὶ ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεῦσαι, καὶ ἅμα ἡ τῆς Ἑλλάδος,  
 “ τῶν ἐκεῖ προσγενομένων, πάσης τῷ εἰκότι ἄρξομεν, ἢ κα-  
 “ κώσομέν γε Συρακοσίους, ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
 5 “ ὠφελησόμεθα. τὸ δὲ ἀσφαλές, καὶ μένειν, ἣν τι προσχωρή,<sup>10</sup>  
 “ καὶ ἀπελθεῖν, αἱ νῆες παρέξουσιν· ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα  
 6 “ καὶ ξυμπάντων Σικελιωτῶν. καὶ μὴ ὑμᾶς ἡ Νικίου τῶν  
 “ λόγων ἀπραγμοσύνη καὶ διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς  
 “ πρεσβυτέρους ἀποστρέψῃ, τῷ δὲ εἰωθότι κόσμῳ, ὥσπερ  
 “ καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, ἅμα νέοι γεραιτέροις βουλευόντες, ἐς<sup>15</sup>  
 “ τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ, καὶ νῦν τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πειρᾶσθε προα-

1. αὐτοῖς] ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς P. ἄλλων] ἂν K. 2. ἐπισκεπτέον τε Q. ὑμῖν  
 A.C.E.F.L.N.O.P.V.d.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τε ἡμῖν καὶ Q. vulgo ἡμῖν.  
 3. μὴ] om. H. ἐς τὰ ὅμοια R. 5. στορέσωμεν F.c. στερήσωμεν g. 6. ὑπερι-  
 δόντες τὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. cum Thoma M. v. ὑπερορῶ. vulgo ὑπεριδόντες καὶ οὐκ ἀγαπήσαντες τὴν.  
 8. ἄρξομεν] ἀρξάμενον E. ἡ] εἰ g. 10. δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλές P. εἴ τι R. προ-  
 χωρή Q.e. Reiskius. 11. ἐπελθεῖν e. παρέξουσιν· ναυκράτορες Valckenar. ad  
 Herodot. V. 36, 3. [Poppo. Goell.] libri omnes παρέξουσιν αὐτοκράτορες. BEKK.  
 13. τὰ πρεσβύτερα Q. 14. ἐπιστρέψῃ G.L.O.P.i.k. ἐπιτρέψῃ d. ἀποτρέψῃ Poppo.  
 15. βουλευσάντες e. 16. προσαγαγεῖν C.e.

5. ἵνα—στορέσωμεν—καὶ—ἄρξομεν]  
 The construction is varied, the indica-  
 tive ἄρξομεν being put as if in an inde-  
 pendent sentence, although the con-  
 junction καὶ, in καὶ ἅμα—ἄρξομεν, an-  
 swers to the τε in the preceding clause,  
 ἵνα Πελοποννησίων τε στορέσωμεν. See  
 Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 610.

11. ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα] This is  
 Valckenar's correction, which all the  
 later editors have received. Yet ναυκρά-  
 τορες Σικελιωτῶν seems a harsh expres-  
 sion, to signify ναυτὶ γὰρ κρείσσους ἐσό-  
 μεθα Σικελιωτῶν. There can be no doubt,  
 however, that it is preferable to the old  
 reading αὐτοκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν.

13. διάστασις τοῖς νέοις κ. τ. λ.] “Ni-  
 cias” setting the young at variance

“with the old.” Compare the French  
 idiom, “Faire se ranger en faction aux  
 “jeunes gens contre les vieillards.”  
 The notion is, that Nicias stood to the  
 young men in the relation of one who  
 was setting them at variance with their  
 elders; and this, like other relations, is  
 expressed by the dative τοῖς νέοις. The  
 instances quoted in Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.  
 §. 396. of a substantive governing the  
 same case as the verb from which it is  
 derived, do not apply to the present  
 passage, because διστάναι does not go-  
 vern a dative, but an accusative.

15. ἐς τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ] The pronoun  
 αὐτὰ refers to τὰ πράγματα, although  
 the substantive had not been before  
 expressed. Compare I. 144, 5. ἐς



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“γαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίσατε νεότητα μὲν καὶ γῆρας  
 “ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μηδὲν δύνασθαι, ὁμοῦ δὲ τό τε φαῦλον καὶ  
 “τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πάννυ ἀκριβὲς ἂν ξυγκραθὲν μάλιστ’ ἂν  
 “ἰσχύειν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἂν μὲν ἡσυχάζῃ, τρίψεσθαι τε  
 5 “αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ πάντων τὴν  
 “ἐπιστήμην ἐγγηράσσεσθαι, ἀγωνιζομένην δὲ αἰὲ προσλήψε-  
 “σθαί τε τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, καὶ τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι οὐ λόγῳ ἀλλ’  
 “ἔργῳ μᾶλλον ξύνηθες ἔξιν. παράπαν τε γινώσκω πόλιν γ  
 “μὴ ἀπράγμονα τάχιστ’ ἂν μοι δοκεῖν ἀπραγμοσύνης μετα-  
 10 “βολῇ διαφθαρῆναι, καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀσφαλέστατα τού-  
 “τους οἰκεῖν, οἱ ἂν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἦθεσι καὶ νόμοις, ἣν καὶ  
 “χείρῳ ἦ, ἥκιστα διαφόρως πολιτεύωσιν.”

XIX. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης εἶπεν. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἀκούσαντες ἐκείνου τε καὶ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Λεοντίνων  
 15 φυγάδων, οἱ παρελθόντες ἐδέοντό τε καὶ τῶν  
 ὀρκίων ὑπομιμνήσκοντες ἰκέτεον βοηθήσαι  
 σφίσι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ὥρμητο  
 στρατεῦειν. καὶ ὁ Νίκιας, γνοὺς ὅτι ἀπὸ μὲν 2

1. μὲν νεότητα g. 2. μηδὲν] μὴ P. 3. συγκραθὲν E. 4. τε] om. d.i.  
 5. περὶ αὐτὴν g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. περὶ αὐτὴν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.  
 Q.R.V. om. d.i.k. vulgo περὶ αὐτήν. τι] τε h. 6. ἐνηραϊσεσθαι E. 8. ξυγ-  
 γινώσκω M. γινώσκω V. 9. δοκῇ Q. 13. μὲν] Præstat fortasse dé. BEK-  
 KER. οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι V.

τάδε προήγαγον αὐτὰ, where αὐτὰ refers in the same way rather to τὰ πράγματα understood, than to τὰ ὑπάρχοντα which occurs two lines above.

3. ἂν ξυγκραθὲν—ἂν ἰσχύειν] “Priore  
 “ἂν alterum, quod ad ἰσχύειν additum  
 “est, præparari vidimus ad II. 41, 1.”  
 Porpo. That is, the particle ἂν is not to be taken with the participle, even when the participle, as here, has a conditional sense; (for ξυγκραθὲν is equivalent to εἰ ξυγκραθείη;) but it shows by anticipation that the sentence is going to be conditional. Compare Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 455. Anmerk. 2. [Jelf, 429. obs. 1.] For the sentiment, compare Aristot. Politic. III. 7. (11, 9.) πάντες μὲν γὰρ ἔχουσι συνελθόντες ἱκανὴν αἴσθησιν, καὶ μινύμενοι τοῖς βελτίοσι τὰς πόλεις ὠφελούσι, καθάπερ ἢ μὴ καθαρὰ τροφή

μετὰ τῆς καθαρᾶς τὴν πᾶσαν ποιεῖ χρησιμωτέραν τῆς ὀλίγης· χωρὶς δ’ ἕκαστος ἀτελὴς περὶ τὸ κρίνειν ἐστίν. And again, a little below, §. 14: ἔσται γὰρ ἕκαστος μὲν χείρων κριτὴς τῶν εἰδῶτων· ἅπαντες δὲ συνελθόντες ἢ βελτίους ἢ οὐ χείρους.

8. παράπαν τε γινώσκω] Παράπαν is analogous to παρά πολὺν, the one signifying “altogether,” as the other signifies “in a great degree.” Γινώσκω in this place seems nearly equivalent to “sententiam fero.” “My opinion on “this question is, that I think the “change from enterprise to quiet would “be most speedily fatal to a city,” &c. Otherwise γινώσκω δοκεῖν might seem tautology.

18. ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων] Ἀντὶ τοῦ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρώμενος λόγοις. SCHOL. The preposition expresses the notion of

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by representing the magnitude of the force required to ensure success.

τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἂν ἔτι ἀποτρέψειε, πα-  
ρασκευῆς δὲ πλήθει, εἰ πολλὴν ἐπιτάξειε, τάχ'  
ἂν μεταστήσειεν αὐτοὺς, παρελθὼν [αὐτοῖς]

αὐθις ἔλεγε τοιάδε.]

XX. “ΕΠΕΙΔΗ πάντως ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥρ- 5

“μημένους στρατεύειν, ξυνενέγκοι μὲν ταῦτα, ὡς βουλόμεθα,

SPEECH OF

NICIAS.

(20—23.)

Since you are resolved to invade Sicily, at least consider the numbers and resources of the states which you are going to encounter.

“ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ παρόντι ἂ ἔγινώσκω, σημανῶ.

“ἐπὶ γὰρ πόλεις, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,

“μέλλομεν ἰέναι μεγάλας καὶ οὐθ' ὑπηκόους

“ἀλλήλων οὔτε δεομένας μεταβολῆς, ἥ ἂν ἐκ 10

“βιαίου τις δουλείας ἄσμενος ἐς ῥᾶν μετὰ-

“στασιν χωροίη, οὐδ' ἂν τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἡμε-

“τέραν εἰκότως ἀντ' ἐλευθερίας προσδεξαμένους, τό τε πλη-

3 “θος, ὡς ἐν μιᾷ νήσῳ, πολλὰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας. πλην γὰρ

“Νάξου καὶ Κατάνης, ἃς ἐλπίζω ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸ Λεοντίνων 15

“ξυγγενὲς προσέσεσθαι, ἄλλαι εἰσὶν ἑπτὰ, καὶ παρεσκευα-

“σμένοι τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοιοτρόπως μάλιστα τῇ ἡμετέρα δυνά-

“μει, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα, ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν, Σελινούς καὶ

4 “Συράκουσαι. πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ὀπλῖται ἔνεισι, καὶ τοξόται,

“καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ, πολλὰ δὲ τριήρεις καὶ ὄχλος ὁ πληρώσων 20

“αὐτάς· χρήματά τ' ἔχουσι, τὰ μὲν ἴδια, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς

“ἱεροῖς ἐστὶ Σελινουντίοις· Συρακοσίοις δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ βαρβά-

1. ἀποτρέψειεν V. 3. αὐτοῖς αὐθις B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. αὐθις A. Bekk. 2. (αὐτοῖς om. Bekk. ed. 1832.) vulgo αὐτοῖς. 4. τάδε d. 5. πάντας H.K. πάντων Q. πάντως αὐθις ὁρῶ G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. ὑμᾶς ὁρῶ N.V. ὦ ἀθηναῖοι] om. c. 6. ξυνενέγκοιμεν g. βουλευόμεθα A.B.E.F.N.V.h. 8. ἀκοῇ] om. R. 10. οὔτε] οὕτω k. οὔτε—οὐδ'] malim οὐδέ—οὐτ' BEKK. 13. προσδεξαμένους A.B.N.V.h.m. vulgo προσδεξαμένους. προσευξαμένους K. τε] γε f. 15. τῶ] om. K. 16. παρασκευασμένοι G.H.Q.d.k.m. 17. ἡμετέρα L. 19. μὲν] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 21. τ'] om. B.K.d. τε ἔχουσι V. καὶ] om. K. 22. ἱεροῖς in marg. N. ἐστὶ] om. L.

deriving a conclusion from its premises, “by arguing from the same grounds “as before, it would now be impossible to deter them.” In Aristotle’s language it would be, ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν συλλογισζόμενος: in Thucydides I should be inclined to write it at full, ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων ὁρμώμενος.

16. καὶ παρεσκευασμένοι] The conjunction is remarkable, because it joins

παρεσκευασμένοι to ἑπτὰ. “There are “other cities, in number as many as “seven, and provided in all points according to the style of our own “power.”

18. ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν] Συράκουσαι, Σελινούς, Γέλα, Ἀκράγας, Μεσσήνη, Ἰμέρα, Καμάρνα. ταύτας φησὶ τὰς ἑπτὰ πόλεις ἀντιμάχους εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

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“ ρων τινῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἑσφέρεται. ᾧ δὲ μάλιστα ἡμῶν προ-  
 “ ἔχουσιν, ἵππους τε πολλοὺς κέκτηνται, καὶ σίτω οἰκίῳ καὶ

You must have there- “ οὐκ ἔπακτῳ χρώνται. | XXI. πρὸς οὖν τοι-

fore a large and well “ αὐτὴν δύναμιν οὐ ναυτικῆς καὶ φαύλου στρα-

own, and you must “ τιάς μόνον δεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πεζὸν πολὺν ξυμ-

carry every thing with “ πλεῖν, εἴπερ βουλόμεθα ἄξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας

you, and not depend “ δρᾶν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ ἱππέων πολλῶν εἶργεσθαι

on finding it in Sicily. “ τῆς γῆς, ἄλλως τε καὶ †εἰ† ξυστῶσιν αἱ πόλεις φοβη-

“ θεῖσαι, καὶ μὴ ἀντιπαράσχῳσιν ἡμῖν φίλοι τινὲς γενόμενοι,

10 “ ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγεσταῖοι, ᾧ ἀμυνούμεθα ἱππικόν, αἰσχροὺς δὲ α

“ βιασθέντας ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ ὕστερον ἐπιμεταπέμπεσθαι, τὸ

“ πρῶτον ἀσκέπτως βουλευσαμένους· αὐτόθεν δὲ παρασκευῇ

“ ἀξιόχρεω ἐπιέναι, γνόντας ὅτι πολὺ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας

1. ἀπαρχῆς φέρεται A.B.E.F.N.Q.m. ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται C.G.K.L.O.P.V.c.e.f.

g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. ἀπαρχῇ φέρεται H. ἀπαρχῇ φέρεται i. ἀπαρχῇ φαίνεται d.

4. ναυτῆς R. 5. πολὺ V. ξυνπλεῖν H. 6. ἀξίως K. 7. ἡμῖν P. 8. εἰ ἢν

F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Bekk. 7. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. 8. εἰ ἢν

L.O.P.d. 48. Goell. 9. ἡμῖν P. 13. ἀχρίοχρεω E.

ἀπέναι d.i. ἐπιβαίνειν Q. πολλοὶ d.i. 10. τε] ti g. 11. ἀπο O. Poppo. Goell.

ἡμέρας V.

1. ἀπαρχῇ] Compare Plato, de Leg-

gibus VII. p. 806. d. γεωργίαι δὲ ἐκδε-

δομένηι δούλοισ ἀπαρχὴν τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς

ἀποτελοῦσιν. [Dr. Bloomfield has by

mistake cited this passage from the

8th Book of Plato de Legg. instead of

the 7th.] The Syracusans had obtained

the sovereignty of the soil in

some parts of the Sicilian country, but

left the land in the hands of the old

possessors, burdened with the payment

of a certain part of the produce, either

in kind or in money, to the sovereign.

6. ἄξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν] The

omission of the indefinite pronoun τι

in several MSS. is no sufficient reason

for doubting its genuineness. Compare

II. 89, 6. μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ

πολὺν πράξειν: and VII. 38, 1. οὐδέτεροι

δυνάμενοι ἄξιόν τι λόγον παραλαβεῖν.

But ἄξιον τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, instead of

ἄξια, or even ἀξίως, seems to me scarcely

to be Greek.

8. †εἰ† ξυστῶσιν] It is a difficult

question to decide whether Thucydides

wrote εἰ ξυστῶσιν or ἢν ξυστῶσιν. In

favour of the former may be urged,

1st, the authority of all the MSS. ex-

cept four or five of the very worst  
 class. 2ndly, the practice of the tra-  
 gicians, not only in the lyrical mea-  
 sures, but also in the common iambic  
 dialogue, as has been acknowledged by  
 the later editors. See Sophocl. Œd.  
 Colon. 1443. εἴ σου στερηθῶ: and Ajax,  
 496. εἰ γὰρ θάνῃς σύ. 3rdly, The ad-  
 mission of Hermann, De Præceptis qui-  
 busdam Atticistarum, §. 2. “Apud  
 “ Atticos quoque, ubi codices consen-  
 “ tiant, nec sensus prohibeat, εἰ cum  
 “ quorumcunque verborum conjuncti-  
 “ vis tolerandum esse,” 4thly, The  
 use of εἰ with the subjunctive in other  
 dialects of the Greek language, shewing  
 that it is not in itself a solecism. But  
 on the other hand it may be said,  
 1st, that in no other passage of Thucy-  
 dides is such a construction to be  
 found; and 2ndly, that while it is very  
 rare in the early writers, it became  
 frequent with those of a later date; so  
 that the copyists here, as in other in-  
 stances, may have followed the habit  
 of their own times, and corrupted the  
 genuine reading. I retain εἰ therefore,  
 but marked with obeli.



ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ αὐτῶν μέλλομεν πλεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ στρατεύσά-  
 “ μενοι καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις ξύμμαχοι ἦλθετε  
 “ ἐπὶ τινα, ὅθεν ῥάδιαι αἱ κομιδαὶ ἐκ τῆς φιλίας ὧν προσέδει,  
 “ ἀλλ’ ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, ἐξ ἧς μηνῶν οὐδὲ  
 “ τεσσάρων τῶν χειμερινῶν ἄγγελον ῥάδιον ἐλθεῖν. XXII. 5  
 “ ὀπλίτας τε οὖν πολλοὺς μοι δοκεῖ χρῆναι ἡμᾶς ἄγειν, καὶ  
 “ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, τῶν τε ὑπηκόων, καὶ ἦν  
 “ τινα ἐκ Πελοποννήσου δυνώμεθα ἢ πείσαι ἢ μισθῷ προσα-  
 “ γαγέσθαι, καὶ τοξότας πολλοὺς καὶ σφενδονήτας, ὅπως  
 “ πρὸς τὸ ἐκείνων ἱππικὸν ἀντέχωσι, ναυσὶ τε καὶ πολὺ 10  
 “ περιεῖναι, ἵνα καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ῥᾶον ἐσκομιζώμεθα· τὸν δὲ  
 “ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον ἐν ὁλκάσι, πυρὸς καὶ πεφρυγμένας  
 “ κριθὰς, ἄγειν, καὶ σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλώνων πρὸς μέρος

1. στρατευσάμενοι A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g. Hermann. ad Viger. p. 774. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατεύσόμενοι. 2. οὐκ om. Schol. et Hermann. uncis incluser. Haack. Poppo. et Bekk. 2. εἰ ἐν τοῖς Goell. ἦξετε d. 4. ἀλλὰ ἐς C.N.V. ἀπαρτήσαντες C.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k. et corr. F. ἀπαρτίσοντας f. οὐδὲ μηνῶν L.O.P. 5. ῥάδιον ἄγγελον Q. διελθεῖν R. 6. τε] om. g. πολλοὺς] om. i. 9. σφενδονιστάς E. σφενδονίτας d. 10. ναυσὶ τε] Malim ναυσὶ δέ. Bekk. 12. καὶ] om. d. αὐτόθι d.e. πεφρυγμένας f. Ceterum glosses vocis genuinæ locum occupasse, nec πεφρυγμένας κριθὰς sed κάχρως legendum arbitratur Pierson. ad Mær. p. 213. Bekk. 13. μυλώνων] om. A.B. inter versus ponit h.

2. καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις κ. τ. λ.] “Constructio est, ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ “καὶ ἦλθετε, deleto οὐκ.” DOBREE. So also Hermann, on Viger, note 224. “Our expedition will be found not of “that sort as when amongst your “subject states in Greece ye have gone “as allies to take part against any,” &c. Ξύμμαχοι expresses the well known Roman policy, of never making war in any country without having first secured an ally in it, whose quarrel the Romans might profess to maintain. And Nicias considered the alliance of the Egestæans as purely nominal, and incapable of affording the Athenians any real assistance.

3. αἱ κομιδαὶ] Αἱ πορίσεις. οὐχ ὁμοίως μέλλετε στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν, ἥπερ ἐνταῦθα τοῖς ὑπηκόοις συμμαχοῦντες στρατεύεσθε ἐπὶ τινας οὐ πολλὰ ἀπέχον-  
 “τας, ὥστε ῥάδιον εἶναι τὴν τῶν ἀναγκαίων  
 “ παρακομιδὴν ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας γῆς. SCHOL.  
 4. ἀπαρτήσαντες] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπαρτη-

θέντες καὶ πολὺ τῆς οἰκείας χωρισθέντες. SCHOL.

11. [τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον—ἄγειν.  
 “Ο αὐτόθεν σῖτος est, id frumentum  
 “quod hic suppetit, tantum frumenti  
 “quantum hic (ad usum bellicum) pa-  
 “ratum est.” POPPO. “We must carry  
 “with us our home supply of corn,”  
 according to Poppo’s interpretation;—  
 but they would not surely take it all,  
 and Poppo’s qualification, “quantum  
 “hic ad usum bellicum paratum est,” is  
 inserted without any authority. Τοῦ δὲ  
 καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτου would be a better  
 reading; “We must also carry with us  
 “some of our home supply of corn,”  
 &c.]

13. πρὸς μέρος] “Verte, pro servo-  
 “rum apud quemque numero.” DO-  
 BREE. Compare Demosth. Macartat.  
 p. 1068. 4. Reiske: τῇ ἐπικλήρῳ πρὸς  
 μέρος ἐπιδιδόναι ἕκαστον. Phormion.  
 p. 954. 18. ὅτε γὰρ τὰ μητρώα πρὸς μέ-  
 ρος αὐτὸς ἡξίους νέμεσθαι. If any one

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- “ ἡναγκασμένους ἐμίσθους, ἵνα, ἣν πού ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας ἀπο-  
 “ λαμβανόμεθα, ἔχη ἡ στρατιὰ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (πολλὴ γὰρ  
 “ οὔσα οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέξασθαι), τὰ τε ἄλλα  
 “ ὅσον δυνατόν ἐτοιμάσασθαι, καὶ μὴ ἐπὶ ἐτέροις γίγνεσθαι,  
 5 “ μάλιστα δὲ χρήματα αὐτόθεν ὥς πλεῖστα ἔχειν. τὰ δὲ  
 “ παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων, ἃ λέγεται ἐκεῖ ἔτοιμα, νομίσαιτε καὶ λόγῳ  
 “ ἂν μάλιστα ἔτοιμα εἶναι. XXIII. ἣν γὰρ  
 “ αὐτοὶ ἔλθωμεν ἐνθένδε μὴ ἀντίπαλον μόνον  
 “ παρασκευασάμενοι, πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχι-  
 “ μον αὐτῶν τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερβάλ-  
 “ λοντες τοῖς πᾶσι, μόλις οὕτως οἰοί τε ἐσό-  
 “ μεθα τῶν μὲν κρατεῖν, τὰ δὲ καὶ διασῶσαι. πόλιν τε 2  
 “ νομίσαι χρὴ ἐν ἀλλοφύλοις καὶ πολεμίοις οἰκιοῦντας ἵεναι,  
 “ οὓς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἥ ἂν κατάσχωσιν, εὐθὺς κρα-  
 15 “ τεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἣ εἰδέναι ὅτι, ἣν σφάλλονται, πάντα πολέμια

1. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. ἀπὸ Q. ὑπολαμβάνομεθα e. ἀποκλειώμεθα i. et γρ. d. ἀπο-  
 λαμβανόμεθα L.O. 2. ἔχει H.M.d.i. 4. γίνεσθαι C. 5. πλεῖστον L.  
 6. λέγετε e.f. ἔτοιμα h. 8. ἔλθωμεν οὖν ἐνθένδε K. 9. πλὴν] πλεῖν γρ. h.  
 10. ὑπερβαλόντες d.i. 13. χρὴ] om. i. χρὴ καὶ Q. οἰκιοῦντες L.O. οἰκιοῦν-  
 τας corr. A.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. vulgo οἰκειοῦντας. 14. κατα-  
 στήσασιν e. 15. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo σφάλονται.

should be at a loss to understand the meaning of ἡναγκασμένους ἐμίσθους, he should read the following extract from a proclamation of Edward the Third, upon the renewal of hostilities with France in 1369, when he wanted workmen to quarry and prepare the stones for his military engines. “Sciatis, quod assignavimus dilectum nobis Simonem Alte Halle—ad latomos, quarrierarios, et omnes alios operarios, qui pro operatione petrarum prædictarum necessarii fuerint, capiendum, et in quarrieriis prædictis ponendum, ibidem ad Vadia nostra, super aptatione dictarum petrarum, quamdiu indiguerit, moraturos . . . necnon ad omnes illos quos in hac parte contrarios invenerit seu rebelles, arestandum; et prisonis nostris committendum, in eisdem moraturos, quousque de eorum punitione aliter duxerimus ordinandum.”

Rymer, Foedera, &c. tom. III. pars ii. p. 156. “Vadia, stipendia, Gallis Ga-  
 “ges.” Glossar. med. et infim. Latinitat. (Adelung), in Vadium.

2. πολλὴ γὰρ οὔσα—ὑποδέξασθαι] “For large as it is, it will not be an  
 “armament for every city to entertain.” Compare VI. 42, 1. ἵνα—ῥάους ἄρχειν  
 ὄσι. VII. 14, 2. χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι. VIII. 96, 5. ἐμφωρότατοι  
 προσπολεμῆσαι ἐγένοντο. and Herodot. III. 72, 4. φυλακὰς—εἰούσας οὐδὲν χαλε-  
 πὰς παρελθεῖν.

9. πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχimon—ὀπλιτικόν] Because as on the one hand it was impossible for the Athenian expedition to match the Syracusan infantry in point of numbers, so on the other hand they were so superior in discipline, that even with a great disparity of numbers they were fully able to cope with them.

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3 “ ἔξουσιν. ὅπερ ἐγὼ φοβούμενος, καὶ εἰδὼς πολλὰ μὲν  
 “ ἡμᾶς δέον βουλευέσασθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι (χαλεπὸν  
 “ δὲ ἀνθρώπους ὄντας), ὅτι ἐλάχιστα τῇ τύχῃ παραδοὺς  
 “ ἑμαυτὸν βούλομαι ἐκπλεῖν, παρασκευῇ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰκότων  
 4 “ ἀσφαλῆς ἐκπλεῦσαι. ταῦτα γὰρ τῇ τε ξυμπάσῃ πόλει 5  
 “ βεβαιότατα ἡγοῦμαι, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς στρατευσομένοις σωτή-  
 “ ρια. εἰ δὲ τῷ ἄλλως δοκεῖ, παρήμι αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχήν.”

XXIV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα εἶπε, νομίζων τοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους τῷ πλήθει τῶν πραγμάτων ἢ ἀποτρέψειν, ἢ εἰ ἀναγ-  
 κάζοιτο στρατεῦσθαι, μάλιστα οὕτως ἀσφα- 10  
 λῶς ἐκπλεῦσαι. οἱ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ  
 2 πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὀχλώδους τῆς  
 παρασκευῆς, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὥρμηντο, καὶ  
 τούναντίον περιέστη αὐτῷ· εὖ τε γὰρ παραι-  
 3 νέσαι ἔδοξε, καὶ ἀσφάλεια νῦν δὴ καὶ πολλὴ ἔσσεσθαι. καὶ 15  
 ἔρως ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι· τοῖς μὲν γὰρ  
 πρεσβυτέροις, ὥς ἡ καταστρεψομένοις ἐφ’ ἃ ἔπλεον, ἢ οὐδὲν  
 ἂν σφαλεῖσαν μεγάλην δύναμιν· τοῖς δ’ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, τῆς  
 τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ ὕψεως καὶ θεωρίας, καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες  
 σωθήσεσθαι· ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὄμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης, ἔν τε τῷ 20  
 παρόντι ἀργύριον οἴσειν, καὶ προσκτήσασθαι δύναμιν ὅθεν  
 4 αἰδίων μισθοφορὰν ὑπάρξειν. ὥστε διὰ τὴν ἄγαν τῶν πλειό-  
 νων ἐπιθυμίαν, εἰ τῷ ἄρα καὶ μὴ ἤρεσκε, δεδιὼς μὴ ἀντιχει-

1. εἰδὼς ὡς πολλὰ L.O.Q. ἰδὼν πολλὰ R. 2. δέον βουλευέσασθαι A.B.F.H.  
 N.V.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δέον εἶ βουλευέσασθαι. 3. ὄντας] om. g.  
 ἐλάχιστον d.i. 4. παρασκευῇ A.K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 5. ἀσφαλεῖς P. τε] om. d.  
 6. στρατευσομένοις E.G.L.N.O.P.V.d.i.k.m. 7. δοκῇ K. 8. καὶ ὁ μὲν i.  
 9. ἀποτρέψειν g. εἰ om. A.E.F.H.c.k. 10. Nonne μάλιστα ἂν? Bekk. 2.  
 11. ἐκπλεῦσειν corr. G. μὲν om. g. ἐπιθυμοῦν—ἐξηρέθησαν] βουλόμενον οὐκ  
 ἀφηρέθησαν Dionys. Hal. p. 134. 14. γὰρ] om. B.f. παραινέσας N.V.  
 15. δὲ A.B.E.F.H.c.g. et prima manu N. πολὺ ἔσσεσθαι G. 17. καταστρε-  
 ψαμένοις V.g. 18. σφαλεῖσι h. τοῖς] τοὺς A.F.c. 19. ἀπούσης] πρεπού-  
 σης e. ἐλπίδες G. 21. προσκτήσεσθαι G.L.O. ὅθεν] ὅθεν καὶ f. ὅθεν ἐς i.  
 22. μισθοφορίαν Q.

16. ἔρως ἐνέπεσε κ. τ. λ.] This ex-  
 pression being equivalent to ἐπεθύμουν,  
 the dative passes insensibly into the  
 nominative, εὐέλπιδες ὄντες, and πολὺς  
 ὄμιλος. Compare V. 70, 1. note.

19. πόθῳ ὕψεως καὶ θεωρίας] Τὸ θεω-  
 ρίας ἀντὶ τοῦ ἱστορίας κείται, ἵνα ἡ,  
 ποθοῦντες τὴν ἀλλοδαπὴν καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ  
 ἱστορῆσαι. SCHOL.



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ροτονῶν κακόνους δόξειεν εἶναι τῇ πόλει, ἡσυχίαν ἦγε.

They call on him to specify the amount of men and money that he judged necessary ;

XXV. καὶ τέλος παρελθὼν τις τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ παρακαλέσας τὸν Νικίαν, οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι προφασίζεσθαι οὐδὲ διαμέλλειν, ἀλλ' ἐναντίον

5 ἀπάντων ἤδη λέγειν ἣν τινα αὐτῷ παρασκευὴν Ἀθηναῖοι ψηφίσονται. ὁ δὲ ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν ὅτι καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυναρ- 2  
χόντων καθ' ἡσυχίαν μᾶλλον βουλεύσοιτο, ὅσα μέντοι ἤδη δοκεῖν αὐτῷ, τριήρεσι μὲν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ ἐκάτὸν πλευστέα εἶναι· (αὐτῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων ἔσεσθαι ὀπλιταγωγούς ὅσαι ἂν  
10 δοκῶσι, καὶ ἄλλας ἐκ τῶν ξυμμάχων μεταπεμπτέας εἶναι·) ὀπλίταις δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πεντακισχιλίων μὲν οὐκ ἐλάσσοσιν, ἣν δέ τι δύνωνται, καὶ πλείοσι· τὴν δὲ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὡς κατὰ λόγον, καὶ τοξοτῶν τῶν αὐτόθεν καὶ ἐκ Κρήτης, καὶ σφενδονητῶν, καὶ  
15 ἣν τι ἄλλο πρέπον δοκῇ εἶναι, ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξιν. XXVI.

and vote every thing according to his suggestion, investing the generals with absolute power in all points relating to the outfit of the expedition.

ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐψηφίσαντο εὐθὺς αὐτοκράτορας εἶναι καὶ περὶ στρατιᾶς πλήθους καὶ περὶ τοῦ παντὸς πλοῦ τοὺς στρατηγούς πρᾶσσειν ἢ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ ἄριστα εἶναι Ἀθη-  
20 ναίοις. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ παρασκευὴ ἐγίνετο, 2

καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπέμπον καὶ αὐτόθεν καταλόγους ἐποιοῦντο. ἄρτι δ' ἀνειλήφει ἡ πόλις ἐαυτὴν ἀπὸ τῆς νόσου καὶ τοῦ ξυνεχοῦς πολέμου ἔς τε ἡλικίας πλήθος ἐπιγεγεννη-  
μένης καὶ ἐς χρημάτων ἄθροισιν, διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, ὥστε  
25 ῥᾶον πάντα ἐπορίζετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦσαν.

2. παρελθὼν K. 3. παρακελεύσας d.i. 4. διαμέλειν Q. ἐναντίων H.  
5. αὐτῷ m. 6. ψηφίσονται A.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.g. Haack. ψηφίζονται m.  
8. δοκεῖ K. ἡ] om. E. 11. δὲ καὶ τοῖς g. 14. τῶν] om. K.P.i.  
ἀποθεν h. καὶ ἐκ] ἐκ e.i. 15. ἄλλω H.g. δοκεῖ H.K. ἄρξιν g. 16. δὲ  
οἱ E.F.H.N.V.f.g.h. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' οἱ. 17. αὐτοκράτορες d.h.i.  
18. περὶ παντὸς d.i. πλοῦ] πλοῦτος E. τοὺς] τοῦ τοὺς A.B.C.F.G.K.N.R.V.m.  
τούτους H.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. (sed in N. τοῦ e secunda manu.) 19. δοκεῖ H.  
22. ἂν εἰλήφει E.

6. ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν] This, if put at full length, would be, ἄκων μὲν ὅμως δὲ εἶπεν.

15. ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξιν] Scil. ἔφη, which explains the nominative ἐτοιμα-

σάμενοι. "That they," including himself, who was to command the expedition, "were to get them ready, and take them with them."

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ, ὅσοι Ἑρμαῖ ἦσαν λίθινοι ἐν τῇ πόλει τῇ Ἀθηναίων (εἰσὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον ἢ τετράγωνος ἐργασία, πολλοὶ καὶ ἐν ἰδίῳ προθύροις καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς), μιᾷ νυκτὶ οἱ πλείστοι περιεκόπησαι τὰ πρόσωπα. καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας ἦδει οὐδεὶς, 5 ἀλλὰ μεγάλοις μηνύτροις δημοσίᾳ οὗτοί τε ἐξήτουντο, καὶ προσέτι ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλο τί οἶδεν ἀσέβημα γεγεννημένον, μηνύειν ἀδεῶς τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων

3 καὶ δούλων. καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μειζόνως ἐλάμβανον· τοῦ τε 10 γὰρ ἔκπλου οἰωνὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ἅμα νεωτέρων πραγμάτων καὶ δήμου καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι. XXVIII. μηνύεται οὖν ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολούθων περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν, ἄλλων δὲ ἀγαλμάτων

1. ἐν τούτοις G. ὅσαι f.g. Ἑρμαῖοι P. ἐρμᾶ c. 2. τῇ τῶν L.O.P.d.f.i.k.  
3. πολλὰ L.O.P.f.g. ἐν τοῖς ἰδίῳ Q. 6. δημοσίᾳ] om. K. τε] om. P.  
7. ἐξήτουντο A.B.F. πρὸς ἔτι A. 8. εἶδεν L.O.P.V. 11. εἶναι] αὐτῷ B.  
13. γούν N.Q.V. μὲν οὖν i. 14. Ἑρμαίων P. ἐγκλημάτων d.i.

1. ὅσοι Ἑρμαῖ ἦσαν] Ἐπεὶ φασι τὸν Ἑρμῆν λόγου καὶ ἀληθείας ἔφορον εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ τετραγώνους καὶ κυβοειδέας κατεσκεύαζον, αἰνιττόμενοι ὅτι τὸ τοιοῦτον σχῆμα, ἐφ' ᾧ μέρη πέσι, πανταχόσε βάσιμον καὶ ὄρθιον ἐστίν. οὕτω καὶ ὁ λόγος καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ὁμοία ἐστὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῇ αὐτῇ, τὸ ψεῦδος δὲ πολύχουν καὶ πολυσχιδὲς καὶ ἐαντῷ μάλιστα ἀσύμφωνον. SCHOL.

2. ἡ τετράγωνος ἐργασία] Themistius, Orat. XXVI. p. 316. πρὸ μὲν Δαυδάλου τετράγωνος ἦν οὐ μόνον ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ἐργασία, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνδριάντων. Vid. ibi Petavium, et Menagium ad hæc Diogenis Laërt. V. 82. Ἰδὸν τετράγωνος Ἑρμῆς, ἔχων σύρμα, κοιλίαν, αἰδοῖον, πῶγωνα. Ἐργασία, et ἐργάσασθαι θεὸν apud Pollucem, I. 11. et 15. sunt inter vocabula propria de his, qui statuas Deorum faciunt. Cur in προθύροις ædium positi fuerint, exponit Heraldus, II. Adversar. I. Duk. "The well known square piece of carved work." The words seem added as an explanation of Ἑρμαῖ. "The Hermæ" are those well known square figures,

"numerous both in the doorways of private houses and of temples." I have therefore struck out the comma after ἐπιχώριον.

13. ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολούθων περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν] Plutarchus in Alcib. scribit, ante profectiōnem Alcibiadis etiam de mutilatis Hermis indicium delatum fuisse. Andocides, loco a Wasse indicato, primum ab Alcibiadis et Phereclæ servis de mysteriorum imitacione, deinde a Teucro inquilino de Hermis truncatis, et sacris pollutis, ac denique a Dioclide de Hermis indicium factum. Horum igitur indicia, secundum Thucydidem, posteriora fuerunt discessu Alcibiadis in Siciliam. Servos illos ἀκολούθους vocat Thucydides, i. e. pedissequos, qui, dominos sectati, testes et fortassis adiutores eorum petulantiae ac lasciviae fuerant. Nam ἀκόλουθοι proprie dicuntur servi, qui dominos sectantur. Vid. Casaub. et Duport. ad Theophrasti Charact. c. XI. Duport. ibid. ad cap. IX. et Periz. ad Æliam. XIV. V. H. 14. Gloss. ἀκόλουθος, secutor, pedissequus. Duk.

ATHENS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

Alciades is suspected of it; and his enemies endeavour to represent it as part of a plot framed by him to subvert the constitution.

5 περικοπαί τινες πρότερον ὑπὸ νεωτέρων μετὰ παιδιᾶς καὶ οἴνου γεγενημένοι, καὶ τὰ μυστήρια ἅμα ὡς ποιεῖται ἐν οἰκίαις ἐφ' ὕβρει. ὦν καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπητιῶντο· καὶ αὐτὰ ὑπολαμβάνοντες οἱ μάλιστα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ἀχθόμενοι, ἐμποδῶν ὄντι σφίσι μὴ αὐτοῖς τοῦ δήμου βεβαίως προεστάναι, καὶ νομίσαντες, εἰ αὐτὸν ἐξελάσειαν, πρῶτοι ἂν εἶναι, ἐμεγάλυνον, καὶ ἐβόων ὡς ἐπὶ δήμου καταλύσει τά τε μυστικά καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν περικοπὴ γένοιτο, καὶ οὐδὲν εἴη αὐτῶν  
10 ὅ τι οὐ μετ' ἐκείνου ἐπράχθη, ἐπιλέγοντες τεκμήρια τὴν ἄλλην αὐτοῦ ἐς τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα οὐ δημοτικὴν παρανομίαν.

He claims to be put instantly on his trial; but his enemies prevail with the people that he shall sail with the expedition, and be recalled hereafter to be tried, when the evidence was ready.  
15 XXIX. ὁ δ' ἔν τε τῷ παρόντι πρὸς τὰ μηνύματα ἀπελογεῖτο, καὶ ἐτοῖμος ἦν πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν κρίνεσθαι, εἰ τι τούτων εἰργασμένος ἦν (ἥδη γὰρ καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἐπεπόριστο), καὶ εἰ μὲν τούτων τι εἰργαστο, δίκην δοῦναι, εἰ δ' ἀπολυθείη, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἐπεμαρτύρετο μὴ ἀπόν-  
2 τος πέρι αὐτοῦ διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἥδη ἀποκτείνειν, εἰ ἀδικεῖ, καὶ ὅτι σωφρονέστερον εἴη μὴ μετὰ τοιαύτης αἰτίας, πρὶν διαγνώσι, πέμπειν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοσούτῳ στρατεύματι. οἱ 3 δ' ἐχθροὶ δεδιότες τό τε στράτευμα, μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ, ἣν ἥδη ἀγωνίζηται, ὅ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται, θεραπεύων ὅτι

1. πρότερον] om. V. 3. ποιεῖται C.E.F.H.P.Q.R.V.c.f.g.h.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ποιῶντα i. vulgo ποιῆται. ἐπ' οἰκίας G. F. litteras is corr. οἰκίας A.E.h.k. et sec. man. N. 6. ὅτα P. μη αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P. R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῖς μή. 7. ἐξελάσκειν H. ἐξελάσειεν A.E.F.c. 8. τε] om. L.O. 10. ἐπιλέγοντες τε τεκμήρια G.P.i.k.m. 11. ἐς] om. B. 12. τῷ τε K. 15. γὰρ τὰ τῆς L.O.i.k. γὰρ τῆς P. 17. ἐπεμάρτυρε E. 19. μῇ] om. c. 20. διαγνώων G.Q. 21. ἔχει e. 22. ὅ τε δῆμος—μαλακίζ.] om. G.

4. Ἐπητιῶντο] Accusatorum nomina prodit apud Plutarchum, p. 201. Phrynichus: παράσχης διαβολὴν Ἐτέρῳ Διοκλείδῃ· dein, Τεύκρῳ γὰρ οὐχὶ βούλομαι Μήνυτρα δοῦναι, τῷ παλαμναίῳ ξένῳ. ubi legend. προσήκειν. Adde huc sis Andocidem, I. p. 175. Ursini imag. II. 13. Wass.

21. μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ] Plutarchus Alcib. Αἰσθόμενοι δὲ (οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην)

τούς τε ναύτας, ὅσοι πλεῖν ἔμελλον εἰς Σικελίαν, εὖνους ὄντας αὐτοῖς. Duk.

22. ὅ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται] Plutarchus: ὥστε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς φοβεῖσθαι, μὴ περὶ τὴν κρίσιν ὁ δῆμος ἀμβλύτερος αὐτῷ γένηται διὰ τὴν χρείαν. Eadem, qua hic, significatione verbo μαλακίζεσθαι utitur Thucydides, III. 40, 10. ubi vid. Schol. Duk.



ATHENS, A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

δι' ἐκεῖνον οἱ τ' Ἀργεῖοι ξυνεστράτευον καὶ τῶν Μαντινέων  
τινές, ἀπέτρεπον καὶ ἀπέσπενδον, ἄλλους ῥήτορας ἐνιέντες,  
οἱ ἔλεγον νῦν μὲν πλεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἀγωγὴν,  
ἐλθόντα δὲ κρίνεσθαι ἐν ἡμέραις ῥηταῖς, βουλόμενοι ἐκ μεί-  
ζονος διαβολῆς, ἣν ἔμελλον ῥᾶον αὐτοῦ ἀπόντος ποριεῖν,<sup>5</sup>  
μετάπεμπτὸν κομισθέντα αὐτὸν ἀγωνίσασθαι. καὶ ἔδοξε  
πλεῖν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην.

XXX. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, θέρους μεσοῦντος ἤδη, ἡ ἀνα-  
γωγὴ ἐγίνετο ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. τῶν μὲν οὖν ξυμμάχων τοῖς  
πλείστοις, καὶ ταῖς σιταγωγοῖς ὀλκάσι, καὶ<sup>10</sup>  
τοῖς πλοίοις, καὶ ὅση ἄλλη παρασκευὴ ξυνεί-  
πετο, πρότερον εἴρητο ἐς Κέρκυραν ξυλλέγε-  
σθαι, ὡς ἐκεῖθεν ἀθρόοις ἐπὶ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν  
τὸν Ἰόνιον διαβαλοῦσιν· αὐτοὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι,  
καὶ εἴ τινας τῶν ξυμμάχων παρήσαν, ἐς τὸν<sup>15</sup>

Olymp. 91. 2.

Coreyra is named as  
the point of assembling  
for the different divi-  
sions of the armament.  
The Athenian part of  
it embarks at Piræus.  
Description of the em-  
barkation.

(30—32.)

Πειραιᾷ καταβάντες ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ ἅμα ἔρ-  
<sup>2</sup>επλήρουν τὰς ναῦς ὡς ἀναξόμενοι. ξυγκατέβη δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος  
ὄμιλος ἅπας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ὁ ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων,  
οἱ μὲν ἐπιχώριοι τοὺς σφετέρους αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι προπέμποντες,  
οἱ μὲν ἐταῖρους, οἱ δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, οἱ δὲ υἱεῖς, καὶ μετ' ἐλπίδος<sup>20</sup>  
τε ἅμα ἰόντες καὶ ὀλοφυρμῶν, τὰ μὲν ὡς κτήσονται, τοὺς δ'  
εἴ ποτε ὄψονται, ἐνθυμούμενοι ὅσον πλοῦν ἐκ τῆς σφετέρας  
ἀπεστέλλονται· (καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι καιρῷ, ὡς ἤδη ἔμελλον  
μετὰ κινδύνων ἀλλήλους ἀπολιπεῖν, μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἐσῆι τα  
δεινὰ ἢ ὅτε ἐψηφίζοντο πλεῖν· ὅμως δὲ τῇ παρούσῃ ρώμῃ,<sup>25</sup>  
διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ἐκάστων ὧν ἐώρων, τῇ ὄψει ἀνεθάρσουν.) οἱ  
δὲ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θεῶν ἦκεν, ὡς ἐπὶ ἀξιώχρεω

2. ἐνιόντες Q.

vulgo ἀναγωγὴν.

ἄκραν B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.

vulgo ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν.

15. οἱ L.N.O.P.d.k. sed in marg. habet N. εἴ τινας.

ἄλλος g.

24. κινδύνου d.

27. ἀξιώχρεω C.K.f.

3. ἀγωγὴν A.B.F.H.K.N.V.b.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

6. αὐτὸν κομισθέντα N.V.

8. ἦ] om. E.

13. ἐπὶ

Ἰαπυγίαν k. εὐπυγίαν d.i.

14. διαβάλλουσιν L.O.P.d.

16. ἔως E.

17. καὶ

20. υἱεῖς μετ' Q.

21. μὲν] om. d.

ἀπολείπειν V.g.

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

καὶ ἄπιστον διάνοιαν. XXXI. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη πρώτη  
ἐκπλεύσασα μιᾷ πόλεως δυνάμει Ἑλληνικῇ πολυτελεστάτη  
δὴ καὶ εὐπρεπεστάτη τῶν εἰς ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ἐγένετο.  
ἀριθμῶ δὲ νεῶν καὶ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἡ ἐς Ἐπίδauρον μετὰ Περι- 2  
5 κλέους, καὶ ἡ αὕτη ἐς Ποτίδαιαν μετὰ Ἄγωνος, οὐκ ἐλάσ-  
σων ἦν· τετράκισ γὰρ χίλιοι ὀπλίται αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ  
τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς, καὶ τριῆρεις ἑκατὸν, καὶ Λεσβίων καὶ Χίων  
πεντήκοντα, καὶ ξύμμαχοι ἔτι πολλοὶ ξυνέπλευσαν. ἀλλὰ 3  
ἐπὶ τε βραχεὶ πλῶ ὠρμήθησαν καὶ παρασκευῇ φαύλῃ. οὗτος  
10 δὲ ὁ στόλος, ὡς χρόνιός τε ἐσόμενος καὶ κατ' ἀμφότερα, οὐ  
ἂν δέη, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ ἅμα ἔξαρτυθεῖς, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν  
μεγάλαις δαπάναις τῶν τε τριηράρχων καὶ τῆς πόλεως  
ἐκπονηθὲν, (τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμέρας τῷ ναύτῃ  
ἐκάστῳ διδόντος καὶ ναῦς παρασχόντος κενὰς, ἐξήκοντα μὲν  
15 ταχείας, τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ὀπλιταγωγούς, καὶ ὑπηρεσίας ταύ-  
ταις τὰς κρατίστας τῶν τριηράρχων, ἐπιφοράς τε πρὸς τῷ

4. δὲ καὶ νεῶν R.f. 5. μὲν ἄγωνος C. ἄγωνος g. et prim. man. N.  
7. χίων] χιλίων c. 8. ἔτι] om. f. 11. καὶ πεζῶ ἅμα καὶ ναυσὶν Q.R.f.  
ἐξαρτυθεῖς f. τῷ μὲν ναυτικῷ G.k. et correct. C. 12. τριηράρχων E. et  
hic et infra. 15. ταύτης Q. 16. τῶν δὲ τριηραρχῶν ἐπιφοράς τε V.  
Heilman. Dobree. τῶν [δὲ] τριηραρχῶν Porpo.

1. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη, κ. τ. λ.] Legendum videtur αὕτη, ἡ πρώτη. Vide c. 44. init. DOBREE. The only question is as to the meaning and place of the word πρώτη. Göller in his second edition takes it with ἐκπλεύσασα: "For "this expedition, which sailed out first, "belonging to a single city, and consisting of a force of Greeks, was the "most costly, &c." πρώτη seems to be used in distinction from the second expedition sent out under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

4. Περικλέους] See II. 56, 1, 2.  
5. Ποτίδαιαν] See II. 58.  
9. οὗτος δὲ ὁ στόλος] The verb to this nominative case has been forgotten to be added, owing to the length of the sentence: but it is easy to supply ὠρμήθη.

15. ὑπηρεσίας—τὰς κρατίστας] Ὑπηρεσίαι sunt ὁ κυβερνήτης, ὁ κελυστής, &c. Vide me ad Demosth. Polycl. p. 1208. 20. DOBREE. Every citizen whose

property exceeded eight talents was liable to be called upon to discharge the duties of trierarch. (Böckh, Staatshaush. der Athen. II. p. 122. II. p. 367. Engl. Transl.) Four hundred trierarchs were appointed annually, in the times with which we are now engaged: (Xenoph. Rep. Athen. III. 4.) but no man could be required to serve the office two years successively. (Isæus de Apollod. Hæred. p. 184. Reiske.) The government furnished the ship and the regular pay to the men; but the trierarch provided for the outfit of the ship, and in order to secure a good pilot and good rowers was in the habit of giving an addition to the pay issued by the state. And if any of the men deserted on foreign service, as the trierarch was bound to have his ship effective, he was obliged either to bribe them to return, or to engage others, as he best could, to supply their places; a system which, while it fell heavily on a

ἐκ δημοσίου μισθῷ διδόντων τοῖς θρανίταις τῶν ναυτῶν καὶ ταῖς ὑπηρεσίαις, καὶ τᾶλλα σημείοις καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτέλεσι χρησαμένων, καὶ ἐς τὰ μακρότατα προθυμηθέντος ἐνὸς ἐκάστου, ὅπως αὐτῷ τινὲς εὐπρεπεία τε ἢ ναὺς μάλιστα προέξει καὶ τῷ ταχυναυτεῖν) τὸ δὲ πεζὸν καταλόγοις τε χρηστοῖς 5

1. ναυτικῶν L.

3. χρησομένων G.

4. αὐτὸ E.

μάλιστα ἡ ναὺς P.

conscientious trierarch, opened a wide door to corrupt practices, for men of unscrupulous character. See VII. 13, 2. and Demosthenes, Polycles, and "De Corona Trierarchiæ;" and Böckh, II. p. 79. et seqq. (Eng. Transl. II. p. 319, &c.)

ὑπηρεσίας—τρηιάρχων] The reading which Heilman, Dobree, and Poppo preferred on conjecture, is now found in the MS. which I have marked V. Yet still I think that the common reading and stopping are correct. As to the grammatical objection, that there is nothing to answer to μὲν, in the words τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου, Poppo himself (Prolegom. I. p. 276.) has furnished three instances, II. 70, 2. III. 46, 2. IV. 69, 3. in which μὲν is followed by the simple conjunction τε, to which may be added V. 71, 1. where τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο has nothing to answer to it except the words §. 2. καὶ τότε περιέσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς. But with regard to the sense, the epithet κρατίστας implies a selection, and a picking of the men, to get only the best that were to be had: but this was the business of the trierarchs, each of whom was anxious to get the best for his own ship: and hence the great expense of the office, from one trierarch's outbidding another. So Apollodorus, speaking of his services as trierarch, says, πρῶτος ἐπληρώσαμην τὴν ναῦν, μισθωσάμενος ναύτας, ὡς οἷόν τ' ἦν ἀρίστους, δωρεὰς καὶ πρόδοσις δούς ἐκάστῳ αὐτῶν μεγάλας.\*\*\* ὑπηρεσίαν τοῖνυν ἦν ἐδυνάμην κρατίστην ἐμισθωσάμην. Demosth. Polycles, p. 1208. And again the same Apollodorus says in another oration, (De Corona Trierarch. p. 1229.) ἔτι τοῖνυν ὑπηρεσίαν τὴν κρατίστην ἔλαβον, πολλῷ πλείστον ἀργυρίου δούς. The question now occurs, what are we to understand by ὑπηρεσία? For in the speech against Polycles, already referred to, a distinc-

tion is more than once made between ἡ ὑπηρεσία and οἱ ναῦται; and again in a speech of Nicias, (Defensio Largitionum, p. 702.) a distinction is made between κυβερνήτης, πλήρωμα, and ἡ ἄλλη ὑπηρεσία. So again in Thucydides, I. 143, 1. we have κυβερνήτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν. I am inclined to think that ἡ ὑπηρεσία means very nearly the same thing as the expression in Thucyd. VII. 14, 1. τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορμῶντές τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν: that is, something nearly equivalent to those who are rated in our ships as "able seamen," or as "captains of the forecabin and of the "tops," &c. (See Capt. Hall's Fragments of Voyages, second series, vol. II. p. 77, &c.) Accordingly the additional pay would be given by the trierarchs to the Thranitæ, or highest class of rowers, and to the ὑπηρεσίαι, or petty officers, including the κυβερνήτης and the κλειστής, as Dobree rightly supposes, and others whose particular duties are not known to us.

[Göller understands by αἱ ὑπηρεσίαι "the servants of the sailors," and Poppo agrees with him, if the text be allowed to be sound. But the servants, i. e. the slaves, of the sailors would never have been especially encouraged by additional pay, while the sailors themselves except the Thranitæ received only the state's allowance. What however was meant by the word ὑπηρεσίαι is not so easy to determine, nor do I know of any existing information which can decide the question.]

1. τοῖς θρανίταις] Vide ad IV. 32, 2. DUK.

2. σημείοις] The figures affixed to the head of a vessel, both for ornament's sake, and for distinction from other vessels. "Figure heads."

5. καταλόγοις — χρηστοῖς] See the note on V. 8, 2.



ATTIENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκκριθὲν, καὶ ὅπλων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευῶν μεγάλη σπουδῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμιλληθέν. ξυνέβη δὲ πρὸς τὴν σφᾶς 4 αὐτοὺς ἅμα ἔριν γενέσθαι, ᾧ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη, καὶ ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας ἐπίδειξιν μᾶλλον εἰκασθῆναι τῆς 5 δυνάμεως καὶ ἐξουσίας ἢ ἐπὶ πολεμίους παρασκευήν. εἰ γάρ τις ἐλογίσατο τὴν τε τῆς πόλεως ἀνάλωσιν δημοσίαν καὶ τῶν στρατευομένων τὴν ἰδίαν, τῆς μὲν πόλεως, ὅσα τε ἦδη †προ[σ]ετετελέκει† καὶ ἃ ἔχοντας τοὺς στρατηγούς ἀπέ- στελλε, τῶν δὲ ἰδιωτῶν, ἃ τε περὶ τὸ σῶμά τις καὶ τριήραρ- 10 χος ἐς τὴν ναῦν ἀναλώκει, καὶ ὅσα ἔτι ἐμελλεν ἀναλώσειν, χωρὶς δ' ἃ εἰκὸς ἦν καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ πάντα τινὰ παρασκευάσασθαι ἐφόδιον] ὥς ἐπὶ χρόνιον στρατείαν, καὶ ὅσα ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ τις ἢ στράτιώτης ἢ ἔμπορος ἔχων ἔπλει,

3. αὐτοὺς καὶ ἅμα L.O.P.k. ὅστις e. ὅστις f. 6. δημοσίαν ἢ καὶ h. 8. προσ- τετελέκει Poppo. ἐπέστελλε d. 11. ἃ] om. pr. e. αὐ recens e. et R. ἂν Q.f. ἐκ] om. N.V.g. ἐκ τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. 12. στρατίαν C.E.F.G.K.L.O.P.R.d.e.f.h.i.k.m. 13. ἔμπορος ἔχων] ἐμπροσέχων B.E.

3. ᾧ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη] Compare VII. 70, 3. πᾶς τέ τις ἐν ᾧ προσε- τάχθη αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἡπείγετο πρῶτος φαίνεσθαι. "Each in their several sta- tions strove to surpass one another."

4. ἐπίδειξιν—εἰκασθῆναι] "Was thought like a display or showing off "of power." Compare I. 10, 2. διπλα-σίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάσεσθαι ἢ ἔστιν.

8. †προ[σ]ετετελέκει†] Ita quidem omnes libri: sed tamen nonnihil sus- pectum est. Nam προτελεῖν nihil aliud esse potest, quam ad et præter alia ali- quid impendere, aut præstare. Ignorant hoc verbum Lexica, sed habet Xenophon VII. Ἀναβασ. 6, 30. Εἰ δὲ δὴ ὁ συμπαρ- ἔχων ὑμῖν ταύτην τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, μὴ πάνυ πολὺν μισθὸν προστελέει. Sed id huic loco non optime convenit. Stephanus, Acacius, et eos sequutus Portus ver- tunt: quæ ante erogaverat. Hoc autem est προτελεῖν; quo verbo hac significa- tionem uti Xenophontem VII. Ἀναβ. 7, 25. Αναμνήσθητι δὲ καὶ σὺ, τί προτελέσας ἡμῖν συμμάχους ἡμᾶς ἔλαβες, ostendit Budæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 627. Et rursus Xenophon in lib. de Agesilao, p. 654. Ὡστ' οὐδὲν προτελέ-σαντες οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ. DUK. Vulgatam si retinemus, non erit intelligenda, quæ

præter alia impendit, sed quæ in expe- ditionem impenderant: id quod ferri posse existimo. GÖLLER.

[Compare the use of the word προσ-αναγκάζειν in VII. 18, 4. Poppo how- ever prefers προτετελέκει.]

11. ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ] Several MSS. read ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου, and Poppo has followed their authority. But τὸ δημόσιον occurs once only in Thucydides, V. 18, 6. and there it sig- nifies the public prison. On the other hand ἐκ δημοσίου without the article can hardly be right, and three MSS. omit the preposition altogether. I am inclined to think that they are right, and that the true reading is ἄνευ τοῦ δημοσίου μισθοῦ.

13. ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ] Compare VII. 13, 2. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι—τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήρηνται. This mixing up of trade with war was a natural consequence of the system which made military service rather an inter- ruption to a man's common business than the profession to which his life was devoted. And so we read in the early Roman history, that when a Ro- man garrison at Anxur was surprised by the enemy, the loss in men was

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πολλὰ ἂν τάλαντα εὐρέθη ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὰ πάντα ἐξαγό-  
μενα. καὶ ὁ στόλος οὐχ ἦσσαν τόλμης τε θάμβει καὶ ὄψεως  
λαμπρότητι περιβόητος ἐγένετο, ἢ στρατιάς, πρὸς οὓς ἐπή-  
εσαν, ὑπερβολῇ, καὶ ὅτι μέγιστος ἦδη διάπλους ἀπὸ τῆς  
οικείας καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ ἐλπίδι τῶν μελλόντων πρὸς τὰς  
ὑπάρχοντα ἐπεχειρήθη.

XXXII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες πλήρεις ἦσαν καὶ ἐσέκειτο  
πάντα ἦδη, ὅσα ἔχοντες ἐμελλον ἀνάξισθαι, τῇ μὲν σάλπιγγι  
σιωπῇ ὑπεσημάνθη, εὐχὰς δὲ τὰς νομιζόμενας πρὸ τῆς ἀνα-  
γωγῆς οὐ κατὰ ναῦν ἐκάστην, ξύμπαντες δὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος 10  
ἐποιοῦντο, κρατῆράς τε κεράσαντες παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα,  
καὶ ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἳ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ  
2 ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες. ξυνεπεύχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ὁ  
ἐκ τῆς γῆς, τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὐνους παρῆν  
3 σφίσι. παιωνίσαντες δὲ καὶ τελεώσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἀνή- 15  
γοντο, καὶ ἐπὶ κέρως τὸ πρῶτον ἐκπλεύσαντες ἄμιλλαν ἦδη

1. εὐρεθῇ c.g. 4. ὅτι ὁ μέγιστος P. ἦδη] Usitatus δῆ. Bekk. 5. οικίας K.  
7. ἐπεὶ N.V. ἐπέκειτο G.K.Q.e.f.g. 8. ὅσα ἦδη G.L.O.P.k. ὅσα ἔχοντες ἦδη i.  
9. σιωπῇ E.F.G.c. ἐπεσημάνθη O. 11. καὶ κρατῆράς τε i. παράπαν A.E.K.Q.  
13. καὶ ἄλλος K. ὁμιλλος G. 15. παιωνίσαντες L.O.c. corr. F. τελέσαντες  
E.g. 16. ἐπικαίρως A.B.g.h. ἐπικέρως E.

small, "quia præter ægros lixarum in  
"modum omnes per agros vicinasque  
"urbes negotiabantur." Livy V. 8.  
But when the long civil wars and the  
change of manners had made the army  
a regular profession as in modern times,  
the apostle Paul could justly say, οὐδεὶς  
στρατευόμενος ἐμπλέκεται ταῖς τοῦ βίου  
πραγματείαις· ἵνα τῷ στρατολογήσαντι  
ἀρεσῇ. 2 Tim. ii. 4.

3. στρατιάς—ὑπερβολῇ] Compare c.  
86, 2. δύναμις μείζουσι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχύιν  
πάρσμεν. For in the judgment of  
Thucydides, the force of the Athenian  
armament was great enough to over-  
whelm Syracuse, had it been ably and  
vigorously directed. Compare II. 65, 12.  
and VII. 42, 3.

5. ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ—ὑπάρχοντα] "With  
"future prospects the most magnificent  
"ever known if compared with their  
"actual power." For although the  
objects of the great Persian expedition

were even more magnificent, yet they  
were less disproportioned to the pre-  
sent power of the state which aspired  
to them.

11. Κρατῆράς τε κεράσαντες—καὶ  
σπένδοντες] *Ilustrarunt hunc morem  
veterum Muretus XIV. Var. Lect. 2.  
et Cerda ad Virgil. III. Æneid. 776.  
Add. Arrian. de Exped. Alex. VI. 3.  
Καὶ ἐπιβάς τῆς νεῆς, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώρας ἐκ  
χρυσῆς φιάλης ἔσπενδεν ἐπὶ τὸν ποτα-  
μόν, τὸν τ' Ἀκασίην ξυνεπικαλούμενος  
τῷ Ὑδάσπῃ. Et, Ἐπεὶ δὲ Ἡρακλεῖ τε  
τῷ προπάτορι σπέισας, καὶ Ἀμμωνί, καὶ  
τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς, ὅσοις αὐτῷ νόμος,  
σημῆναι ἐς ἀναγωγὴν κελεύει τῇ σάλ-  
πιγγι. DUKER.*

16. ἐπὶ κέρως] See the note on II.  
90, 4. The ships first sailed out in  
column, then when they reached the  
open sea, they no longer kept their  
original places in the column, but tried  
which could get first to Ægina.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.1. 2.

μέχρι Αιγίνης ἐποιοῦντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ἔνθα περ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυνελέγετο, ἡπείγοντο ἀφικέσθαι.

Ἐς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἡγγέλλετο μὲν πολλαχόθεν τὰ 4  
5 περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου, οὐ μέντοι ἐπιστεύετο ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον

Olymp. 91.1. 2.

SYRACUSE.

The rumours of the expedition reach Syracuse; and are variously received.

οὐδέν. ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης ἐκκλησίας ἐλέχθησαν τοιοῖδε λόγοι ἀπὸ τε ἄλλων, τῶν μὲν πιστευόντων τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατείας τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τῶν δὲ τὰ ἐναντία λεγόντων, καὶ

10 Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμωνος παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς, ὡς σαφῶς οἰόμενος εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγε καὶ παρήνει τοιάδε.

XXXIII. “ἈΠΙΣΤΑ μὲν ἴσως, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι τινές,

“δόξω ὑμῖν περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου τῆς ἀληθείας λέγειν, καὶ

SPEECH OF

HERMOCRATES.

15 Let us not deceive ourselves. The Athenians are coming to try to conquer Sicily. Let us not despise them, nor yet be afraid of them; and the very magnitude of their armament makes its failure more probable, as it will make our triumph more glorious.

“γιγνώσκω ὅτι οἱ τὰ μὴ πιστὰ δοκοῦντὰ εἶναι ἢ λέγοντες ἢ ἀπαγγέλλοντες οὐ μόνον οὐ

“πείθουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄφρονες δοκοῦσιν εἶναι·

“ὅμως δὲ οὐ καταφοβηθεὶς ἐπισχίσω, κινδυνεύουσης τῆς πόλεως, πείθων γε ἐμavτὸν σα-

“φέστερόν τι ἐτέρου εἰδὼς λέγειν. Ἀθηναῖοι 2

“γὰρ ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, ὃ πάνυ θαυμάζετε, πολλῇ

“στρατιᾷ ὥρμηται καὶ ναυτικῇ καὶ †πεζικῇ†.

“πρόφασιν μὲν Ἑγεσταίων ξυμμαχία καὶ

“Λεοντίνων κατοικίσει, τὸ δὲ ἀληθές Σικελίας

(33, 34.)

2. ξυνελέγοντο R.

ἐπείγοντο V.

4. πολλαχόθεν καὶ τὰ L.O.P. πανταχόθεν

τὰ N.V.h.

5. ἐπιστεύοντο K.

6. καὶ] om. R.

8. στρατίας A.B.E.F.H.L.O.

P.V.d.f.g.h.i.

τῆς] om. L.f. τῆς ἀπὸ K.

τε καὶ e.

9. ἀθηνῶν A.B.E.F.H.c.g.

ἑναντία Q.

10. σαφῶς] αὐτὸς g.

11. τὰδε d.

14. μὴ τὰ R.f.

17. ὅμως οὐ V.

18. γέ] om. i. γέ τε R.

20. ὑμᾶς A.B.E.F.H.K.M.N.R.V.

b.c.e.g.h.

θαυμάζεται P.

21. πεζικῇ A.B.E.F.G.

πεζῇ g. Bekk. 2.

22. προφάσει e.

23. κατοικίσει A.E.F.H.N.R. et V. sed i superscripto f.g.h.i.

7. τοιοῖδε λόγοι] i. e. “such as those “that follow from Hermocrates and “Athenagoras.” The first representing the sentiments of those who believed the truth of the reports, the other those of the incredulous party.

21. πεζικῇ] The grammarian Thomas finds fault with this word as poetical, and says, that although Thucydides

has used it, it is better to use πεζὸς instead of it, “as Demosthenes does, and “all other writers.” Πεζικός however is to be found in Xenophon, Memorab. III. 6, 9. and Cyropæd. II. 4, 18. in Dinarchus, Polycles, p. 96. 5. Reiske; and in Aristotle Rhetor. II. 23. (22, 5.) and probably in many other places. But it should be noticed that in the passage



SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

- “ ἐπιθυμία, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως, ἡγούμενοι, εἰ  
 3 “ ταύτην σχοίεν, ῥαδίως καὶ τᾶλλα ἔξειν. ὥς οὖν ἐν τάχει  
 “ παρεσομένων, ὁρᾶτε ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ὅτῳ τρόπῳ  
 “ κάλλιστα ἀμυνεῖσθε αὐτοὺς, καὶ μήτε καταφρονήσαντες  
 “ ἄφρακτοι ληφθήσεσθε, μήτε ἀπιστήσαντες τοῦ ξύμπαντος 5  
 4 “ ἀμελήσετε. εἰ δέ τῳ καὶ πιστὰ, τὴν τόλμαν αὐτῶν καὶ  
 “ δύναμιν μὴ ἐκπλαγῇ. οὔτε γὰρ βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς πλείω οἰοί  
 “ τε ἔσονται ἢ πᾶσχειν, οὔθ’ ὅτι μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπέρχονται,  
 “ ἀνωφελεῖς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἄλλους Σικελιώτας πολὺ  
 “ ἄμεινον (μᾶλλον γὰρ ἐθελήσουσιν ἐκπλαγέντες ἡμῖν ξυμ- 10  
 “ μαχεῖν), καὶ ἣν ἄρα ἡ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἡ ἀπράκτους  
 “ ὦν ἐφίενται ἀπώσωμεν (οὐ γὰρ δὴ, μὴ τύχῳσί γε ὦν  
 “ προσδέχονται, φοβοῦμαι), κάλλιστον δὴ ἔργων ἡμῖν ξυμ-  
 5 “ βήσεται, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον ἔμοιγε. ὀλίγοι γὰρ δὴ στόλοι  
 “ μεγάλοι, ἢ Ἑλλήνων ἢ βαρβάρων, πολὺ ἄπο τῆς ἑαυτῶν 15  
 “ ἀπάραντες κατῳρθωσαν. οὔτε γὰρ πλείους τῶν ἐνοικούντων  
 “ καὶ ἀστυγειτόνων ἔρχονται (πάντα γὰρ ὑπὸ δέους ξυνί-  
 “ σταται), ἣν τε δι’ ἀπορίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ γῇ  
 “ σφαλῶσι, τοῖς ἐπιβουλευθεῖσιν ὄνομα, καὶ περὶ σφίσιν  
 6 “ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλείω πταίωσιν, ὅμως καταλείπουσιν. ὅπερ καὶ 20  
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οὗτοι, τοῦ Μήδου παρὰ λόγον πολλὰ

1. μάλιστα K. ἡμετέρας L. 4. καὶ μὴ καταφρ. L.N.V. 5. ληφθήσῃσθε G.  
 correct. C.m. ἐπιστήσαντες Q. 6. ἀμελήσῃτε G.m. et correct. C. 11. ἢ]  
 εἰ g. om. N.V. ἀπράκτους C. 12. ἀπώσωμεν K. μὴ δὴ c.g. 13. προσ-  
 εδέχοντο K. ἔργον corr. F.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.f.k. Haack. Porpo. 14. δὴ] ἢ δὴ K.  
 15. μεγάλοι om. A.B.h. ἄπο Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. πολλοὶ ἀπὸ V.  
 17. γὰρ ὑπὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo γὰρ δὴ ὑπό. ξυνίστανται K.Q. 20. πταίωσιν A.B.F.H.V.c.g.h.i.  
 Goell. Bekk. πταί[σ]ωσιν Porpo. vulgo πταίσωσιν. καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.V.

in the Cyropædia, the best MS. reads πεζῇ, and not πεζικῇ; and in Isocrates also, where the old text (Philip. p. 95, C.) was δύναμιν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν, Bekker has altered it to πεζῇ, on the authority of the Codex Urbinas, or G. The more correct our editions of the Greek writers become, the more we find the text in agreement with the rules of the grammarians. Since this note was written, I see that Bekker in

his latest edition of Thucydides, 1832, has here also substituted πεζῇ for πεζικῇ.

19. καὶ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς—πταίωσιν] See note on I. 69. 9.

20. ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι] Τρία πραγμα-  
 τεύεται διὰ τούτων ἐν μὲν, ἐν ἐλπίσι  
 ποιῆσαι τοὺς Συρακουσίους τῆς νίκης, ὥς  
 σφαλισσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων περὶ αὐ-  
 τοὺς, ὅπερ τρόπον ἐσφάλισαν οἱ Μῆδοι  
 στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ἕτερον

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“σφαλέντος, ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπὶ Ἀθήνας ἦει, ἡῦξή-  
 “θησαν, καὶ ἡμῖν οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον τὸ τοιοῦτο ξυμβῆναι.  
 “XXXIV. θαρσύνοντες οὖν τά τε αὐτοῦ παρασκευαζόμεθα,  
 “καὶ ἐς τοὺς Σικελοὺς πέμποντες τοὺς μὲν μᾶλλον βεβαιωσώ-

5 Let us then apply for  
 aid in every quarter,  
 both in Sicily, in  
 Greece, and elsewhere.  
 Let us prepare our  
 own resources. And  
 I should urge you to  
 anticipate the enemy's  
 arrival, to wait for  
 10 them at Tarentum, to  
 dispute the very pas-  
 sage of the Ionian gulf.  
 This I think would  
 make them abandon  
 their enterprise alto-  
 gether, for they pre-  
 sume now on our being  
 15 afraid of them.

“μεθα, τοῖς δὲ φιλίαν καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πειρώ-  
 “μεθα ποιεῖσθαι, ἐς τε τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν  
 “πέμπωμεν πρέσβεις, δηλοῦντες ὡς κοινὸς ὁ  
 “κίνδυνος, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ὅπως ἡ ξυμ-  
 “μαχίαν ποιῶμεθα ἡμῖν, ἢ μὴ δέχωνται Ἀθη-  
 “ναίους. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ἐς Καρχηδόνα  
 “ἄμεινον εἶναι πέμψαι. οὐ γὰρ ἀνέλπιστον  
 “αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ’ ἀεὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μὴ ποτε  
 “Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσιν,  
 “ὥστε τάχ’ ἂν ἴσως νομίσαντες, εἰ τάδε προή-  
 “σονται, καὶ σφεῖς ἐν πόνῳ εἶναι, ἐβελήσειαν  
 “ἡμῖν ἥτοι κρύφα γε ἢ φανερώς, ἢ ἐξ ἐνός γέ του τρόπου,  
 “ἀμῦναι. δυνατοὶ δέ εἰσι μάλιστα τῶν νῦν, βουλευθέντες.  
 “χρυσὸν γὰρ καὶ ἄργυρον πλείστον κέκτηνται, ὅθεν ὁ τε

1. ἐπὶ] om. G. ἐπὶ ἀθήνας C.E.F.H.K.R.V.e.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk.  
 ἐπ’ ἀθήνας. εἴη C.H.d.e.f.i. ἦκει K.V. 2. τοιοῦτον C.G.K.L.N.O.V.  
 d.e.g.i.k.m. cum Thoma M. v. βούλομαι 3. παρασκευαζόμεθα G. 7. πέμ-  
 πομεν E. 8. καὶ] ἢ e. ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.  
 b.c.e.f.g.i.k. et pr. h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυμμαχώσιν correctus h.  
 ξυμμαχιδα ποιῶμεθα Coraes: vulgo ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶνται. 9. δέχονται V. 14. τάγε d.  
 προσήσονται h. προείσονται g. 15. καὶ K.h. vulgo καὶ ἂν.  
 16. κρύφα ἢ L.O. του] που K.

δὲ, τὸ μόνους Συρακουσίους, ἂν κατορθώ-  
 σωσι, δοκεῖν νενικηκέναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,  
 ἐπειδὴ ἐπὶ Συρακουσίους ἐκείνοι προη-  
 γουμένως στρατεύονται (καὶ γὰρ τὸν  
 Μῆδον ὑπὸ πάντων νενικημένον τῶν Ἑλ-  
 λήνων ὑπὸ μόνων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡττησθαι  
 νομισθαι διὰ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπ’ Ἀθήνας  
 λόγος ἦν στρατεύειν αὐτόν). τρίτον δέ,  
 ἀπαλλάξαι τοῦ φόβου τοὺς Συρακουσίους.  
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ καταπεπλήγασιν ἀκοῇ τοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους νενικηκότες τὸν Μῆδον, παραδεί-  
 κνουν αὐτοῖς ὅτι ὁ Μῆδος αὐτὸς περὶ  
 ἑαυτὸν πταίσας τὰ πλείω τὴν δόξαν τῆς  
 νίκης ἐκείνοις προσέθηκεν. SCHOL. Thu-  
 cydides in mente habebat scribere, ὅπερ  
 καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπαθον, sed in fine ipsam  
 explicationem ejus verbi, scribens ἡῦξή-  
 θησαν, addit. GÜLLER.

1. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι] Est “propter  
 “istam famam,” “propterea quod ita  
 “prædicabatur.” HAACK.  
 16. ἥτοι κρύφα γε ἢ φανερώς] “Se-  
 “cretly at least if not openly.” In  
 these expressions the Greeks follow a  
 different order from ourselves, as with  
 them the more likely supposition is put  
 before the less likely: whereas we  
 should naturally say, “either openly,  
 “or at any rate secretly.” Compare  
 Herodot. III. 140, 5. ἀναβέβηκε δ’ ἢ  
 τις ἢ οὐδεὶς, “only one or two, if any;”  
 and Aristotle Ethic. Nicomach. I. 8, 7.  
 ἐν γέ τι ἢ καὶ τὰ πλείεστα κατορθοῦν. “In  
 “some one point at any rate, if not  
 “generally.”

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3 “ πόλεμος καὶ τᾶλλα εὐπορεῖ. πέμπωμεν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακε-  
 “ δαίμονα καὶ ἐς Κόρινθον, δεόμενοι δεῦρο κατὰ τάχος βοη-  
 4 “ θεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον κινεῖν. ὃ δὲ μάλιστα ἐγὼ τε  
 “ νομίζω ἐπὶ καιρῷ, ὑμεῖς τε διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες ἥσυχον ἤκιστ’  
 “ ἂν ὁξέως πείθοισθε, ὅμως εἰρήσεται. Σικελιῶται γὰρ εἰς  
 “ θέλομεν ζύμπαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι πλείστοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν,  
 “ καθελκύσαντες ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ναυτικὸν μετὰ δυοῖν  
 “ μνηοῖν τροφῆς, ἀπαντῆσαι Ἀθηναίοις ἐς Τάραντα καὶ  
 “ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν, καὶ δῆλον ποιῆσαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ περὶ  
 “ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ† πρότερον ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν ἢ τοῦ ἐκείνους περαιω- 10  
 “ θῆναι τὸν Ἴονιον, μάλιστ’ ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλήξαιμεν, καὶ ἐς  
 “ λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν ὅτι ὁρμώμεθα μὲν ἐκ φιλίας  
 “ χώρας φύλακες (ὑποδέχεται γὰρ ἡμᾶς Τάρας), τὸ δὲ πέ-  
 “ λαγος αὐτοῖς πολὺ περαιουῖσθαι μετὰ πάσης τῆς παρα-  
 “ σκευῆς, χαλεπὸν δὲ διὰ πλοῦ μήκος ἐν τάξει μεῖναι, καὶ 15  
 “ ἡμῖν ἂν εὐεπίθετος εἴη, βραδεῖά τε καὶ κατ’ ὀλίγον προσπί-

1. καὶ om. R. πέμπωμεν Q.f.k. 2. ἐς τὴν κόρινθον d.i. δεῦρο] om. K.  
 βοηθήσειν R. 3. ἐγὼ νομίζω g. 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ L.f. 6. θέλομεν g. ὑμῶν  
 d.i.k. 7. μεθελκύσαντες g. προὔπαρχον i. 8. τάρανταν g. 9. ἄκραν]  
 ἄλλην d.i. 10. τῆς σικελίας Haack. πρῶτον e. 10. τοῦ] τὸ i. 12. ὁρμώμεθα  
 E.F.G. 13. γάρ] δὲ d. ὑμᾶς A.B.F.H.h. 14. περαιούται K. 15. μεῖναι]  
 εἶναι C.G.K.L.O.P.e.f.k. 16. εὐεπιθέτως A.B.F. βραχεῖά A.B.E.F.N. pr. manu.  
 γρ. G.Q.c.g.h. Parm. κατ’ ὀλίγον V. margo N. et ita Porpo. Haack. Goeller.  
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo κατὰ λόγον. προπίπτουσα k.

9. περὶ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ†.] Semper, ni fallor, genitivo utuntur; hic certe τῆς Σικελίας ob. τοῦ. DOBREE. But may not the sense be a little different from that of περὶ τῆς Σικελίας? and may it not signify not only “fighting about Sicily,” i. e. concerning Sicily, but “fighting,” as it were, “over Sicily,” i. e. about it, in the double sense of the word “about,” which signifies neighbourhood as well as relation. In Tyrtaeus, the words περὶ ἡ πατρίδι μαρναμένον do not seem to mean exactly the same with γῆς περὶ τῆςδε μαχώμεθα, which follow a few lines afterwards: the dative appearing to express “fighting in our country to defend it,” while the genitive simply expresses “fighting to defend it.” See Poetæ Minores Græci, vol. I. p. 432. Compare also

Homer, Iliad, XVII. 132:

Αἴας δ’ ἄμφι Μενoitιάδῃ σάκος εὐρὺ καλίνυψας  
 Ἐστήκει, ὥς τις τε λέων περὶ οἴσι τέκεσσιν.

And Odyssey, XVII. 471:

ἀνῆρ περὶ οἴσι μαχεῖόμενος κτεάτεσσιν.

11. καὶ ἐς λογισμὸν καταστήσaiμεν]  
 Καὶ ποιήσaiμεν αὐτοὺς ἐν φροντίδι καὶ  
 διαλογισμῷ γενέσθαι. SCHOL.

13. χώρας φύλακες] Λεῖπει τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

16. εὐεπίθετος εἴη] Εὐεπιχείρητος ἡμῖν  
 ἔσται ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν, βραδεὺς τε πλέ-  
 ουσα διὰ τὸν ἐν τῷ πελάγει κάματον, καὶ  
 οὐκ ἀθρόα. SCHOL.

εὐεπίθετος] Εὐκόλος εἰς ἐπίθεσιν, ἦτοι  
 εὐεπιχείρητος, exponit Thom. Magister.  
 DUK.

κατ’ ὀλίγον προσπίπτουσα] This reading, which is given in the Venetian



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“ πτουσα. εἰ δ’ αὖ τῷ ταχυναντούντι ἀθροωτέρῳ, κουφίσαν- 5  
 “ τες, προσβάλοιεν, εἰ μὲν κώπαις χρήσαιτο, ἐπιθοίμεθ’ ἂν  
 “ κεκμηκόσιν, εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη, ἔστι καὶ ὑποχωρῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐς  
 “ Τάραντα, οἱ δὲ μετ’ ὀλίγων ἐφοδίων ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ  
 5 “ περαιωθέντες ἀποροίεν ἂν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, καὶ ἡ μένον-  
 “ τες πολιορκοῖντο ἂν, ἡ, πειρώμενοι παραπλεῖν, τήν τε ἄλ-  
 “ λην παρασκευὴν ἀπολίποιν ἂν, καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ  
 “ ἂν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξοιντο, ἀθυμοῖεν. ὥστε ἔγωγε 6  
 “ τούτῳ τῷ λογισμῷ ἡγοῦμαι ἀποκληρομένους αὐτοὺς οὐδ’ ἂν  
 10 “ ἀπᾶραι ἀπὸ Κερκύρας, ἀλλ’ ἡ διαβουλευσαμένους, καὶ  
 “ κατασκοπαῖς χρωμένους, ὅπόσοι τ’ ἐσμὲν καὶ ἐν ᾧ χωρίῳ,

1. εἰ δ’ αὐτῷ C. ταχυνούντι P.k. ταχυναντοῖν τί E. ἀθροοτέρῳ V. 2. προσ-  
 βάλλοιεν L.O.d.k. χρῆσαιτο e. ἐπιθείμεθ’ L.O.P.d. corr. F. Bekk. Goell.  
 ἐπιθοίμεθ’ E. ἐπιθοίμεθ’ A.B. 4. ναυμαχίαν L.O.k. 5. ἂν] om. d. μέλλοντες V.  
 7. ἀπολίποιν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπολείποιν.  
 πόλεων] πολεμίων Q. 8. εἰ μὴ ὑποδέξοιντο L.O.P.Q. εἰ] om. C.k. ἀθυμοῖεν  
 ἂν Q. ὥστ’ ἔγωγε E.F.H.N.Q.V.k.m. Poppo. 9. ἀποκληρομένους Poppo. Goell.  
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀποκλειομένους. οὐκ L. 10. βουλευσαμένους L. 11. χρῆ-  
 σάμενους e. χωρίῳ F.

MS. V, and in the margin of the Cam-  
 bridge MS. N, is undoubtedly the true  
 one, and has been approved by Duker,  
 and admitted into the text by the later  
 editors. It was evidently the reading  
 of the Scholiast, and is rightly explained  
 by him οὐκ ἀθρόα. Compare V. 9, 1. κατ’  
 ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν. Also  
 IV. 10, 3. κατ’ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται.

1. ἀθροωτέρῳ κουφίσαντες] Ἦτοι κοῦ-  
 φοι ὄντες, ἡ καταλειπόντες ὀπίσω τὴν  
 παρασκευὴν. SCHOL.

3. εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη] Προσβαλεῖν δη-  
 λονότι. SCHOL.

5. περαιωθέντες] Εἰς τὸν Τάραντα δη-  
 λονότι. SCHOL.

ἀποροίεν ἂν] Εἰς ἀπορίαν καταστή-  
 σονται τῶν ἐπιτηδεῶν. SCHOL.

6. πολιορκοῖντο ἂν] “ Would be  
 “ blockaded,” i. e. would be cut off  
 from all provisions, and so obliged to  
 surrender. Poppo asks, how could  
 they be blockaded by the Syracusans,  
 if the Syracusans had retired into the  
 harbour of Tarentum? But there should  
 only be a comma at Τάραντα, and then  
 the difficulty vanishes.—“ If when their  
 “ light squadron arrives on the coast we  
 “ do not choose to fight, we have only to

“ go into Tarentum, and the enemy will  
 “ then be at a loss what to do;—for if he  
 “ stays on our coast we should blockade  
 “ him, employing our ships in cutting off  
 “ his supplies, without risking a general  
 “ action.” Hermocrates does not mean  
 that his fleet was to be laid up or remain  
 inactive at Tarentum, but that it might  
 retire thither when it was convenient,  
 and then come out again to harass the  
 enemy without fighting him.]

παραπλεῖν] Τὸν Τάραντα δηλονότι.  
 SCHOL.

7. καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων] Καὶ, οὐκ εἰδό-  
 τες βεβαίως, εἰ αἱ πόλεις ὑποδέξονται  
 αὐτοὺς, ἀθυμοῖεν ἂν. SCHOL.

8. ἀθυμοῖεν] The Scholiast in his  
 interpretation reads ἀθυμοῖεν ἂν, and so  
 it is in one MS. of Thucydides. But  
 the ἂν with the participle ἔχοντες is  
 meant to include the verb also. “ As  
 “ they would not be sure whether the  
 “ cities would receive them, they would  
 “ be discouraged;” as if it were οὐκ ἂν  
 ἔχοιεν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀθυμοῖεν. Compare  
 πείθοι’ ἂν, εἰ πείθοι’, ἀπειθοίης δ’ ἴσως.  
 Æsch. Agam. 1056. and Herman. de  
 Regulis Syntacticis, Append. XI. ad  
 Viger. p. 757.

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- “ ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, ἢ καταπλαγέντας τῷ  
 “ ἀδοκῆτῳ καταλῦσαι ἂν τὸν πλοῦν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ ἐμ-  
 “ πειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκούω, ἄκοντος ἡγου-  
 “ μένου, καὶ ἀσμένου ἂν πρόφασιν λαβόντος, εἴ τι ἀξιοχρεῶν  
 7 “ ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ὀφθείη. ἀγγελλοίμεθα δ’ ἂν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἐπὶ 5  
 “ τὸ πλεῖον· τῶν δ’ ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα καὶ αἱ  
 “ γινώμαι ἴστανται, καὶ τοὺς προεπιχειροῦντας, ἢ τοῖς γε  
 “ ἐπιχειροῦσι προδηλοῦντας ὅτι ἀμννοῦνται, μᾶλλον πεφό-  
 8 “ βηνται, ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι. ὅπερ ἂν νῦν Ἀθηναῖοι  
 “ πάθοιεν. ἐπέρχονται γὰρ ἡμῖν ὡς οὐκ ἀμννουμένοις, δι- 10  
 “ καίως κατεγνώκότες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς οὐ μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων  
 “ ἐφθείρομεν· εἰ δ’ ἴδοιεν παρὰ γνώμην τολμήσαντας, τῷ  
 “ ἀδοκῆτῳ μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλαγείεν ἢ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς  
 9 “ δυνάμει. πείθεσθε οὖν, μάλιστα μὲν ταῦτα τολμήσαντες,

2. ἐμπειροτάτου N. 5. ἀφ’] παρ’ d.i. ἀγγελλοίμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.N.c.m.  
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀγγελοίμεθα. 6. πλείστον L. λεγόμενα αἱ f. 8. προσ-  
 δηλοῦντας R.f. ἀμννοῦνται A.B.F.H.c.g.h. 9. ὥσπερ B.h. νῦν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι K.  
 10. ἀμννουμένοις ἔργων k. ἀμννομένοις C.G. 12. τολμήσαντες k. 14. πείθεσθαι  
 correctus C.

1. ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν] Ἐκπεσεῖσθαι τὸν  
 καιρὸν τοῦ πλοῦ εἰς χειμῶνας. SCHOL.

ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα]  
 “To be prevented from acting at the  
 “proper time by the lateness of the  
 “season, and so be obliged to run  
 “their operations into the winter.”  
 Compare Herodot. I. 31, 3. ἐκκλητῶν  
 τῇ ὥρᾳ, and Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. VII.  
 11. “Diei tempore exclusus, in pos-  
 “terum oppugnationem differt.”

2. τοῦ ἐμπειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν]  
 Τὸν Νικίαν λέγει. SCHOL.

4. ἀξιοχρεῶν] Ἀξιομαχον, βέβαιον,  
 πιστὸν εἰς αξιομαχίαν. SCHOL.

9. ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι] Ἦτοι ἐν  
 ὁμοίῳ κινδύνῳ κατατῆσσοντας αὐτοὺς, ἢ  
 ἰσοπαλεῖς. SCHOL.

10. δικαίως] Τὸ δικαίως δύναται μὲν  
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἐπέρχονται λαμβάνεσθαι,  
 δικαίως ἐπέρχονται· δύναται δὲ καὶ πρὸς  
 τὸ κατεγνώκότες. SCHOL.

12. τῷ ἀδοκῆτῳ μᾶλλον, κ. τ. λ.]  
 Compare II. 89, 8. and the note  
 there.

13. μᾶλλον ἂν] Μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλα-

γείεν τῷ ἀπροσδοκῆτους ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς  
 ἀντιτάξασθαι, ἥπερ τῇ δυνάμει ἡμῶν.  
 SCHOL.

14. πείθεσθε οὖν—τολήσαντες—έτοι-  
 μάξιν, καὶ παραστήναι] This is a re-  
 markable instance of varied construc-  
 tion. “Take my advice; if I could  
 “hope so much, take it by venturing  
 “on this bold plan; but at any rate,  
 “take it so as to provide, &c. and so  
 “as to feel that contempt, &c.” Πεί-  
 θεσθε παραστήναι παντὶ is indeed no  
 very clear construction, but yet the  
 sense is clear, “that what Hermocrates  
 “said ought to convince them that  
 “there was no wisdom in despising  
 “their enemies;” the words παραστή-  
 ναι παντὶ being intended to depend on  
 πείθεσθε, and not on an abstract word  
 such as δεῖ or χρή. Duker saw this,  
 and translated it accordingly, “Auseul-  
 “tate mihi in eo, ut paretis, et quisque  
 “sibi persuadeat vel in animum in-  
 “ducat.”

ταῦτα] Τὸ ἀντεξορμῆσαι ἐπὶ τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.2.

“ εἰ δὲ μή, ὅτι τάχιστα τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐτοιμάζειν,  
 “ καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας  
 “ ἐν τῶν ἔργων τῇ ἀλκῇ δείκνυσθαι, τὸ δ’ ἤδη, τὰς μετὰ  
 “ φόβου παρασκευὰς ἀσφαλεστάτας νομίσαντας, ὡς ἐπὶ κιν-  
 5 “ δύνου πρᾶσσειν χρησιμώτατον ἂν ξυμβῆναι, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες  
 “ καὶ ἐπέρχονται, καὶ ἐν πλῶ, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἤδη εἰσὶ, καὶ ὅσον  
 “ οὐπω πάρεσιν.”

XXXV. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἑρμοκράτης τοσαῦτα εἶπε. τῶν δὲ  
 Συρακοσίων ὁ δῆμος ἐν πολλῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔριδι ἦσαν, οἱ  
 10 μὲν ὡς οὐδενὶ ἂν τρόπῳ ἔλθοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἔστιν ἃ λέγει, τοῖς δὲ, εἰ καὶ ἔλ-  
 θοιεν, τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὃ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον  
 ἀντιπάθοιεν; ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πάνυ καταφρονούν-  
 15 τες ἐς γέλωτα ἔτρεπον τὸ πρᾶγμα. ὀλίγον δ’  
 ἦν τὸ πιστεῦον τῷ Ἑρμοκράτει καὶ φοβούμενον τὸ μέλλον.  
 παρελθὼν δ’ αὐτοῖς Ἀθηναγόρας, ὃς δήμου τε προστάτης 2

2. παραστήτω L.O.P.Q. περιστήναι h. 3. ἐν] ἐκ B.Q.R.e.f. cum Thoma  
 M.v. καταφρονῶ. τῇ ἀλκῇ τῶν ἔργων C.G.L.O.P.k.m. δ’ ἤδη] δὴ E. 4. ἐπὶ  
 κινδύνου A.B.H.N.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ κινδύνους V. ἐπικινδύνους  
 E.G. 5. χρησιμώτατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρησιμώτατα. 6. ἤδη] om. g. et prima manu N.  
 9. οἱ] om. E.h. 10. οἱ post ἔλθοιεν om. B. 11. οὐδ’] οἱ δ’ A.B.C.K.L.O.P.  
 d.e.f.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, E. 15. καὶ] om. g.

2. καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ] Δόξαν εἶναι  
 παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ. SCHOL.

τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας] Δεῖ  
 τοὺς καταφρονούντας τῶν ἐπιόντων ἐν  
 αὐτῷ τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ τῇ κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀν-  
 δρεία φάινεσθαι καταφρονούντας τῶν  
 ἐναντίων. ἔργον γὰρ κἀνταῦθα καὶ πολλὰ  
 χροὶ τὸν πόλεμον λέγει. SCHOL.

καταφρονεῖν] See II. II, 4—6.

3. τὸ δ’ ἤδη] Τὸ δὲ, ὡς φεβουμένους  
 κίνδυνον, ἀσφαλέςτατα παρασκευάζεσθαι  
 χρησιμώτατον. SCHOL.

τὸ δ’ ἤδη—ξυμβῆναι] “But at the  
 “ present moment, to think that it is  
 “ safest to prepare in fear, and to act  
 “ as in a season of danger, will be  
 “ most for our interest.” Ὡς ἐπὶ κιν-  
 δύνου, “tanquam periculo impendente.”  
 Valla. But ἐπὶ κινδύνου seems rather  
 to signify “with danger,” i. e. “when  
 “ danger is present.” It resembles the

expression ποιεῖν ἐπ’ ἀδείας, “with se-  
 “ curity;” the noun and preposition  
 being nearly equivalent to the adverb.

9. ἐν—ἐριδι ἦσαν—οἱ μὲν—τοῖς δέ] Oratio variatur ut multis locis; scripsit  
 οἱ μὲν, in mente habens λέγοντες, et τοῖς  
 δέ, cogitans ἔδοκει. GÖLLER.

11. οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἔστιν] In illo, quod  
 sequitur, τοῖς δέ, major difficultas est.  
 Est enim plane durum, nominativas, οἱ  
 μὲν, et ἄλλοι δέ, interponi dativum τοῖς  
 δέ. Sed, quia primo nominativo οἱ μὲν  
 non adponitur verbum, sed supplē-  
 dum relinquitur, hic quoque orationem  
 potius apto aliquo ad sententiam verbo  
 explendam, quam scripturam receptam  
 mutandam, arbitror. DUK.

12. ὃ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθοιεν]  
 Μείζονα ἀντιπαθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἢ  
 δράσαι. SCHOL.

16. δήμου—προστάτης] Müller sup-



ἦν καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς, ἔλεγε τοιάδε. /

XXXVI. “ΤΟΥΣ μὲν Ἀθηναίους ὅστις μὴ βούλεται  
 “οὕτω κακῶς φρονῆσαι, καὶ ὑποχειρίους ἡμῖν γενέσθαι ἐν-  
 SPEECH OF “θάδε ἐλθόντας, ἢ δειλός ἐστιν ἢ τῇ πόλει οὐκ 5  
 ATHENAGORAS. “εὔνους· τοὺς δὲ ἀγγέλλοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ  
 (36—40.) “περιφόβους ὑμᾶς ποιοῦντας τῆς μὲν τόλμης  
 These rumours are “οὐ θαυμάζω, τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας, εἰ μὴ οἴονται  
 tricks too palpable to “ἐνδηλοι εἶναι. οἱ γὰρ δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ τι βού-  
 to deceive us. The Athe- “λονται τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἔκπληξιν καθιστάναι, 10  
 2 nians know their in- “ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγά-  
 terest too well to think  
 of wantonly provoking  
 the hostility of Sicily.

I. πολλοῖς] ἄλλοις K. 4. οὕτως C.F.H.K.e.m. καλῶς e. 6. δὲ ἀγγέλλ.  
 C.E.H.K.L.Ö.c.d.e.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἀγγέλλ. 7. ἡμᾶς N.V.  
 II. ἐπιλυγάζονται e. ἐπιλυγάζονται C.F.R. ἐπηλυγάζονται Q.

poses this to have been the title of a particular magistrate, whose business it was to look after the interests of the commons, and protect them from injury, like the tribunes at Rome. And he considers this office to have existed in all the Dorian states in which the government was democratical. For instance, we hear of *προστάται* τοῦ δήμου at Corcyra, (Thucyd. III. 70, 4.) at Argos, (Æneas Tactic. 11.) at Heraclea on the Euxine, (Ibid.) at Mantinea, (Xenoph. Hellen. V. 2, 3.) and at Elis, (Ibid. III. 2, 27.) Wachsmuth, on the contrary, thinks that the term is a general one, sometimes implying a particular office, and sometimes not: but that, even in the former case, the title of the magistrate was not *δήμου προστάτης*, but something else, such for instance as *δημιουργός*, which is lost to us under the general appellation. (Wachsmuth, Hellenisch. Alterthumskunde, vol. II. Append. I.) The name “*capitano* e “*difensore del popolo*” given to a particular magistrate at Florence, whose business was exactly the same with that of the *δήμου προστάτης*; and to Pagano and Martino della Torre, elected to a similar office at Milan in 1240 and 1247; and the occurrence of the term *δήμου προστάτης* in inscriptions would incline me to think that when a particular office is meant to be expressed by the words, they were also

its official title. See Muratori, Dissertazioni sopra le Antichit. Italiane, Dissertaz. 52. [Mr. Keightley has reminded me of several passages where the expression *δήμου προστάτης* is certainly not to be understood of any particular office, and he contends that neither is it to be so understood here. I think he is very probably right, nor did my original note maintain the contrary;—but only that when a particular office was meant, which appears sometimes to be the case, *δήμου προστάτης* and not *δημιουργός*, or any thing else, was the proper title of it.]

I. πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς] Δυνάμενος πείθει τοὺς πολλούς. SCHOL.

4. κακῶς φρονῆσαι] Μωροὺς εἶναι. SCHOL.

8. τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας] Ἐνεκα θαυμάζω δηλονότι. SCHOL.

10. ἐς ἔκπληξιν καθιστάναι] Ἦγουν, εἰς φόβον ἐμβαλεῖν. SCHOL.

II. ἐπηλυγάζονται] Τὸ ἐπιλυγάζονται ἐπικρύπτωνται. ὅπως (φησὶ) κοινῇ φοβήσαντες ἅπαντας, τὸν ἴδιον φόβον ἀποκρύψανται. SCHOL. “May get themselves and their fear thrown into the “shade.” ἡλυγὴ γὰρ ἡ σκιά καὶ τὸ σκότος. Hesychius. See Ruhnken on the word ἐπηλυγάζω, in his notes on Timæus. It is τὸ σφέτερον, and not τὸν σφέτερον, because it refers to δέος, repeated from δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ τι.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91.1. 2.

“ζῶνται. καὶ νῦν αὐταὶ αἱ ἀγγελίαι τοῦτο δύνανται οὐκ  
 “ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, ἐκ δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵπερ αἰεὶ τάδε κινουσι,  
 “ξύγκεινται. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἦν εὖ βουλευήσθε, οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὗτοι 3  
 “ἀγγέλλουσι σκοποῦντες λογιεῖσθε τὰ εἰκότα, ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν  
 5 “ἂν ἄνθρωποι δεινοὶ καὶ πολλῶν ἔμπειροι, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ Ἀθη-  
 “ναίους ἀξιῶ, δράσειαν. οὐ γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰκὸς Πελοποννη- 4  
 “σίους τε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον μῆπω βεβαίως  
 “καταλελυμένους, ἐπ’ ἄλλον πόλεμον οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἐκόντας  
 “ἐλθεῖν, ἐπεὶ ἔγωγε ἀγαπᾶν οἶομαι αὐτοὺς, ὅτι οὐχ ἡμεῖς  
 10 “ἐπ’ ἐκείνους ἐρχόμεθα, πόλεις τοσαῦται καὶ οὕτω μεγάλαι.  
 “XXXVII. Εἰ δὲ δὴ, ὥσπερ λέγονται, ἔλθοιεν, ἱκανωτέραν  
 “ἡγοῦμαι Σικελίαν Πελοποννήσου διαπολεμήσαι, ὅσῳ κατὰ  
 “πάντα ἄμεινον ἐξήρτυται, τὴν δὲ ἡμετέραν  
 “πόλιν αὐτὴν τῆς νῦν στρατιᾶς, ὥς φασιν,  
 15 “ἐπιούσης, καὶ εἰ δις τοσαύτη ἔλθοι, πολὺ  
 “κρείσσω εἶναι. οἷς γ’ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐθ’ ἵππους  
 “ἀκολουθήσοντας, οὐδ’ αὐτόθεν πορισθησομέ-  
 “νους, εἰ μὴ ὀλίγους τινὰς παρὰ Ἐγεσταίων, οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας  
 “ἰσοπλήθεις τοῖς ἡμετέροις, ἐπὶ νεῶν γε ἐλθόντας, μέγα γὰρ

1. ἐπαγγελίαι h. 2. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τάδε] τὰ ἐνθάδε K. 3. σύγκειται A.B.  
 C.E.F.e.h. σύγκεινται V.c.d.f.g.k.m. εἰ εὖ βουλέσθε Q. 5. ἂν] om. H.  
 πολῶν N. 7. τε] om. g. 13. ἐξήρτηται P.Q. 15. ἔλθῃ P. 17. ἀκολου-  
 θήσαντας R. 18. παρὰ] om. f. παρὰ ἐγεσταίων C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.k.m.  
 Porro. vulgo et Bekk. παρ’ ἐγείστ’. αἰγεσταίων V. οὐθ’] Haack. Porro.  
 Goell. Bekk. Libri οὐδ’. 19. ἰσοπλήθεις A. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἰσοπληθεῖς.

2. ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου] Ἐξ ἀλόγου συμ-  
 πτώματος. SCHOL.

3. ξύγκεινται] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ἀγγε-  
 λίαι. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὗτοι, κ. τ. λ.] Compare  
 Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 3. (c. 15, 17.)  
 πιστώματα δὲ περὶ μαρτυριῶν μάρτυρας  
 μὲν μὴ ἔχοντι, ὅτι ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων δεῖ  
 κρινεῖν—καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξαπατῆσαι τὰ  
 εἰκότα ἐπὶ ἀργυρίῳ.

4. ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν ἂν ἄνθρωποι] Ἀλλ’ ἐξ  
 ὧν ἂν δράσειαν ἄνθρωποι δεινοί. SCHOL.

5. δεινοί] Ἀντὶ τοῦ συνετοί, φρόνιμοι.  
 SCHOL.

6. ἀξιῶ] Ἀξιούς ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι. SCH.

8. καταλελυμένους] Ἀντὶ τοῦ καταλε-  
 λυκώτας. SCHOL.

12. διαπολεμήσαι] Διενεγκεῖν τὸν  
 πόλεμον, δηλονότι περιγενέσθαι διὰ  
 πολέμου. SCHOL.

13. ἄμεινον] Τῆς Πελοποννήσου δη-  
 λονότι. SCHOL.

17. αὐτόθεν] Ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

19. μέγα γὰρ κ. τ. λ. [“The ships will  
 “have enough to do to get to Sicily at  
 “all, and to carry such stores of all  
 “sorts as will be needed,—they cannot  
 “therefore carry besides an army large  
 “enough to cope with the population  
 “of a great city.” There is no reason  
 therefore to violate the construction by  
 connecting, as I did in my former edi-  
 tion, the clause τὴν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν  
 κ. τ. λ. with οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας ἰσοπλήθεις.]

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ τὸ καὶ αὐταῖς ταῖς ναυσὶ κούφαις τοσοῦτον πλοῦν δεῦρο  
 “ κομισθῆναι, τήν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὅσῃν δεῖ ἐπὶ πόλιν  
 2 “ τοσὴνδε πορισθῆναι, οὐκ ὀλίγην οὔσαν. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσ-  
 “ οῦτον γινώσκω, μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, εἰ πόλιν ἐτέραν  
 “ τοσαύτην, ὅσαι Συράκουσαί εἰσιν, ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες, καὶ 5  
 “ ὅμορον οἰκήσαντες τὸν πόλεμον ποιοῖντο, οὐκ ἂν παντά-  
 “ πασι διαφθαρήναι, ἣ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμία Σικελία,  
 “ (ξυστήσεται γάρ) στρατοπέδῳ τε ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι, καὶ  
 “ ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς, οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὑπὸ  
 “ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων ἐξιώντες. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν οὐδ’ ἂν κρα- 10  
 “ τῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι τοσοῦτ’ ἢ τὴν ἡμετέραν πα-  
 “ ρασκευὴν κρείσσω νομίζω. XXXVIII. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα, ὥσ-

But in truth the re-  
 ports are altogether of  
 Syracusan manufac-

“ περ ἐγὼ λέγω, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι γινώσκοντες,  
 “ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, σώζουσι, καὶ

2. ὅσον B.E. δέι ἐπὶ] διέπει A.B.F.e. δὴ ἐπὶ f. 4. μοι] om. d. τοσαύτην  
 ἐτέραν g. τοσαύτην om. N.V. 6. ὅμοροι P. 7. δὴ] om. i. 8. ξυστήσονται d.  
 ξυστήσεται C. ἰδρυθέντι E. 9. σκηνιδίων K. σκηνιδίων Q. 10. ἐξιώντων  
 L.O.P. οὐκ d. 12. ὅπερ c.

3. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] Τὸ μὲν “ παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω” τοσοῦτον διαφέρομαι τοῖς τὰ ἕτερα διαγγέλλουσι· τὸ δὲ ὥστε ὑπερβιβάζει χρῆ, ἵνα μὴ σολοικοφανὲς ἦ τὸ σχῆμα, καὶ οὕτω συντάξαι παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω, ὥστε μόγις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐκ ἂν παντάπασι διαφθαρήναι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. SCHOL.

παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] I cannot see how these words can bear any other sense than that of, “to such a length” “do I carry my opinion;” or, “so strong is my opinion on the subject.” If γινώσκω could signify “to agree” “with Hermocrates,” παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω might mean, as it is commonly interpreted, “so far am I from agreeing with him.” But it can only signify, if we take παρὰ τοσοῦτον in this sense, “I am so far from thinking;” which is nonsense. It seems then that παρὰ τοσοῦτον must be taken to mean, “to such a degree,” “so strongly,” as in the example given in Viger, παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἡττηθεῖς, “so completely defeated.”

7. ἣ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμία Σικελία

γε] Μῆτοι γε ἐν Σικελία πάσῃ, πολεμία καθεστῶσῃ. SCHOL.

8. στρατοπέδῳ τε] Δείπει χρώμενοι. SCHOL.

ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι] “An army settled “in a camp immediately after leaving “its ships,” and therefore necessarily ill provided. This is put in contrast with εἰ πόλιν ἐτέραν τοσαύτην ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες. The words ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς do not depend on ἐξιώντες, but rather on ὁρμώμενοι, or some similar word, understood. “Beginning their operations with no “better base on which to rest them, “than a set of wretched tents, and “such means as they only would be “content with who were unable to “provide any thing better.”

9. καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς] Οὐ τῆς ἐκ περιουσίας, ἀλλὰ τῆς οὐδὲ αὐτάρκους. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ] Εἰργόμενοι τῆς γῆς ὑπὸ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων. SCHOL.

10. οὐδ’ ἂν κρατῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι] Οὐδ’ ἂν ἀποβῆναι αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν γῆν νομίζω δυνήσεσθαι. SCHOL.



SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2

ture; a guilty attempt of the aristocratical party to fill you with vain alarms of foreign enemies, that so they may obtain from you extraordinary commands, to be used for the destruction of your liberty.

- “ ἐνθένδε ἄνδρες οὔτε ὄντα οὔτε ἂν γενόμενα  
 “ λογοποιοῦσιν. οὐς ἐγὼ οὐ νῦν πρῶτον, ἀλλ’  
 “ αἰ ἐπίσταμαι, ἦτοι λόγοις γε τοιοῖσδε, καὶ  
 “ ἔτι τούτων κακουργοτέροις, ἢ ἔργοις βουλο-  
 “ μένους, καταπλήξαντας τὸ ὑμέτερον πλήθος,  
 “ αὐτοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἄρχειν. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι  
 “ μήποτε πολλὰ πειρῶντες καὶ κατορθώσωσιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ  
 “ πρὶν ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν, προφυλάξασθαι τε, καὶ αἰσθό-  
 “ μενοι ἐπεξελθεῖν. τοιγάρτοι δι’ αὐτὰ ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν ὀλι-  
 10 “ γάκισ μὲν ἡσυχάζει, στάσεις δὲ πολλὰς καὶ ἀγῶνας οὐ  
 “ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πλείονας ἢ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀναιρεῖται,  
 “ τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους. ὦν ἐγὼ  
 “ πειράσομαι, ἣν γε ὑμεῖς ἐθέλητε ἔπεισθαι, μήποτε ἐφ’ ἡμῶν  
 “ τι περιδεῖν γενέσθαι, ὑμᾶς μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς πείθων, τοὺς  
 15 “ δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώ-  
 “ ρους (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυγχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὦν βούλονται  
 “ μὲν, δύνανται δ’ οὐ (τὸν γὰρ ἐχθρὸν οὐχ ὦν δρᾶ μόνον,  
 “ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς διανοίας προαμύνεσθαι χρὴ, εἴπερ καὶ μὴ

I. ὦ ἄνδρες g. 3. ἦτοι Q. γε] om. Q.d. σε c. 4. οὐκ ἔτι g.  
 5. καταπλήξαντας correctus C. ἡμέτερον E.N.Q.V.g. 7. μήποτε] μήτε i. 8. Post  
 ὤμεν interpuncti cum E. Bekk. [Ita etiam Elmsleus.] φυλάξασθαι g. αἰσθα-  
 νόμενοι L.O.P.k. 9. τὸ γὰρ τοι V. 11. αὐτὸν i. 12. δ’ ἔστιν V.  
 13. γε] τε K. ἔσεσθαι H. ἔπεισθε V. ἀφ’ g. 15. μόνως L.P. αὐτοφόρους  
 A.E.F. 16. βούλονται C.k. 17. μόνων G. 18. προαμύνεσθαι M.R.

I. ἐνθένδε] Ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.  
 οὔτε ἂν γενόμενα] Οὐχ οἷά τε γενέσθαι.  
 SCHOL.

2. λογοποιοῦσι] Ψευδέσι λόγοις συντι-  
 θέασι. SCHOL.

4. κακουργοτέροις] Πονηροτέροις.  
 SCHOL.

6. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι] “And I fear  
 “ too.” See Herodot. I. 96, 2. In the  
 following words there is a difficulty, but  
 Bekker is probably right in placing a  
 comma after ὤμεν, repeating the same  
 verb again before προφυλάξασθαι: ἡμεῖς  
 δὲ μὴ κακοὶ ὤμεν προφυλάξασθαι, πρὶν  
 ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν. See VIII. 27, 2. and  
 the note there. And so Götter under-  
 stands the passage. Compare for the  
 expression πρὶν ὤμεν, πρὶν διαγνώσι, VI.  
 29, 2. and πρὶν διεορτάσωσιν, VIII. 9, 1.

7. ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ] Ἡμεῖς δὲ διὰ κα-  
 κίαν ἀδύνατοί ἐσμεν καὶ προαισθέσθαι  
 τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ αἰσθανόμενοι ἐπεξελ-  
 θεῖν αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

12. ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους]  
 Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ἀναιρεῖται. SCHOL.  
 δυναστείας ἀδίκους] See III. 62, 4. and  
 the note there.

15. τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους] Ἡγοῦν  
 τοὺς κακούργους. SCHOL.  
 μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώρως] Ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρως  
 λαμβάνων. χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρως  
 ἔχειν αὐτοὺς. SCHOL.

16. καὶ ὦν βούλονται μὲν] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ  
 τὸ κολάζων. SCHOL.  
 ὦν] Ἐνεκα δηλονότι. SCHOL.

18. εἴπερ καὶ μὴ προφυλαξαμένός τις  
 προπίεσται] Εἴπερ καὶ πάσχει τις κακῶς,  
 πρὶν αἰσθῆται ἂν. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“προφυλαξάμενός τις προπείσεται), τοὺς δ’ αὖ ὀλίγους τὰ  
 “μὲν ἐλέγχων, τὰ δὲ φυλάσσων, τὰ δὲ καὶ διδάσκων· μά-  
 “λιστα γὰρ δοκῶ ἂν μοι οὕτως ἀποτρέπειν τῆς κακουργίας.  
 5 “καὶ δῆτα, ὃ πολλὰκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώ-  
 “τεροι; πότερον ἄρχειν ἤδη; ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἔννομον. ὁ δὲ νόμος 5  
 “ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον, ἢ δυναμένους ἐτέθη ἀτι-  
 “μάζειν. ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ μετὰ πολλῶν ἰσονομῆσθαι; καὶ πῶς  
 “δίκαιον τοὺς αὐτοὺς μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιοῦσθαι; XXXIX.  
 “φήσει τις δημοκρατίαν οὔτε ξυνετὸν οὔτ’ ἴσον  
 “εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἄρχειν 10  
 “ἄριστα βελτίστους. ἐγὼ δὲ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν  
 “δῆμον ξύμπαν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ  
 “μέρος, ἔπειτα φύλακας μὲν ἀρίστους εἶναι  
 “χρημάτων τοὺς πλουσίους, βουλευσάμενοι δ’ ἂν  
 “βέλτιστα τοὺς ξυνετοὺς, κρῖναι δ’ ἂν ἀκούσαντας ἄριστα 15

In spite of all the abuse of the aristocrats, let us uphold the comprehensive fairness of our democracy, against those who in their folly or wickedness seek to overthrow it.

1. προπείσεται i. προσπείσεται g. Dukeri, προσπεσείτα g. Gailii. 4. τί καί] καὶ om. Q. 5. ἐννομον P. 7. δῆ] om. L. μὴ] om. g. 9. φήσῃ g. φησὶ G. δημοκράτειαν F. 10. δὲ ἔχοντας C.E.H.L.O.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. δ’ ἔχοντας. 11. βελτίους C. πρῶτον N.V. 12. ξύμπαν] om. P. 13. ἔπειτα δὲ φύλακας d.i. 14. βεβουλευσάμενοι e.

1. τὰ μὲν ἐλέγχων] “Bringing their  
 “evil designs to light.”

2. ἐλέγχων] “Ἦγουν φανερώς δεικνύων.  
 SCHOL.

4. ἐσκεψάμην] “Ἦγουν κατ’ ἐμαυτὸν  
 ἐπὶ συννοίᾳ ἔσχον. SCHOL.

τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώτεροι] Πρὸς  
 τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην ἀποτείνει τὸν λόγον.  
 SCHOL.

ὦ νεώτεροι] Müller strangely supposes (Dorier, II. p. 160. note 5.) that this word does not so much signify “young men,” as, “men desirous of change,” *novarum rerum cupidi*. But, in the first place, νεώτεροι cannot have such a sense in itself; next, the word ἤδη shews that there is a reference intended to the age of the parties spoken of; and thirdly, the young nobility were at all times the most violent opposers of the power and interests of the commons. Probably the “young men” here spoken of were the same with the ἔταιροι of Hermocrates, mentioned VII. 73, 3; men bound to him and to one

another by the tie of companionship in arms, and forming also a political ἑταιρία, or union, for the furtherance of the views of their party. See VIII. 65, 2. 69, 4. and compare Livy, II. 3. III. 11. 14. 65.

5. ὁ δὲ νόμος, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι] “Ὁ δὲ νόμος κωλύων ἐτέθη διὰ τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄρχειν, μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ ὧς δυναμένους ἀτιμάζων. Λέγει δὲ περὶ τῶν νέων, ὅτι ἐργονταί τῆς ἀρχῆς διὰ νόμον οὐκ ἀτιμαζόμενοι, ἀλλὰ κωλυόμενοι διὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν. τουτέστι, τὴν ἀριστοκρατίαν.  
 SCHOL.

7. ἰσονομῆσθαι] “Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ πολλὰκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε.  
 SCHOL.

9. ἴσον] Δίκαιον. SCHOL.

11. βελτίστους] i. q. ἐπιτηδειοτάτους.

13. μέρος] Λεῖπει τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.

15. κρίναι δ’ ἂν ἀκούσαντας, κ. τ. λ.] Compare Aristotle, Politics, III. 7. (c. 11, 2.) τοὺς γὰρ πολλοὺς, ὧν ἕκαστός ἐστιν οὐ σπουδαῖος ἀνὴρ, ὅμως ἐνδέχεται συνελθόντας εἶναι βελτίους ἐκείνων, οὐχ ὡς ἕκα-

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ τοὺς πολλοὺς, καὶ ταῦτα ὁμοίως καὶ κατὰ μέρη καὶ ξύμ-  
 “ παντα ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ ἰσομοιρεῖν. ὀλιγαρχία δὲ τῶν μὲν 2  
 “ κινδύνων τοῖς πολλοῖς μεταδίδωσι, τῶν δ’ ὠφελίμων οὐ  
 “ πλεονεκτεῖ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει· ἃ  
 5 “ ὑμῶν οἳ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμοῦνται, ἀδύνατα  
 “ ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει κατασχεῖν. XL. ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν, ὧ  
 “ πάντων [ἀξυνετώτατοι,] εἰ μὴ μαυθάνετε  
 “ κακὰ σπεύδοντες, ἢ ἀμαθέστατοί [ἐστε] ὧν  
 “ ἐγὼ οἶδα Ἑλλήνων, ἢ ἀδικώτατοι, εἰ εἰδότες  
 “ τολμᾶτε—ἀλλ’ ἦτοι μαθόντες γέ ἢ μετα-  
 “ γνόντες, τὸ τῆς πόλεως ξύμπασι κοινὸν  
 “ αὔξετε, ἡγησάμενοι τοῦτο μὲν ἂν καὶ ἴσον  
 “ καὶ πλεον οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἥπερ τὸ τῆς πόλεως πλήθος  
 “ μετασχεῖν, εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε, καὶ τοῦ παντὸς κινδυ-

IO  
 The state will not fall into the snare laid for it. If the Athenians do come, it knows how to defeat them without sacrificing its liberty to the ambition of the aristocrats.

1. κατὰ] τὰ M. κατὰ τὰ E.F.G.H.N.R.V.c.f.g. Poppo, [τὰ] μέρη. 4. καὶ] om. Q.R. 8. κακὰ σπεύδοντες] κατασπεύδοντες O. 10. γέ] om. L.O. 12. ἂν καὶ ἴσον B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἂν ἴσον. 14. κινδυνεύετε L.O.P.

στον, ἀλλ’ ὥς σύμπαντας. “And these “things,” Athenagoras goes on to say, “each and all together, have their “just place allotted them in a demo- “cracy.” By ταῦτα he means the claim of the rich to have the care of the public purse, of the enlightened to direct the measures of government, and of the people at large to decide on the adoption or rejection of the measures proposed to them.

2. ἰσομοιρεῖν] Ἰσοτιμίας ἀξιοῦνται ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ οἳ τε πλούσιοι καὶ οἱ συνετοί. SCHOL.

4. ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει] Τῆς ὠφελείας δηλονότι. SCHOL.

ἃ ὑμῶν οἳ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι] “Ἀπερ ὑμῖν οἳ τε ὀλιγαρχικοὶ καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμοῦνται πάντα ἔχειν, ἀδυνάτου ὄντος ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει πάντα τούτους ἔχειν. SCHOL.

6. [ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν κ. τ. λ. That something here is corrupt seems certain; I think also that the words ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν belong to what follows, τὸ κοινὸν αὔξετε.—The simplest correction would be to strike out the words ἢ ἀμαθέστατοι—Ἑλλήνων, or else to omit the

two words ἀξυνετώτατοι and ἐστε. The present text seems to have been made out of the original text and its marginal gloss, both of which seem mixed up together. Thucydides could scarcely have written both ἀξυνετώτατοι and ἀμαθέστατοι.]

12. τοῦτο μὲν ἂν—μετασχεῖν] “That “in the prosperity of the whole country “you would share in equal, or even in “larger measure than the mass of the “people.” Τοῦτο μετέχειν ἴσον καὶ πλεον resembles the construction, V. 59, 1. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρησαν, and V. 115, 1. Ἀργεῖοι—διεφθάρησαν ὥς ὀδοήκοντα. And for the use of μετέχειν with an accusative, see Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 359. obs. 2. Jelf, 535. obs. 1.

13. καὶ πλεον οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν] Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἡγείσθωσαν ταῦτα καὶ ἴσον εἶναι, καὶ πλεον τοῦ ἴσου, τὸ τῶν αὐτῶν μετασχεῖν, ὧν καὶ πᾶσα ἡ πόλις. SCHOL.

τὸ τῆς πόλεως] Τὸ πᾶσι κοινῶς ὠφέλιμον τῆς πόλεως, τοῦτο αὔξετε. SCHOL.

14. εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε] Εἰ δὲ μειζόνων ἐφίεσθε, πάντων στερηθήσεσθε. SCHOL.



SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“νεῦσαι στερηθῆναι· καὶ τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀγγελιῶν, ὡς πρὸς  
 2 “αἰσθομένους καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντας, ἀπαλλάγητε. ἡ γὰρ  
 “πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται αὐτοὺς  
 “ἀξίως αὐτῆς, καὶ στρατηγοὶ εἰσιν ἡμῖν, οἱ σκέψονται αὐτά.  
 “καὶ εἰ †μὴ† τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν, ὥσπερ οὐκ οἶομαι, οὐ  
 “πρὸς τὰς ὑμετέρας ἀγγελίας καταπλαγείσα, καὶ ἐλομένη  
 “ὑμᾶς ἄρχοντας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐπιβαλεῖται, αὐτὰ δ’  
 “ἐφ’ αὐτῆς σκοποῦσα, τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν ὡς ἔργα  
 “δυναμένους κρινεῖ, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν οὐχὶ  
 “ἐκ τοῦ ἀκούειν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἔργῳ φυλασσο- 10  
 “μένη μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, πειράσεται σώζειν.”

XLI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν Ἀθηναγόρας εἶπε. τῶν δὲ στρατη-  
 γῶν εἰς ἀναστὰς ἄλλον μὲν οὐδένα ἔτι εἶασε παρελθεῖν,  
 2 One of the generals αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ἔλεξε τοιάδε. “Δια-  
 of the commonwealth puts an end to the de- “βολὰς μὲν οὐ σῶφρον οὔτε λέγειν τινὰς ἐς 15  
 bate, by deprecating “ἀλλήλους, οὔτε τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἀποδέχασθαι,  
 all party insinuations, “πρὸς δὲ τὰ ἐσαγγελλλόμενα μᾶλλον ὀρᾶν,  
 and advising that pre-

1. πρὸς αἰσθομένους c.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. προαισθομένους B.E. προαισθο-  
 μένους A.H.h. πρὸς αἰσθανομένους C.F.K. ὥσπερ αἰσθανομένους N.V. vulgo προ-  
 αισθανομένους. 2. ἐπιστρέφοντας A.E.F.R. ἐπιτρέποντας d.e.i.k. ἐπιτρέφοντας G.  
 ἀπαλλαγῆναι G. ἢ εἰ A. 3. ἦιδε A. ἀμυνεῖτε G. 4. ἀξίους e.k. σκῆ-  
 ψονται N. 5. μὴ] μὲν Q. om. pr. E. post τι ponit recens E. 6. ἐκπλαγείσα G.  
 7. ἐπιβαλεῖτε C.M. ἐπικαλεῖται G.K. αὐτῇ Bekk. 8. ἐφ’] ἀφ’ L.O.P.Q. ἀφ’ G.  
 αὐτῆς A.B.C.E.F.K.c.d.h.i.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εαυτῆς. ὡς] om. g.  
 10. ἔργον c. 12. τοιαῦτα μὲν ἀθ. A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ ἀθ. N. τοιαῦτα δὲ ἀθ. C.e. ταῦτα μὲν ὁ ἀθ. V. 13. εἰς]  
 τις K. 15. ἐς] om. K. 16. ὑποδέχασθαι Q. 17. ἐπαγγελλλόμενα L.O.P.

1. ὡς πρὸς αἰσθομένους] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ὡς  
 προαισθησομένων καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρέφόντων  
 ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. καὶ εἰ †μὴ† τι αὐτῶν, κ. τ. λ.]  
 This is an unusual expression, instead  
 of εἰ μηδὲν αὐτῶν. Yet the negative  
 seems required by the sense, in oppo-  
 sition, as the Scholiast rightly observes,  
 το εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι.

εἰ †μὴ† τι αὐτῶν] Τοῦτο ἀνταποδίδοται  
 πρὸς ἐκεῖνο, ἡ γὰρ πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ  
 ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται. καὶ εἰ μὴ  
 τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν. οὐ διὰ τὰς ὑμετέ-  
 ρας ἀγγελίας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐλείται·  
 τοῦτο γάρ ἐστι τοῦ αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν  
 ἐπιβαλεῖται. SCHOL.

8. τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν] Ἀπὸ

κοινοῦ τὸ, οὐκ οἶμαι. οὐκ οἶμαι γὰρ (φη-  
 σιν,) ὅτι τοὺς λόγους ὑμῶν ἴσα ἔργους  
 δύνασθαι ἡ πόλις κρινεῖ. SCHOL.

9. ὑπάρχουσιν ἐλευθερίαν] Οὐχὶ διὰ  
 διὰ τὸ ἀκούειν καταπλαγείσα ἀπορήσεται.  
 SCHOL.

10. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ, ἔργῳ φυλασσομένη] Τὴν  
 ἐλευθερίαν πειράσεται σώζειν ἐκ τοῦ δι’  
 ἔργων μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς ἀφαιρουμένοις  
 αὐτῇ. SCHOL.

11. μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν] “By being on its  
 “guard in its actions, and not suffer-  
 “ing you thus to act with impunity.”  
 This sense of ἐπιτρέπειν, “to allow, or  
 “to tolerate,” is not unusual. Com-  
 pare I. 71, 1. οἱ ἀν—ῆν ἀδικῶνται, δηλοῖ  
 ὡς μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντες. So I. 82, 1. 95, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

parations should be made to meet the rumoured invasion, whether it were announced truly or falsely.

“ὅπως εἰς τε ἕκαστος καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα πόλις  
 “καλῶς τοὺς ἐπιόντας παρασκευασόμεθα ἀμύ-  
 “νεσθαι. καὶ ἦν ἄρα μηδὲν δεήσει, οὐδεμία 3  
 “βλάβη τοῦ †τε† τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι καὶ  
 5 “ἵπποις καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται  
 “τὴν δ’ ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ ἐξέτασιν αὐτῶν ἡμεῖς ἔχομεν, καὶ τῶν  
 “πρὸς τὰς πόλεις διαπομπῶν ἅμα, ἔς τε κατασκοπὴν καὶ  
 “ἦν τι ἄλλο φαίνεται ἐπιτήδειον. τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐπιμεμελήμεθα  
 “ἤδη, καὶ ὅ τι ἂν αἰσθώμεθα, ἐς ὑμᾶς οἴσομεν.” Καὶ οἱ μὲν 4  
 10 Συρακόσιοι, τοσαῦτα εἰπόντος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, διελύθησαν ἐκ  
 τοῦ ξυλλόγου.

XLII. Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι ἤδη ἐν τῇ Κερκύρᾳ αὐτοὶ τε καὶ  
 οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἅπαντες ἦσαν· καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπεξέτασιν τοῦ  
 15 στρατεύματος καὶ ξύνταξιν, ὥσπερ ἔμελλον

OL. 91. 2.

PROGRESS OF  
 THE ATHENIAN  
 EXPEDITION.

It assembles at Cor-  
 cyra, and is formed  
 into three divisions.

ὀρμειῖσθαι τε καὶ στρατοπεδεύεσθαι, οἱ στρα-  
 τηγοὶ ἐποιήσαντο, καὶ τρία μέρη νεύμαντες ἐν  
 ἐκάστῳ ἐκλήρωσαν, ἵνα μήτε ἅμα πλείοντες  
 ἀπορώσιν ὕδατος καὶ λιμένων καὶ τῶν ἐπιτη-  
 20 δείων ἐν ταῖς καταγωγαῖς, πρὸς τε τᾶλλα εὐκοσμότεροι καὶ  
 ῥόγους ἄρχειν ὦσι, κατὰ τέλη στρατηγῶ προστεταγμένοι·

1. πόλις] om. Q. 2. παρασκευασόμεθα A.B.C.E.K.h.i. Goell. Bekk. παρασκευα-  
 σώμεθα F.G.H.L.M.N.O.R.V.b.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo παρασκευαζόμεθα.  
 3. δεήσει H. 4. τοῦ †τε†] τοῦτο P.d.i. τοῦ γε Poppo. Bekk. 2. “γε Abreschius:  
 “codices τε.” BEKK. καὶ ὅπλοις καὶ ἵπποις e. 5. ἄλλης ἢς H. ἀγγέλλεται C.  
 6. δὲ ἐπιμέλ. V. ἄχομεν P. 7. κατασκοπεῖν A. 8. φαίνεται E.F.H. ἐπι-  
 μεληθῆναι i. ἐπιμελήμεθα C.K.M.V.k. 9. ἐσοίσομεν h. 11. συλλόγου K.  
 12. οἱ δ’ ἀθηναῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι δὲ N.V. 13. ἐπ’ ἐξέτασιν E.H.K.V.g.h. 15. ὀρ-  
 μείσθαι Q. τε] om. L. 16. ἐποίησαν g. ἐν corr. F. Reiskius. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. legebatur ἐν. Correxuit etiam Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49, 3.  
 17. ἅμα πλείοντες Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49, 3. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri  
 omnes ἀναπλέοντες. 19. τὰ ἄλλα E.F.H.N.Q.V.f.g.h. 20. στρατηγῶν K.

3. μηδὲν δεήσει] Μάχης δηλονότι.  
 SCHOL.

οὐδεμία βλάβη—κοσμηθῆναι] “There  
 “is no harm in the city’s being fur-  
 “nished,” &c.; or, the harm of the  
 “city’s being furnished, &c. is no-  
 “thing.” The conjunction τε appears  
 superfluous, and Poppo reads γε. This  
 is but cutting the knot: it is possible,  
 however, that Thucydides intended to  
 write τοῦ τε τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι, καὶ

τοῦ διαπέμψαι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, but that  
 the insertion of the words τὴν δ’ ἐπι-  
 μέλειαν—ἔχομεν made him alter the  
 construction to διαπομπῶν.

5. οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται] Οἷς χαίρει  
 πόλεμος, ὧν χρήζει. SCHOL.

13. ἐπεξέτασιν] “A second review of  
 “it;” i. e. upon its being now united:  
 there had been probably an ἐξέτασις of  
 the several parts of it before they left  
 their respective ports.

CORCYRA, &amp;c. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

2 ἔπειτα δὲ προὔπεμψαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν τρεῖς  
 ναῦς, εἰσομένας αἵτινες σφᾶς τῶν πόλεων δέξονται. καὶ  
 εἰρητο αὐταῖς προαπαντᾶν, ὅπως ἐπιστάμενοι καταπλέωσι.  
 XLIII. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοσῆδε ἤδη τῇ παρασκευῇ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς Κερκύρας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπεραιοῦντο, τριή- 5

CORCYRA, &c. ρεσι μὲν ταῖς πάσαις τέσσαρσι καὶ τριάκοντα  
 The expedition crosses καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ δυοῖν Ῥοδίῳ πεντηκοντόρῳ  
 the Ionian gulf to Ia- (τούτων Ἀττικᾷ μὲν ἦσαν ἑκατὸν, ὧν αἱ μὲν  
 pygia. The details of ἐξήκοντα ταχεῖαι, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι στρατιώτιδες· τὸ  
 its force are given. δὲ ἄλλο ναυτικὸν Χίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ζυμμάχων,) ὀπλίταις 10  
 δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασιν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντακισχιλίοις (καὶ τούτων  
 Ἀθηναίων μὲν αὐτῶν ἦσαν πεντακόσιοι μὲν καὶ χίλιοι ἐκ  
 καταλόγου, ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται τῶν νεῶν, ξύμ-  
 μαχοι δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι ξυνεστράτευον, οἱ μὲν τῶν ὑπηκόων, οἱ δ'  
 Ἀργείων, πεντακόσιοι, καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ μισθοφόρων πεν- 15  
 τήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι), τοξόταις δὲ τοῖς πᾶσιν ὀγδοήκοντα  
 καὶ τετρακοσίοις (καὶ τούτων Κρῆτες οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα ἦσαν,)  
 καὶ σφενδονήταις Ῥοδίων ἑπτακοσίοις, καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι ψιλοῖς,  
 φυγάσιν, εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ ἵππαγωγῶ μῖα, τριάκοντα  
 ἀγούσῃ ἵππεάς.

20

1. ἐς τὴν σικ. N.V. 2. δέξονται Q. 4. ἦδη] ἦδε e. τῇ] om. K.e. οἱ ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι h. 6. τέτταρσι A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. 7. Ῥοδίων πεντηκον-  
 τέρων c. et, a ex o facto, F. πεντηκοντέρων C. 10. ὀπλίται B.E.F.h. 11. δέ]

om. K. 12. αὐτῶν] om. i. μὲν] om. Q.d. et pr. manu N. 13. ἐπτακόσιοι h.  
 16. τοξόται A.B.E.F. 17. τριακοσίοις K. οἱ] om. R. 19. καὶ ante ἵππ. om. P.

13. ἐπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται] Hence Aristotle observes, ἡ δὲ ψιλὴ δύναμις καὶ ναυτικὴ, δημοκρατικὴ πάντων, as even the Epibatæ, although reckoned among the heavy-armed soldiers, were yet taken from the class of Thetes. On one occasion, an Athenian fleet was manned by Epibatæ taken from the higher classes, ἐκ καταλόγου, (Thucyd. VIII. 24, 2.) but this is mentioned because it was unusual, and was done in a season of extraordinary danger. It is probable that the state furnished arms to the Thetes, when serving as heavy-armed soldiers. See Böckh, Staats-haush. vol. II. p. 35. (Eng. Translat. II. p. 266.) I have already confessed

(note on III. 95, 2.) that I know not how to explain the number of seven hundred Epibatæ for a fleet of one hundred ships. The ships for carrying soldiers would seem to have needed no Epibatæ on the actual passage; and possibly the circumstance of there being a large force of heavy-armed men ἐκ καταλόγου on the expedition, who might help to man the ships if required, may have induced the Athenians to reduce the number of regular Epibatæ for each ship from ten to seven.

19. ἵππαγωγῶ] Scribit Schefferus de Milit. Nav. IV. i. pag. 258. naves ἵππα-  
 γωγούς etiam στρατιώτιδας et ὀπιταγω-  
 γούς vocari. Vix credo. Quemadmo-



IAPYGiA and ITALIA. A. C. 415.. Olymp. 91. 2.

XLIV. Τοσαύτη ἡ πρώτη παρασκευὴ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον διέπλει. τούτοις δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἄγουσαι ὀλκάδες μὲν τριά-

IAPYGiA and  
ITALIA.

It proceeds along the  
coast to Rhegium.  
Its reception there,  
and from the other  
Italian cities.

κοντα σιταγωγοὶ, καὶ τοὺς σιτοποιοὺς ἔχουσαι  
καὶ λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας καὶ ὅσα ἐς τει-  
χισμὸν ἔργαλεῖα, πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν [ᾧ] ἐξ  
ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων ξυνέπλει: πολλὰ  
δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι ξυνη-

κολούθουν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐμπορίας ἔνεκα· ἃ τότε πάντα ἐκ τῆς  
Κερκύρας ξυνδιέβαλλε τὸν Ἰόνιον κόλπον. καὶ προσβαλοῦσα  
ἡ πᾶσα παρασκευὴ πρὸς τε ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν καὶ πρὸς  
Τάραντα, καὶ ὥς ἕκαστοι εὐπόρησαν, παρεκομίζοντο τὴν  
Ἰταλίαν, τῶν μὲν πόλεων οὐ δεχομένων αὐτοὺς ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ

1. τοσαύτη δὲ ἡ i. 4. ὅσα δὲ ἐπὶ L.O.P.k. ὅσα ἐπὶ G.m. 5. ᾧ om. N.V.  
Uncis inclusit Poppo. 8. ξύμπαντα e. 9. ξυνδιέβαλλε A.B.C.E.F.H.O.R.  
V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυνδιέβαλε. προσβάλλουσα Q. 10. ἡ παρα-  
σκευὴ πᾶσα L.O.P. πᾶσα om. k. τάραντα ὡς i.

dum non iidem sunt ὀπλίται et ἱππεῖς, ita etiam aliæ ὀπλιταγωγοί, aliæ ἱππαγωγοί. Hoc apertum est e Thucydide, II. 56, 2. de expeditione Periclis in Peloponnesum anno secundo Belli Peloponnes. Ἦγε δ' ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὀπλίτας Ἀθηναίων τετρακχιλίους, καὶ ἱππίας τριακοσίους, ἐν ναυσὶν ἱππαγωγοίς, πρῶτον τότε ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νεῶν ποιηθείσας. Et IV. 42, 1. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ δις-χιλίους ὀπλίταις ἐαυτῶν, καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγοῖς ναυσὶ, διακοσίους ἱππεῦσι. Nam ibi distinguuntur naves, quæ ὀπλίτας vehunt, i. e. ὀπλιταγωγοί, ab iis, quæ equos et equites. Idem ostendit hic locus, in quo præter naves XL. στρατιώτιδας, una ἱππαγωγὸς memoratur: illæ autem στρατιώτιδες sunt eædem, quas cap. 31, 3. XL. ὀπλιταγωγούς dixerat Thucydides. Et sic etiam Diodorus Sicul. lib. XX. pag. 775. alias facit naves στρατιωτικὰς, alias ἱππηγούς. Et Polyb. I. 26. seqq. ἱππηγούς, quæ aliis navibus adligatæ remulco trahebantur, ab iis, in quibus milites et ἐπιβάται erant, distinguit. Duk.

5. πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν—ξυνέπλει] I agree with Duker that the relative ᾧ is better omitted. Ἐξ ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων I interpret, “pressed for the service as “well as the ships of burden;” for by

what follows, ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι, it is clear that both the πλοῖα and ὀλκάδες first spoken of were employed by the government.

ἃ ἐξ ἀνάγκης] Articulus ᾧ impeditam reddit orationem. Hoc vidit Æm. Portus, ob eamque causam, ξυνέπλει tantum ad πλοῖα referendum, et in his, τούτοις δὲ, ἡκολούθουν supplendum relinqui, putavit. Mihi magis probatur scriptura Cod. Clar. qui ᾧ ignorat. Ita sine ullo supplemento oratio recte procedet, et omnia pendebunt ab uno verbo ξυνέπλει. Verba ἐξ ἀνάγκης Acaicius in interpretatione præterit: Valla vertit *necessario*: Portus, *vi necessitatis coacta*. Non liquet, quæ illa necessitas fuerit. An hoc vult Thucydides, hæc privatorum navigia fuisse, et auctoritate publica classem sequi coacta, quod *comprehendere naves* dicunt Latini? Ita sane videtur; nam, si publica fuissent, nulla causa esset, cur id magis de his solis diceret, quam de omnibus aliis. Ita quoque fortassis intelligendum est, quod supra cap. 22. dicit, σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλῶων ἡναγκασμένους ἐμίσθους. Duk.

12. ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ ἄσσει] “Would neither “sell them provisions, nor allow them “to enter their walls.”

IAPYGIA and ITALIA. SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἄσται, ὕδατι δὲ καὶ ὄρμῳ, Τάραντος δὲ καὶ Λοκρῶν οὐδὲ  
τούτοις, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐς Ῥήγιον τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀκρωτήριον.  
3 καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἡθροίζοντο, καὶ ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ὡς αὐτοὺς  
εἶσω οὐκ ἐδέχοντο, στρατόπεδόν τε κατεσκευάσαντο ἐν τῇ  
τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερῷ, οὗ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀγορὰν παρείχον, καὶ τὰς 5  
ναῦς ἀνελκύσαντες ἡσύχασαν· καὶ πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους  
λόγους ἐποίησαντο, ἀξιούντες Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Χαλκιδεῦσιν  
4 οὖσι Λεοντίνοις βοηθεῖν. οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ μεθ' ἐτέρων ἔφασαν  
ἔσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὅ τι ἂν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἰταλιώταις ξυνδοκῇ,  
5 τοῦτο ποιήσιν. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα 10  
ἐσκόπουν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἄριστα προσοίσονται· καὶ τὰς πρό-  
πλους ναῦς ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης ἅμα προσέμενον, βουλόμενοι  
εἰδέναι περὶ τῶν χρημάτων, εἰ ἔστιν ἃ ἔλεγον ἐν ταῖς Ἀθή-  
ναις οἱ ἄγγελοι.

XLV. Τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις· ἐν τούτῳ πολλαχόθεν τε ἤδη 15  
καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκόπων σαφῇ ἡγγέλλετο ὅτι ἐν Ῥηγίῳ αἱ  
SYRACUSE.  
On the news of the  
arrival of the arma-  
ment at Rhegium, the  
Syracusans prepare in  
earnest to defend  
themselves.  
2 πᾶσιν τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ οὐκέτι ἡπίστουν. καὶ ἐς  
τε τοὺς Σικελοὺς περιέπεμπον, ἔνθα μὲν φύ-  
λακας, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς, πρέσβεις· καὶ ἐς τὰ 20  
περιπόλια τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ φρουρὰς ἐσεκόμιζον· τὰ τε ἐν τῇ

2. ῥίγειον e. 3. ἤδη] non habet Thomas M. v. ἐνταῦθα. ἡθροίζετο—  
ἐδέχετο Q. 6. τε] om. N.V. 7. καλχιδέας—καλχιδεῦσιν K. 8. δέ]  
om. Q. 10. τῇ om. N.R. 11. προσοίσονται Q. πρόσπλους A.h.  
12. ἐν τῇ d.i. 14. ἄγγελοι] αἰγισταῖοι h. 16. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. αἱ]  
om. B.F. 17. παρασκευάζοντο γρ. h. 21. περιπόλια K.O.V. et margo  
H.N. et γρ. A. et F. et correctus h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περί πλοῖα N.  
vulgo περίπλοια. Conf. Toup. in Suid. 4. p. 255. φρουρούς Q.e.f. ἐκόμιζον i.

6. πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους] The omission of the conjunction τε in two MSS. has induced me to enclose it in brackets, as according to the present construction it is superfluous. But perhaps here also Thucydides meant to write πρὸς τε τοὺς Ῥηγίους—ἐποίησαντο, —καὶ πρὸς τὰ—πράγματα ἐσκόπουν, and then changed the construction of the latter clause, because of the words οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ—ποιήσιν, which had interrupted the original course of the sentence.

15. πολλαχόθεν τε ἤδη—ἡγγέλλετο] “Reports came in from all quarters; “and from their own officers, whom “they had sent to see how things were “going on, there came not mere re- “ports, but actual information to be “depended on.”

17. ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις] “On the suppo- “sition that these accounts were true.” So at the end of the chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ ταχεί πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι.

21. περιπόλια] “Stations of the περί- “πολοι, or national guard.” See the

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.2.

πόλει, ὅπλων ἐξετάσει καὶ ἵππων, ἐσκόπουν εἰ ἐντελῇ ἐστί·  
καὶ τᾶλλα, ὥς ἐπὶ ταχεῖ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι,  
καθίσταντο.

XLVI. Αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης τρεῖς νῆες αἱ πρόπλοι  
5 παραγίγνονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, ἀγγέλλουσαι  
ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οὐκ ἔστι χρήματα, ἃ ὑπ-  
έσχοντο, τριάκοντα δὲ τάλαντα μόνα φαίνεται.  
καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ εὐθὺς ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ ἦσαν, ὅτι  
αὐτοῖς τοῦτό τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούκει, καὶ οἱ  
Ῥηγῖνοι οὐκ ἐβελήσαντες ξυστρατεύειν, οὐς  
πρῶτον ἤρξαντο πείθειν καὶ εἰκὸς ἦν μάλιστα,  
Λεοντίνων τε ξυγγενεῖς ὄντας καὶ σφίσιν αἰὲ  
ἐπιτηδεύουσ. καὶ τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ  
ἦν τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων, τοῖν δὲ ἑτέροιον  
καὶ ἀλογώτερα. οἱ δὲ Ἐγεσταῖοι τοῖνδε τι  
15 ἐξετεχνήσαντο τότε, ὅτε οἱ πρῶτοι πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
ἦλθον αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν κατασκοπὴν τῶν χρημάτων. ἔς τε τὸ ἐν  
Ἐρυκί ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἀγαγόντες αὐτοὺς ἐπέδειξαν τὰ  
ἀναθήματα, φιάλας τε καὶ οἰνοχόας, καὶ θυμιατήρια, καὶ  
20 ἄλλην κατασκευὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην, ἃ ὄντα ἀργυρᾷ πολλῷ πλείω  
τὴν ὄψιν ἀπ' ὀλίγης δυνάμεως χρημάτων παρείχετο· καὶ ἰδίᾳ  
ξενίσσεις ποιούμενοι τῶν τριηριτῶν, τὰ τε ἐξ αὐτῆς Ἐγέστης  
ἐκπώματα καὶ χρυσᾷ καὶ ἀργυρᾷ συλλέξαντες, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν

1. ἐσκόπουν in marg. habet N. ἐντέλει F. 2. τὰ ἄλλα K. 4. αἱ δ' ἐκ] ἐκ δὲ L. πρόπλοι K. 6. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα N.V. ceteri τᾶλλα μὲν. 7. μόνα τάλαντα N.Q.V.g. τάλαντα μόνον i. 10. Ῥήγιον K. 11. ἤρξαντο πρῶτον K. 14. παρὰ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.g.k. Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri περί. τῶν δὲ ἑτέρων i. 16. ἐξετεχνήσαντο G.L.O.k.m. τότε] τε K.L. πρῶτοι] om. f. 18. ἀπέδειξαν V. 19. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην O. 22. τριηριτῶν i. τριηραχῶν Q. 23. ἐκπώματα χρυσᾷ P. recte, opinor. Bekker. συλλέ-  
ξαντες K.

note on IV. 67, 1. The temple of Jupiter Olympius was made one of these posts: see ch. 70, 4. Dionysius applies the term to the several forts in the Roman territory to which the inhabitants used to retire for refuge during the inroads of the Æqui, Volsci, &c. See Antiqq. Roman. IX. 56. See also Thucyd. VII. 48, 5.

9. καὶ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι] Scil. ἀντεκεκρούκεισαν. "And the Rhegians had also "disappointed them, [or had run "counter to their hopes,] by refusing "to join them." For what follows, τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ ἦν, compare II. 60, 1. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e. Jelf, 599. 3.



RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐγγὺς πόλεων καὶ Φοινικικῶν καὶ Ἑλληνίδων αἰτησάμενοι,  
 4 ἐσέφερον ἐς τὰς ἐστιάσεις ὡς οἰκεία ἕκαστοι. καὶ πάντων ὡς  
 ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρωμένων, καὶ πανταχοῦ πολλῶν  
 φαινομένων, μεγάλῃν τὴν ἔκπληξιν τοῖς ἐκ τῶν τριήρων  
 Ἀθηναίοις παρέιχε, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας διεθρόησαν  
 5 ὡς χρήματα πολλὰ ἴδοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν αὐτοὶ τε ἀπατηθέντες,  
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τότε πείσαντες, ἐπειδὴ διήλθεν ὁ λόγος ὅτι  
 οὐκ εἴη ἐν τῇ Ἐγέσῃ τὰ χρήματα, πολλὴν τὴν αἰτίαν εἶχον  
 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα  
 ἐβουλεύοντο, XLVII. καὶ Νικίου μὲν ἦν γνώμη πλεῖν ἐπὶ 10  
 Σελινούντα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἐφ' ὅπερ μά-  
 λιστα ἐπέμψθησαν, καὶ ἦν μὲν παρέχῃσι  
 χρήματα παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι Ἐγεσταῖοι,  
 πρὸς ταῦτα βουλεύεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶν,  
 ὅσασπερ ἡτήσαντο, ἀξιοῦν διδόναι αὐτοὺς τροφήν, καὶ παρα- 15  
 μέινοντας Σελινουντίους ἢ βία ἢ ξυμβάσει διαλλάξαι αὐτοῖς,  
 καὶ οὕτω παραπλεύσαντας τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καὶ ἐπιδεί-  
 ξαντας μὲν τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, δηλώσαντας  
 δὲ τὴν ἐς τοὺς φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους προθυμίαν, ἀποπλεῖν  
 οἴκαδε, ἦν μή τι δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκῆτου ἢ Ἀεοντί- 20  
 νους οἰοί τε ὦσιν ὠφελῆσαι ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τινὰ πόλεων  
 προσαγαγέσθαι, καὶ τῇ πόλει δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία μὴ

I. φοινικῶν c.g.k. φοινίκων B. 3. ἐπὶ πολὺ B.F.K.h. 4. ἐκ] om. Q.  
 τριήρων E.F.H.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τριηρῶν. 5. ἐς] om. i. 7. ἦλθεν  
 L.O.P.h. 8. τὰ] om. O. πολλοὶ P. 10. ἐπεβουλεύοντο G. ἦν ἢ  
 γνώμη h.i. ἦν γνώμη μὴ B. 11. τῇ om. i. 13. τὰ χρήματα L.O.P.  
 15. ὅσασπερ G.K. αὐταῖς i. αὐτοῖς V. παραμέναντες Q.f. 16. ξυμβι-  
 βάσει L. διαλέξαι P.k. αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.R.c.f.g.h. 18. τῆς] τῶν L.O.  
 20. ἀπὸ] ἐκ g.h.

22. καὶ τῇ πόλει—κινδυνεύειν] The infinitive, as Göller rightly explains it, depends on ἦν γνώμη at the beginning of the chapter. "His opinion was, "that they should not endanger the very "safety of their country by wasting "its nearest and dearest resources in the "fond hope of foreign conquest." For κινδυνεύειν τῇ πόλει, compare VI. 10, 5, μετεώρῃ τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύειν: and

13. ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτούσης, ἀντιχειροτονεῖν. And for δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία, compare again VI. 12, 1. ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε: and VII. 42, 5. ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ τρίψεσθαι ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυστρατευομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν πόλιν: and VII. 47, 4. ad finem.

κινδυνεύειν.

XLVIII. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι,

PLAN OF  
ALCIBIADES.

τοσαύτῃ δυνάμει ἐκπλεύσαντας, αἰσχυρῶς καὶ  
ἀπράκτως ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἔς τε τὰς πόλεις

ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι, πλὴν Σελινούντος καὶ Συρακουσῶν, τὰς  
5 ἄλλας, καὶ πειρᾶσθαι καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς τοὺς μὲν ἀφι-  
στάναι ἀπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, τοὺς δὲ φίλους ποιῆσθαι,  
ἵνα σίτον καὶ στρατιὰν ἔχωσι, πρῶτον δὲ πείθειν Μεσση-  
νίους (ἐν πόρῳ γὰρ μάλιστα καὶ προσβολῇ εἶναι αὐτοὺς  
τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμησιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανώ-  
10 τάτην ἔσεσθαι)· προσαγαγομένους δὲ τὰς πόλεις, εἰδότας μεθ'

ὧν τις πολεμήσει, οὕτως ἤδη Συρακούσαις καὶ Σελινούντι  
ἐπιχειρεῖν, ἣν μὴ οἱ μὲν Ἑγεσταίοις ξυμβαίνωσιν, οἱ δὲ  
Λεοντίνους ἐῶσι κατοικίξειν. XLIX. Λάμαχος δὲ ἄντικρυσ

ἔφη χρῆναι πλεῖν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας, καὶ πρὸς  
15 τῇ πόλει ὥς τάχιστα τὴν μάχην ποιῆσθαι, ἕως  
ἔτι ἀπαράσκευοί τε εἰσὶ καὶ μάλιστα ἐκπεπληγμένοι. τὸ γὰρ 2

1. δέ] om. d.

G.d.e.g.k. correctus C. Poppo.

G.L.O.i.k.m. et correctus C.

14. ἔφη] om. L.O.P. ante ἄντικρυσ ponunt N.V.g.

16. καὶ] om. Q.

5. πειρᾶσθαι προσάγεσθαι correctus h.

10. προσαγομένους N.P.V.g.

11. τολήσει L.O.P.Q.

9. ἐφόρμιν

ιδόντας

12. συμβαίνωσιν E.

συρακούσαις P.g.i.

9. ἐφόρμῃσιν] Göller, in a very good note upon the word ὁρμός and its derivatives, (on the word ἐφορμισθέντας in ch. 49, 4.) contends that we should here read ἐφόρμῃσιν. He says that “ἐφόρμῃσις, i. e. *obsidio navium*, ibi quidem “ferri non potest:” and he interprets ἐφόρμῃσιν, “stationis opportunitatem.” But can ἐφόρμῃσιν express any thing more than is already expressed in the word λιμένα? We read in IV. 8, 5. of the Lacedæmonians wishing to prevent the Athenians ἐφορμίσασθαι ἐς τὸν λιμένα, that is, “from taking their station, or coming to their moorings, “within the harbour.” Now if the Athenians were in possession of Messena, and found it a most convenient harbour, it was quite certain, and needless to be added, that they would find it a convenient station, that is, “convenient for the mere purpose of accommodating their own ships,” for

such is the meaning of ἐφόρμῃσις. But if Göller means, “convenient for attacking an enemy, or watching movements,” which is the true sense required, this is ἐφόρμῃσιν, and not ἐφόρμῃσιν. The Syracusans, ten years before this, had feared lest the Athenians should occupy Messena, and μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὁρμώμενοι ποτε σφίσι ἐπέλθωσιν. IV. 1, 2. And when the Athenians used Rhegium for the same purpose, Hermocrates said of them, τὰς ἀμρτίας ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ παρόντες. So at this time Alcibiades advised the taking possession of Messena, “as a “convenient harbour, and an excellent “post from whence to watch the course “of affairs in Sicily, and proceed to “hostile operations when opportunity “should serve.” That is, λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμῃσιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανωτάτην ἔσεσθαι. Compare II. 89, 13. and the note there.

πρῶτον πᾶν στράτευμα δεινότατον εἶναι· ἦν δὲ χρονίσῃ πρὶν  
 εἰς ὄψιν ἔλθειν, τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσοῦντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ  
 ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον. αἰφνίδιοι δὲ ἦν προσπέσωσιν,  
 ἕως ἔτι περιδεῖς προσδέχονται, μάλιστ' ἂν †σφᾶς† περι-  
 γενέσθαι καὶ κατὰ πάντα ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκφοβῆσαι, τῇ τε ὄψει 5  
 (πλείστοι γὰρ ἂν νῦν φανῆναι) καὶ τῇ προσδοκίᾳ ὧν πεί-  
 3 σονται, μάλιστα δ' ἂν τῷ αὐτίκα κινδύνῳ τῆς μάχης. εἰκὸς  
 δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι ἔξω, διὰ  
 τὸ ἀπιστεῖν σφᾶς μὴ ἥξειν· καὶ ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν, τὴν  
 στρατιὰν οὐκ ἀπορήσειν χρημάτων, ἦν πρὸς τῇ πόλει κρα- 10

1. πᾶν] om. i. χρονίσει K. 2. ἀναθαρσοῦντος E. 3. αἰφνίδιον  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. προσπαίωσι d.i. 4. σφεῖς  
 Goell. Bekker. Præfat. ad ed. min. pag. v. codices σφᾶς. 5. τε] δὲ L.O.P.k.  
 6. νῦν] om. P. πῆσονται i.k. 8. ἐν] om. Q. ἀποληφθῆναι E.F.G. ἀπολειφθῆναι  
 A.B.N.P.R.V.h.i. Bekk. 9. τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀπορήσειν Q.

2. τῇ γνώμῃ—καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον] “Men recovering confidence in their  
 “minds, when they see the armament  
 “with their eyes are inclined rather to  
 “despise it:” i. e. having had time to  
 regain their courage, even the actual  
 sight of the enemy, when he does at  
 last appear, is regarded with indiffer-  
 ence. It seems to me quite wrong to  
 join τῇ ὄψει with ἀναθαρσοῦντας, for  
 Lamachus did not mean that the Athe-  
 nian armament would be really less  
 imposing or numerous after two or  
 three months’ interval, but that it would  
 appear so, because the enemy would  
 look at it less under the influence of  
 alarm, and so their minds would affect  
 their eyes.

3. αἰφνίδιοι] I agree with Poppo in  
 preferring this reading to that adopted  
 by Bekker and Göller, αἰφνίδιον. The  
 adverb αἰφνιδίως occurs five times in  
 Thucydides, but αἰφνίδιον is nowhere  
 found used adverbially; for in IV. 78, 4,  
 αἰφνίδιον παραγενόμενον, it is the accu-  
 sative masculine of the adjective. But  
 we have κατελθόντος αἰφνίδιου τοῦ ρεύ-  
 ματος, IV. 75, 2. ἀφικνουῦνται αἰφνίδιοι,  
 VIII. 14, 2. and προσβαλόντες αἰφνίδιοι,  
 VIII. 28, 2. And the neuter singular of  
 the adjective used as an adverb, with  
 some well known exceptions, is not  
 common in the older writers. See IV.  
 112, 1. and the note there.

4. μάλιστ' ἂν †σφᾶς† περιγενέσθαι]  
 One is strongly tempted here to read

σφεῖς with Bekker and Göller. But as  
 I have defended the reading in V. 71, 3,  
 δέισας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐάννημον,  
 because the word σφῶν is meant both  
 to include the general who was speak-  
 ing, and the soldiers also; so here  
 σφᾶς may be excused perhaps on the  
 ground of its expressing the army rather  
 than the speaker: Lamachus not in-  
 tending to include himself particularly,  
 but advising for the expedition as dis-  
 tinct from himself. And the nomina-  
 tive πλείστοι may have been used rather  
 than πλείστους, in order, as Poppo says,  
 to prevent ambiguity. I have retained  
 σφᾶς therefore, although not without  
 much doubt as to its genuineness.

8. ἀποληφθῆναι] This surely must be  
 the true reading, rather than ἀπολει-  
 φθῆναι. The words are so constantly  
 confounded, that the authority of the  
 MSS. is hardly worth any thing on this  
 occasion; but the sense seems rather to  
 be, “that many would be surprised  
 “outside of the town,” than “that  
 “many would be left behind,” a term  
 which would rather apply to those who,  
 endeavouring to get in the city, came too  
 late, and found the gates closed against  
 them. See V. 8, 4. 59, 3, 4. VII. 51, 2.

9. ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν] “While they  
 “were carrying their property into the  
 “city.” Compare II. 18, 5. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι ἐσκομιζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ,  
 καὶ ἐδόκουν· οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπελθόντες  
 ἂν διὰ τάχους πάντα ἔτι ἔξω καταλαβείν.



τοῦσα καθέζονται. τοὺς τε ἄλλους Σικελιώτας οὕτως ἤδη 4  
μᾶλλον καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐ ξυμμαχήσειν καὶ σφίσι προσιέναι,  
καὶ οὐ διαμελλήσειν περισκοποῦντας ὁπότεροι κρατήσουσι.  
ναύσταθμον δὲ ἐπαναχωρήσαντας καὶ ἐφορμισθέντας Μέγαρα  
5 ἔφη χρῆναι ποιεῖσθαι, ἃ ἦν ἔρημα, ἀπέχοντα Συρακουσῶν  
οὔτε πλοῦν πολὺν οὔτε ὁδόν.

L. Λάμαχος μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν, ὅμως προσέθετο καὶ αὐτὸς  
τῇ Ἀλκιβιάδου γνώμῃ. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης τῇ αὐτοῦ

COAST OF SICILY. 10 Lamachus assents to the plan of Alcibiades. Negotiation with MESSANA. The armament leaves Rhegium. It proceeds to Catana; then passes on to reconnoitre the harbour of Syracuse, 15 and returns to Catana, but is not received within the walls.

νηὶ διαπλεύσας ἐς Μεσσήνην, καὶ λόγους ποιη-  
σάμενος περὶ ξυμμαχίας πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ὥς οὐκ  
ἔπειθεν, ἀλλ' ἀπεκρίναντο πόλει μὲν ἂν οὐ  
δέξασθαι, ἀγορὰν δ' ἔξω παρέξειν, ἀπέπλει ἐς  
τὸ Ῥηγίον. καὶ εὐθὺς ξυμπληρώσαντες ἐξή- 2  
κοντα ναῦς ἐκ πασῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ, καὶ τὰ  
ἐπιτήδεια λαβόντες, παρέπλεον ἐς Νάξον, τὴν  
ἄλλην στρατιὰν ἐν Ῥηγίῳ καταλιπόντες καὶ  
εἷνα σφῶν αὐτῶν. Ναξίῳν δὲ δεξαμένων τῇ 3

1. καθέζονται F. 2. προῖεναι A.B.E.F. 4. δὲ] om. e.h. ἐφορμισθέντας  
Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐφορμηθέντας. ἐφορμῆν τὰ μέγαρα γρ. h. 7. μὲν] δὲ  
μὲν K. τοσαῦτα N.V. καὶ] om. B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m.  
8. ταῦτα L.O.Q. ταῦτα οὕτω P. τῇ αὐτῇ d.h.i. 9. μεσσήνην C.E.F.  
H.N.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεσσήνην. μεσσήνην λόγους i.  
12. δέξασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo δέξεσθαι.

4. [ἐφορμισθέντας. It seems to shew the difficulty of coming to a certain decision as to some passages in Thucydides, that my former note, defending the old reading ἐφορμηθέντας, should have seemed satisfactory to Göller, and should have induced him to restore ἐφορμηθέντας in his 2nd edition, whereas I myself on farther consideration believe it to be faulty. The aorist participles may not be confounded with the present, and the sense of ἐπαναχωρήσαντας cannot be "whilst retiring," or "in order to retire," but "having retired." The sense must be, "When they had retreated from their display of their force under the walls of Syracuse, and had brought their ships to land, Megara was to be the place which should be made the chief naval

"station." Lamachus did not expect the war to last till winter, but the fleet after landing the army could not remain off Syracuse, and it must retreat to some point where it might lie safely. And such a point Lamachus thought was to be found at Megara, as in fact the Athenians afterwards did find such an one at Thapsus.] It appears from this place, as well as from VI. 94, 1. VII. 25, 4. that Megara was on the sea-coast. And Cluverius says that the walls of an ancient city, of about a mile in circuit, and built of square blocks of stone of immense size, were existing in his time on the very sea-shore, close to the mouth of the river Alabus; and he considers it as certain that these were the ruins of the ancient Megara. Cluverius, Sicilia, p. 133.

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πόλει, παρέπλεον ἐς Κατάνην. καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς οἱ Καταναῖοι οὐκ ἐδέχοντο (ἐνῆσαν γὰρ αὐτόθι ἄνδρες τὰ Συρακοσίαν 4 βουλόμενοι), ἐκομίσθησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐλισάμενοι, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως, ἔχοντες τὰς ἄλλας ναῦς· δέκα δὲ τῶν νεῶν προὔπεμψαν ἐς 5 τὸν μέγαν λιμένα πλεῦσαί τε, καὶ κατασκέψασθαι εἴ τι ναυτικόν ἐστι καθειλκυσμένον, καὶ κηρύξαι ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, προσπλεύσαντας, ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἤκουσι Λεοντίνους ἐς τὴν 10 ἑαυτῶν κατοικιοῦντες κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ξυγγένειαν τοὺς οὖν ὄντας ἐν Συρακούσαις Λεοντίνων ὡς παρὰ φίλους καὶ 10 5 εὐεργέτας † Ἀθηναίους† ἀδεῶς ἀπιέναι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκηρύχθη, καὶ κατεσκέψαντο τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν 15 χῶραν, ἐξ ἧς αὐτοῖς ὀρμωμένοις πολεμητέα ἦν, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς Κατάνην. LI. καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενομένης τὴν

CATANA.

The soldiers accidentally effect an entrance. Catana becomes the ally of Athens. The whole armament takes up its quarters at Catana.

μὲν στρατιὰν οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Καταναῖοι, τοὺς 15 δὲ στρατηγούς ἐσελθόντας ἐκέλευον, εἴ τι βούλονται, εἰπεῖν. καὶ λέγοντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν 20 τετραμμένων, οἱ στρατιῶται πυλίδα τινὰ ἐνφοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαθον διελόντες, καὶ ἐσελ-

3. τήριον B.h. τυρίαν e. 4. ἐπικαίρως A.B.C.F.G.H.R.e.g.h. 5. δέ] om. d.k. 6. μέγα F. 8. ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e. f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 9. κατοικοῦντες B.K.O.V.g.h.i. 10. ὥσπερ φίλους N.V. 11. ἀθηναίους P. Porpo. Bekk. Dindorf. ceteri ἀθηναίων. 12. κατεσκάψαντο B.R.g. 13. χῶραν] πόλιν O. ἐξῆς F. ὀρμωμένοις V.g. πολεμώτεα e. 15. οἱ] om. f. 16. ἐξελθόντας K. εἴ τι B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὅ τι. βούλονται e. 19. τετραμμένων καὶ οἱ H. ἐνφοδομημένων C.E.F.c.g.k. 20. διελθόντες B.h.

3. τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν] Now "Fiume di Santo Leonardo." Cluver. Sicil. I. 10. Captain Smyth's Survey of Sicily, p. 158.

4. ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως κ. τ. λ.] "They sailed on towards Syracuse in a single file, having with them all the rest of their ships except ten, but ten they had sent on before," &c.

11. † Ἀθηναίους†] I have followed Bekker and Porpo in adopting this reading, although Göller defends Ἀθηναίων, and connects it with ἀδεῶς, "without fear of the Athenians." But this

is, I think, too harsh a construction to be admitted in a simple historical narrative like this part of Thucydides. The copyists who wrote the MSS. N and V read ὥσπερ φίλους, which would be well enough if εὐεργέτας did not follow it; but how could the Leontines be called "the benefactors" of the Athenians? The meaning is, "they called on the Leontines to come away without fear, as they would find friends and benefactors in the Athenians."

19. ἐνφοδομημένην κακῶς] Ill walled

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θόντες ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ Καταναίων οἱ μὲν τὰ 2  
τῶν Συρακοσίων φρονούντες, ὡς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα ἔνδον,  
εὐθὺς περιδεῖς γεόμενοι ὑπεξήλθον, οὐ πολλοί τινες· οἱ δὲ  
ἄλλοι ἐψηφίσαντό τε ζυμμαχίαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο 3  
5 στράτευμα ἐκέλευον ἐκ Ῥηγίου κομίζειν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο 3  
πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, πάσῃ ἡδὴ τῇ στρατιᾷ  
ἄραντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ ἀφίκοντο, κατεσκευάζοντο τὸ  
στρατόπεδον.

LII. Ἐσηγγέλλετο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἔκ τε Καμαρίνης ὥς, εἰ  
10 ἔλθοιεν, προσχωροῖεν αὖν, καὶ ὅτι Συρακοῖσι πηλοῦσι  
Fruitless attempt to gain the alliance of Camarina. ναυτικόν. ἀπάσῃ οὖν τῇ στρατιᾷ παρέπλευ-  
σαν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας· καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν  
εὔρον ναυτικὸν πληρούμενον, παρεκομίζοντο αὖθις ἐπὶ Καμα-  
ρίνης, καὶ σχόντες ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἐπέκηρυκεύοντο. οἱ δ' οὐκ  
15 ἐδέχοντο, λέγοντες σφίσι τὰ ὄρκια εἶναι μιᾷ νηὶ καταπλεόν-  
των Ἀθηναίων δέχεσθαι, ἢ μὴ αὐτοὶ πλείους μεταπέμπωσιν.

1. τὰ] τὸ K. 2. τῶν] om. V. 4. τε] om. d. τοῖς] om. i. 5. ἐκ  
Ῥηγίου ἐκέλευον Q. 6. πλεύσαντες A.E.F.G. διαπλεύσαντες B.h. Bekker.  
Goell. τῇ] om. A.B.Q.h. 7. κατεσκευάζον R. 9. ἐσηγγέλλετο e.  
12. καὶ] om. g. 13. παρεσκευάζοντο Q. 14. χόντες F. 15. σφίσι καὶ  
τὰ O.P. σφίσι κατὰ τὰ L.

up. Arrian, *Expedit. Alexand.* VI. 29,  
16. τῇ θυρίδι δὲ ἀφανίσαι, [of the  
monument of Cyrus,] τὰ μὲν αὐτῆς  
λίθῳ ἐνοικοδομήσαντα, τὰ δὲ πηλῷ ἐμ-  
πλάσαντα. BLOOMFIELD. So also Do-  
bree. The carelessness of the Anec-  
dote collectors under the Roman empire  
is well exemplified by the version which  
Frontinus gives of this story: (*Strate-  
gemat.* III. 2.) “Alcibiades dux Athe-  
niensium, cum civitatem Agrigenti-  
norum egregie munitam obsideret,  
“petito ab iis consilio,” &c.

1. ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν] i. e. ἐς τὴν  
πόλιν ἐσελθόντες ἡγόραζον ἐν αὐτῇ.  
Ἀγοράζειν expresses the flocking to the  
market-place, and standing or walking  
about there to learn what was going  
on, after the fashion of ancient times,  
when the market-place, in the absence  
of newspapers, was the general centre  
of intelligence.

6. πλεύσαντες] Bekker and Göl-  
ler read διαπλεύσαντες, and Poppo refers

to the first clause of ch. 50, διαπλεύσας  
ἐς Μεσσήνην, as favouring the altera-  
tion. But there Thucydides is speak-  
ing of merely crossing the Strait from  
Rhegium to Messina, which is prop-  
erly διαπλεύσαι; whereas in going  
from Catana to Rhegium the fleet would  
keep along under the coast of Sicily for  
the greater part of the distance, and  
would only have to cross the Strait at  
the end of the voyage. The simple  
term πλεύσαντες seems therefore to suit  
the description better than the com-  
pound διαπλεύσαντες; as in fact the  
Athenians first παρέπλευσαν τὴν Σικε-  
λίαν, and only afterwards διέπλευσαν ἐς  
τὸ Ῥήγιον.

13. αὖθις] That is, “they again con-  
“tinued to coast along from Syracuse  
“to Camarina, as they had coasted  
“from Catana to Syracuse.” Παρε-  
κομίζοντο is exactly equivalent to παρέ-  
πλευσαν.

15. τὰ ὄρκια εἶναι, κ. τ. λ.] See II. 7, 2.



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2 ἄπρακτοι δὲ γινόμενοι ἀπέπλεον· καὶ ἀποβάντες κατὰ τί τῆς  
 Συρακοσίας, καὶ ἄρπαγὴν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων  
 ἱππέων βοηθησάντων καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐσκεδασμένους  
 διαφθειράντων, ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς Κατάνην. LIII. καὶ κατα-  
 λαμβάνουσι τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη- 5  
 νῶν ἥκουσαν ἐπὶ τε Ἀλκιβιάδην, ὡς κελεύ-  
 σοντας ἀποπλεῖν ἐς ἀπολογία ὧν ἡ πόλις  
 ἐνεκάλει, καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν  
 τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, μεμνημένων περὶ τῶν μυστη-  
 ρίων ὡς ἀσεβούντων, τῶν δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν 10  
 2 Ἑρμῶν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡ στρατιὰ  
 ἀπέπλευσεν, οὐδὲν ἤσσουν ζήτησιν ἐποιοῦντο  
 τῶν περὶ τὰ μυστήρια καὶ τῶν περὶ τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς δρασθέντων,  
 καὶ οὐ δοκιμάζοντες τοὺς μνηστὰς, ἀλλὰ πάντας ὑπόπτως 15  
 ἀποδεχόμενοι, διὰ πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων πίστιν πάνυ χρηστοὺς 15  
 τῶν πολιτῶν ξυλλαμβάνοντες κατέδουν, χρησιμώτερον ἡγού-  
 μενοι εἶναι βασανίσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ εὑρεῖν, ἢ διὰ μνηστοῦ  
 πονηρίαν τινὰ καὶ χρηστὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι αἰτιαθέντα ἀνέ-

1. τι] om. P. τε L.O. 5. ναῦν] om. O. 6. κελεύσαντας A.B.F.H.g.h.  
 κεύσαντας i. 8. ἐνεκάλει G.K. 10. ὡς] om. f. περὶ Ἑρμῶν h.  
 12. ἦττον E. 13. τῶν—καὶ] om. Q. καὶ τῶν] τῶν om. d. 14. τὰς  
 L.O.d.k. πάντα C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. 15. ὑπο-  
 δεχόμενοι P.g. 17. εὑρεῖν διὰ E.e. 18. αἰτιασθέντα d. ἀνέλεκτον V.g.

14. πάντας—ἀποδεχόμενοι] I agree with Bekker in preferring this reading to πάντα. It seems to me that πάντα ὑπόπτως λαμβάνειν at the end of the chapter cannot mean the same thing as πάντα—ἀποδέχεσθαι. Ἀποδέχεσθαι is not simply to take, but to approve, or, in old English, to allow. It is fitly opposed to δοκιμάζοντες. "Not sifting the character of the informers, but in their suspicious humour listening to [allowing as credible] all who came forward." Compare I. 44, 1. III. 57, 1. and particularly VI. 29, 2. διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι. Porpo says that ὑπόπτως cannot signify δι' ὑποψίαν; in other words, that ὑπόπτως must refer only to the action of the verb joined with it, and not to other things. Yet surely, as every one would understand an English writer who were to say, "suspi-

ciously allowing the evidence of every "informer"—the very word "allowing" shewing that the suspicion was not directed towards them, but towards others—so πάντα ὑπόπτως ἀποδέχεσθαι is equally free from ambiguity, although the adverb is not used with exact propriety. There is a similar incorrectness in the use of δικαίως in IV. 62, 3. τιμωρία οὐκ ἐντυχεῖ δικαίως, where δικαίως means ὡς ἂν βούλοιο τὸ δίκαιον. If any alteration was required, I should prefer πάντα ὑπόπτως ὑποδεχόμενοι, as ὑποδέχεσθαι is a neutral word, signifying no more than λαμβάνειν; and the sense would then be, what it cannot be if we keep ἀποδεχόμενοι, "taking every thing that happened suspiciously." Compare III. 12, 1. παρὰ γνώμην ἀλλήλους ὑπεδεχόμεθα.

ATHENS.

λεγκτον διαφυνγείν. ἐπιστάμενος γὰρ ὁ δῆμος ακοῇ τὴν Πεισιστράτου καὶ τῶν παίδων τυραννίδα χαλεπὴν τελευτῶσαν γενομένην, καὶ προσέτι οὐδ' ὑφ' ἐαυτῶν καὶ Ἀρμοδίου καταλυθεῖσαν ἀλλ' ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἐφοβεῖτο αἰεὶ καὶ πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε.

LIV. Τὸ γὰρ Ἀριστογείτονος καὶ Ἀρμοδίου τόλμημα δι' ἐρωτικὴν ξυντυχίαν ἐπεχειρήθη, ἣν ἐγὼ ἐπὶ πλείον διηγη-  
[Here follows a digression, in which Thucydides takes occasion to correct some popular errors as to the conspiracy of Harmodius and Aristogiton, and as to the age of the sons of Pisistratus. 54—59.] σάμενος ἀποφανῶ οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῶν σφετέρων τυράννων, οὐδὲ περὶ τοῦ γενομένου, ἀκριβὲς οὐδὲν λέγοντας. Πεισιστράτου γὰρ γηραιῷ τελευτήσαντος ἐν τῇ τυραννίδι, οὐχ' Ἱππαρχος, ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ οἴονται, ἀλλὰ Ἱππίας, πρεσβύτατος ὢν, ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. γενομένου δὲ Ἀρμοδίου ὥρα ἡλικίας λαμπροῦ, Ἀριστογείτων, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀστῶν, μέσος πολίτης,

4. καταλυθεῖσαν] om. K. ὑπὸ λακεδαιμονίων A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.f.g.h.  
Poppo. Goell. vulgo et G. ὑπὸ τῶν λακεδαίμων. 8. ἐπιφανῶ i. αὐτοὺς] τοὺς  
L.O.P. 13. ἀλλὰ C.F.H.L.O.V.c.d.e.g.m. ["et haud dubie plures." Poppo.]  
Poppo. vulgo ἀλλ' Ἱππίας.

13. Ἱππίας—ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν] However unimportant may be the question itself, whether Hippias or Hipparchus were the elder brother, yet that it should have been made a question even in modern times is a curious instance of the inability of persons in general to appreciate historical evidence aright. The author of the dialogue "Hipparchus," which used to be ascribed to Plato, calls Hipparchus the eldest son of Pisistratus. Now even if Plato had been the writer of it, still its historical authority would be good for very little, because the philosophers did not think themselves bound to ascertain the truth of the statements introduced into their dialogues, but merely took them as they found them, when they agreed with the general belief. And how little weight is to be given to the popular belief on this subject, may be seen from the famous ode in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton, in which the assassins are said not only to have slain "the tyrant," but "to have given their country "liberty:"

ὅτε τὸν τύραννον κτανέτην  
ἰσονόμους τ' Ἀθήνας  
ἐποίησάτην.

Ælian, who, in his "Various History," VIII. 2, also calls Hipparchus "the "eldest son of Pisistratus," is an authority of no more value than the philosopher and the poet; being one of that class of Anecdote-mongers, whose carelessness I have just noticed in the note on ch. 51, 1. With Thucydides, on the other hand, agree Herodotus, V. 55, 2. "Ἱππαρχον—Ἱππίῳ δὲ τοῦ τυράννου ἀδελφεόν, and Clidemus, or Clitodemus, an old historian of the affairs of Athens, (Pausanias, X. 15, 3. and Clinton, Fasti Hellen. vol. I. Append. p. 236.) who says, καὶ Χάρμου—θυγατέρα ἔλαβεν [ὁ Πεισιστράτος] Ἱππία,—τῷ μετ' αὐτὸν τυραννεύσαντι. (quoted by Athenæus, XIII. 89. p. 609.)

15. μέσος πολίτης] Lucianus de Parasit. p. 262. τί δέ; οὐχὶ καὶ Ἀριστογείτων, δημοτικὸς ὢν καὶ πένης, ὥσπερ Θουκυδίδης φησὶ, παράσιτος ἦν Ἀρμοδίου; Videtur verba Thucydidis ad argumentum, in quo versabatur, adcommodasse.

ATHENS.

3 ἐραστὴς ὦν εἶχεν αὐτόν. πειραθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἀρμόδιος ὑπὸ Ἰπ-  
 πάρχου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου, καὶ οὐ πεισθεὶς, καταγορεύει τῷ  
 Ἀριστογείτονι. ὁ δὲ ἐρωτικῶς περιαλγῆσας, καὶ φοβηθεὶς  
 τὴν Ἰππάρχου δύναμιν μὴ βίᾳ προσαγάγηται αὐτόν, ἐπιβου-  
 λεύει εὐθύς, ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, κατάλυσιν 5  
 4 τῇ τυραννίδι. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὁ Ἰππαρχος, ὥς αὖθις πειράσας  
 οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἔπειθε τὸν Ἀρμόδιον, βίαιον μὲν οὐδὲν ἐβού-  
 λετο δρᾶν, ἐν †τόπῳ† δέ τινι ἀφανεῖ, ὥς οὐ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ,  
 5 παρεσκευάζετο προπηλακιῶν αὐτόν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἄλλην  
 ἀρχὴν ἐπαχθὴς ἦν ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀμεπαφθόνως κατε- 10  
 στήσατο· καὶ ἐπετήδευσαν ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι οὗτοι

1. πειρασθεὶς R.g. 4. προσάγεται Q.k. 6. τῆς τυραννίδος Q. 7. ἐβου-  
 λεύετο E.F. 8. ἐν τόπῳ] τρόπῳ Levesquius. τούτῳ N.R. 8ς] om. pr.  
 manu N. δῆ] om. R.f. 10. ἐς] πρὸς d. ἐπιφθόνως Q. κατεστή-  
 σαιτο E. 11. δῆ] om. G.

Nam Aristoteles, IV. Polit. 11, 4. et 12, 4, 5. μέσους πολίτας medios inter πλου-  
 σίους et πένητας ponit, et, eos esse, dicit,  
 qui neque nimis divites, neque nimis  
 pauperes sunt. Et Plutarchus Solon.  
 princ. ἀνδρὸς οὐσία μὲν, ὥς φασι, καὶ  
 δυνάμει μέσου τῶν πολιτῶν. Fortassis ex  
 hoc genere civium sunt, quos Latini  
*patres familias* dicunt. Livius, I. 45. II.  
 36. Suetonius Aug. cap. 59. Calig. 26.  
 et Domit. 10. et e Livio Valerius Max.  
 VII. 3. 1. DUK.

5. ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως]  
 Ὡς κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ δύναμιν.  
 ἦν γὰρ μέσος πολίτης. SCHOL.

8. ἐν †τόπῳ† δέ τινι ἀφανεῖ] Levêque  
 conjectures that for τόπῳ we should  
 read τρόπῳ, and this conjecture is ap-  
 proved of by Poppo and Göller. The  
 same correction had also occurred to  
 Dobree, who quotes VIII. 66, 2. ἐκ τρό-  
 πον τινὸς ἐπιτηδείον τεθνήκει. Göller also  
 refers to I. 97, 3. ἐν οἷῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη.  
 It certainly does not sound like the  
 Greek of Thucydides, to say ἐν τόπῳ  
 τινὶ ἀφανεῖ, as meaning, "on an occa-  
 sion that should not be observed;"  
 and the facts of the story do not allow  
 us to interpret it literally, "in a place  
 where it should not be observed."  
 Yet χωρίον occurs in Herodotus, as  
 signifying, "a passage in a book," II.  
 117. and although Valckenaer and  
 others suspect the genuineness of the  
 text, yet it seems to me that this sus-

picion has nothing to justify it, except  
 the unusual use of this single word. I  
 have not therefore thought right to  
 alter the text in the present passage,  
 although τρόπῳ seems much more in  
 agreement with the style of Thucydides.

[τρόπῳ is confirmed almost beyond a  
 doubt by a passage quoted by Poppo  
 from Dion Cassius, XLIII. 13. p. 349.  
 Reimar, where speaking of Caesar's  
 conduct towards those whom he wished  
 to get rid of, he says, οὓς οὐ μὲν ἀξιώ-  
 χρεῶ ἐγκλήματι μετελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, ἐν  
 τρόπῳ δὲ τινὶ ἀφανεῖ ὑπεξήρει.]

10. κατεστήσατο] Scil. τὴν ἀρχήν. Im-  
 mediately below we have τύραννοι οὗτοι,  
 without the article. This, according to  
 Poppo, cannot be right, and he has ac-  
 cordingly inserted it. See Middleton  
 on the Gr. Article, p. 141. ed. 1808.  
 But does τύραννοι οὗτοι signify the  
 same thing as οἱ τύραννοι οὗτοι? The  
 latter would mean, "these tyrants,"  
 "being a part of the general notion of  
 "tyrants;" which in common English  
 is simply expressed by the words "these  
 tyrants." But τύραννοι οὗτοι seems  
 rather to be equivalent to οὗτοι δὲ τύ-  
 ραννοι ἐπικαλούμενοι, "these tyrants, as  
 they are called; these individuals,  
 "who bear the name of the tyrants of  
 "Athens." And in this sense I con-  
 ceive that the absence of the article is  
 perfectly defensible.

[Göller in his second edit. interprets



ATHENS.

ἀρετὴν καὶ ξύνεσιν, καὶ Ἀθηναίους εἰκοστὴν μόνον πρᾶσ-  
 σόμενοι τῶν γιγνομένων τὴν τε πόλιν αὐτῶν καλῶς διεκό-  
 σμησαν καὶ τοὺς πολέμους διέφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἱερὰ ἔθουν.  
 τὰ δὲ ἄλλα αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις τοῖς πρὶν κειμένοις νόμοις ἐχρήτο,<sup>6</sup>  
 5 πλὴν καθ' ὅσον αἰεὶ τινα ἐπεμέλοντο σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς  
 ἀρχαῖς εἶναι. καὶ ἄλλοι τε αὐτῶν ἠρξαν τὴν ἐνιαυσίαν Ἀθη-  
 ναίοις ἀρχὴν καὶ Πεισίστρατος ὁ Ἰππίου τοῦ τυραννεύσαντος  
 υἱός, τοῦ πάππου ἔχων τὸννομα, ὃς τῶν δώδεκα θεῶν βωμὸν  
 τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἄρχων ἀνέθηκε, καὶ τὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν  
 10 Πυθίου. καὶ τῷ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ προσοικοδομήσας ὕστερον γ  
 ὁ δῆμος Ἀθηναίων μεῖζον μῆκος, τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦπί-  
 γραμμα. τοῦ δὲ ἐν Πυθίου ἔτι καὶ νῦν δηλόν ἐστιν, ἀμυδροῖς  
 γράμμασι, λέγον τάδε.

μνημα τόδ' ἦς ἀρχῆς Πεισίστρατος Ἰππίου υἱός

15 ὁθῆκεν Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθίου ἐν τεμένει.

2. τε] δὲ L. 4. αὕτη A.F.H.g. 6. ἐνιαυσίαν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekker. vulgo ἐνιαύσιον. 8. ὅς] Delendum censeo. BEKKER.  
 θεῶν] ἐθνῶν k. 9. τὸν] τῶν L. ἄρχων] om. K. ἐκ πυθίου K. 10. τῷ]  
 τὸν P.h. ἐν] om. g. 12. τοῦ δὲ C.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppo. ["et  
 fortasse plures." Poppo.] vulgo et Bekk. τοῦ δ' ἐν. ἐκ K. 13. λέγων R.

the words as meaning ἐπετήδευσαν—  
 καίπερ τύραννοι ὄντες οὗτοι. "These  
 "men for tyrants, i.e. considered as  
 "tyrants, paid very great attention to  
 "virtue." ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι  
 "in the greatest degree for tyrants,"  
 or, "considered as tyrants."]

1. εἰκοστὴν—τῶν γιγνομένων] That  
 is, only half as much as had been levied  
 by Pisistratus himself, and was usually  
 paid to kings, who, as sovereigns of  
 the soil, claimed the tithe of the pro-  
 duce for themselves. That this sove-  
 reignty was not coeval with the exist-  
 ence of the nation, but arose out of  
 times of distress or misgovernment,  
 which compelled the free proprietors to  
 sell their estates to the crown, is ren-  
 dered probable, in the absence of direct  
 general testimony, by what we know  
 to have happened in particular cases;  
 in Egypt, for instance, (Genesis xlvii.  
 19, &c.) and again in the ninth and  
 tenth centuries of the Christian æra,  
 when the small allodial proprietors fre-  
 quently made over their lands to some

powerful baron, to be held of him in  
 future as a fief, for the sake of obtain-  
 ing his protection. Compare Böckh,  
 Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. I. 351. (Eng.  
 Translat. II. 42.)

4. αὕτῃ ἡ πόλις] Ipsa per se, nihil a  
 tyrannis impeditenti experta. HAACK.

9. Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν Πυθίου] Πύθιον  
 templum Apollinis apud Athenienses  
 memorat Thucydides, II. 15, 5. De eo  
 plura legi possunt in Meursii Pisistr.  
 cap. 9. 17. et Athen. Attic. II. 12. Portus  
 quidem pro Πυθίου conjicit Πυθίφ, sed  
 addit etiam retineri posse Πυθίου, nempe  
 τεμένει, ut infra in Epigrammate; vel,  
 ἱερῷ. Hoc præferendum est coniec-  
 turæ. Philostratus I. de Vitis Sophistar.  
 9. apud Meursium, ἐν τῷ τοῦ Πυθίου  
 ἱερῷ. DUKER.

11. τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦπίγραμμα]  
 I have followed Haack and Poppo in  
 joining τοῦ βωμοῦ with τοῦπίγραμμα  
 rather than with μῆκος: "Nam quid  
 "est," says Haack, "τῷ βωμῷ προσοικο-  
 "δομεῖν μεῖζον μῆκος τοῦ βωμοῦ?"

ATHENS.

LV. Ὅτι δὲ πρεσβύτατος ὢν Ἰππίας ἤρξεν, εἰδὼς μὲν καὶ ἀκοῇ ἀκριβέστερον ἄλλων ἰσχυρίζομαι, γνοίῃ δ' ἂν τις καὶ αὐτῷ τούτῳ· παῖδες γὰρ αὐτῷ μόνῳ φαίνονται τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν γενόμενοι, ὥς ὃ τε βωμὸς σημαίνει καὶ ἡ στήλη περὶ τῆς τῶν τυράννων ἀδικίας, ἣ ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀκροπόλει σταθεῖσα, ἐν ἣ Ἑσσεαλοῦ μὲν οὐδ' Ἰππάρχου οὐδεὶς παῖς γέγραπται, Ἰππίου δὲ πέντε, οἱ αὐτῷ ἐκ Μυρρίνης τῆς Καλλίου τοῦ Ὑπερεχίδου θυγατρὸς ἐγένοντο· εἰκὸς γὰρ ἦν τὸν πρεσβύτατον πρῶτον γῆμαι. καὶ ἐν τῇ †πρώτῃ† στήλῃ πρῶτος γέγραπται μετὰ τὸν πατέρα, οὐδὲ τοῦτο<sup>10</sup> ἀπειοικότως, διὰ τὸ πρεσβεύειν τε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τυραννεῦσαι. οὐ μὲν οὐδ' ἂν κατασχέιν μοι δοκεῖ ποτὲ Ἰππίας τὸ παραχρῆμα ῥαδίως τὴν τυραννίδα, εἰ Ἰππαρχος μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ὢν ἀπέθανεν, αὐτὸς δὲ αὐθημερὸν καθίστατο· ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες τοῖς μὲν πολίταις φοβερὸν, ἐς δὲ τοὺς<sup>15</sup>

2. ante γνοίῃ duas litteras deletas G. 3. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Porpo. 4. γινόμενοι d. 5. περὶ] An ἡ περὶ? Bekk. 2. τῆς δὲ Q. 6. ἐν τῇ θεσσ. C. 6. ἰππάρχου καὶ οὐδεὶς L.O. 7. αὐτοὶ E. μυρρίνης g. 8. ὑπερεχίδου A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.f.g.h.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ὑπερεχίου Q. vulgo ὑπεροχίδου. 9. πρῶτον] om. N.V. πρώτῃ] αὐτῇ γρ. h. 12. δοκῇ E.F.H.N.Q.V. c.f.g. 14. ἀλλὰ διὰ C.e.

3. τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν] Quatuor Pisistratidas fuisse, dicit Scholiastes Aristoph. ad Vesp. v. 500. et Lysistr. 619. Ex his unus erat nothus, Hegesistratus. Meursius in Pisistr. c. 10. DUKER.

7. ἐκ Μυρρίνης] Vide Meursii Pisistratum, cap. 16. DUKER.

9. ἐν τῇ †πρώτῃ† στήλῃ] Πρώτῃ quid sibi velit nemo videt, quum una tantum columna affuerit. Valla, in ipso titulari lapide. Αὐτῇ verum videri jam in Ephemm. Lips. a. 1820. p. 401. declaravimus. Porpo.

[ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ. Is it possible that this can mean "on the first face or "front of the monument," supposing it to have been like a square pedestal, with the inscription continued in all the four sides.]

14. ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον] Ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου τοῖς μὲν πολίταις

σύνηθες ἐμπεποιηκέναι τοῦ φοβεῖσθαι αὐτὸν, τοῖς δορυφόροις δὲ τοῦ φυλάττειν ἐπιμελῶς, ἐκ πολλοῦ τοῦ περιόντος ἀσφαλῶς ἐκράτει. SCHOL.

διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες, κ. τ. λ.] "Owing to his habitually making the "people afraid of him, and keeping his "guards effective." Ξύνηθες refers equally to φοβερὸν and to ἀκριβές; and the latter word signifies taking all possible pains to keep his guards in an efficient state, by picking his men carefully, and conciliating them by regular pay and good treatment. Πολλῷ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς signifies, "with superabundant security." Compare V. 7, 3. and Livy, II. 27. "Adeo supererant animi ad sustinendam invidiam." After κατεκράτησε I should supply τῆς ἀρχῆς, "mastered the government;" i. e. kept fast hold on it.

ATHENS.

ἐπικούρους ἀκρίβεις, πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε, καὶ οὐχ ὡς ἀδελφὸς νεώτερος ὢν ἠπόρησεν, ἐν ᾧ οὐ πρότερον ξυνεχῶς ὠμιλήκει τῇ ἀρχῇ. Ἰππάρχῳ δὲ 4 ξυνέβη τοῦ πάθους τῇ δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν 5 τῆς τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσλαβεῖν.

LVI. Τὸν δ' οὖν Ἀρμόδιον ἀπαρνηθέντα τὴν πείρασιν, ὥσπερ διενоеῖτο, προὔπηλάκισεν· ἀδελφὴν γὰρ αὐτοῦ, κόρην, ἐπαγγείλαντες ἦκειν κανοῦν οἴσουσαν ἐν πομπῇ τινὶ, ἀπήλα-

1. τῷ πολλῶ K. 2. νέος K. 3. ἠπόρησεν H. 3. ὠμίλησε g.  
4. δυσταχίαι E. ὀνομασθέντι G.P.Q.d.e.f.i.k.m. 5. ἐς] πρὸς d. 6. οὖν]  
αὐ L.O.P.Q. πειρασίαν E. 8. ἀπαγγείλαντες B.h. ἐπαγγείλαντος f.k.

2. ἐν ᾧ οὐ—τῇ ἀρχῇ] Valla ita vertit, ac si negationem post ἐν ᾧ non invenisset. Porro. There is a difficulty in the negative οὐ, which may seem hardly to belong to a case purely hypothetical, and expressed besides in a subordinate clause of the sentence. But possibly Thucydides avoided writing ἐν ᾧ μὴ πρότερον, κ. τ. λ. lest his meaning should have been supposed to be, "Unless he had been before familiar with the exercise of supreme power:" whereas what he does mean is, "He was not at a loss, as a younger brother must have been, because he had not previously become familiar with power." In fact, the whole sentence, from ὡς ἀδελφὸς down to τῇ ἀρχῇ, must be taken as one single proposition, which the negative at the beginning denies altogether. And then the use of οὐ in the words ἐν ᾧ οὐ πρότερον is right, because the meaning is, not, "that a younger brother would be perplexed what to do, supposing he had not been in power before;" but, "because he had not been in power before." Göller, I think, cannot be right in saying, "ἐν ᾧ est dum ut semper apud Thucyd., nisi quod ἐν ᾧ μὴ in loco suspecto est dictum pro εἰ μὴ," III. 84, 2. It seems to me that ἐν ᾧ signifies simply, "in which case," or "in which thing," the meaning being qualified by the words which accompany it. Thus in this passage, and again in VIII. 89, 3. ἐν ᾧ περ—ὀλιγαρχία

—ἀπόλλυται, the assertion is simply positive, "in which case he had not been familiar;" "in which thing lies the ruin of an oligarchy." But in VIII. 86, 4. the imperfect tense following ἐν ᾧ gives a conditional sense to the passage; ἐν ᾧ σαφέστατα Ἰωνίαν εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι: "In which case the enemy was going immediately to get possession of Ionia," i. e. "would have got possession of it." And again in VII. 29, 4. τὸ γένος ἐν ᾧ ἂν θαρσύνῃ φονικώτατον ἐστίν: "The race, in whatever case it is in spirits, is most bloody," i. e. "wherever it is in spirits."

8. κανοῦν οἴσουσαν] Φιλόχορος [an Athenian historian, who flourished about 306 B.C. See Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, B.C. 306. Olymp. 118. 3.] ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀτθίδος φησὶν ὡς Ἐριχθονίου βασιλεύοντος πρῶτον κατέστησαν αἱ ἐν ἀξιώματι παρθένου φέρειν τὰ κανᾶ τῇ θεῷ, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπέκειτο τὰ πρὸς θυσίαν, τοῖς τε Παναθηναίοις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις πομπαῖς. Harpocration, in κανηφόροι, Αὐται δὲ [αἱ κανηφόροι] τῶν ἀστών καὶ τῶν εὐγενῶν ἦσαν. Photius, in κανηφόροι. According to Herodotus, the assassins of Hipparchus were of Phœnician extraction, and their ancestors having migrated from Bœotia to Athens, and being received there as citizens, were yet excluded from several privileges enjoyed by the pure Athenians. Now if the κανηφόροι were selected, according to Photius, ἐξ εὐγενῶν,



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σαν, λέγοντες οὐδὲ ἐπαγγεῖλαι τὴν ἀρχὴν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξίαν  
 2 εἶναι. χαλεπῶς δὲ ἐνεγκόντος τοῦ Ἀρμοδίου, πολλῶ δὴ  
 μᾶλλον δι' ἐκείνον καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων παρωξύνετο· καὶ  
 αὐτοῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς ξυνεπιθησομένους τῷ ἔργῳ  
 ἐπέπρακτο, περιέμενον δὲ Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα, ἐν ᾗ μόνον 5  
 ἡμέρα οὐχ ὑποπτον ἐγίγνετο ἐν ὅπλοις τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς τὴν  
 πομπὴν πέμψαντας ἀθρόους γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔδει ἄρξαι μὲν  
 αὐτοὺς, ξυνεπαμύνειν δὲ εὐθὺς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς δορυφόρους  
 3 ἐκείνους. ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομομοκότες, ἀσφαλείας  
 ἔνεκα· ἥλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς μὴ προειδότες, εἰ καὶ ὅποσοι οὖν 10  
 τολμήσειαν, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα, ἔχοντάς γε ὅπλα, ἐθελήσειν  
 σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνελευθεροῦν. LVII. Καὶ ὡς ἐπῆλθεν ἡ  
 ἑορτὴ, Ἰππίας μὲν ἔξω ἐν τῷ Κεραμεικῷ καλουμένῳ μετὰ

3. καὶ ὁ ἀριστογείτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.h.i.k Haack. Poppo. Goell. δι' ἐκείνον post ἀριστογ. transponunt Q.R. vulgo καὶ ἀριστογείτων. 4. τῶν ἔργων K. 6. ἐγένετο G.V. 7. πέμψοντας corr. F.L.O.Q.c. 9. δὲ πολλοὶ ξυνομομοκότες G.L.O.P.k.m. articulum om. et Q.R. ξυνομοκότες H. ξυνομο-  
 κότες K. 10. ἔνεκα H.K. Haack. Poppo. Goell. οὐνεκα Bekk. εἰ] om. B.h. καὶ] om. d.i. ὅποσοι οὖν A.B.N.O.V.b.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. ὁπόσοι οὖν F.H.K.h. Haack. ὁπόσοι οὐ E. ὁπόσοι ἂν L. ὁποσοῦν P. ὁπωσοῦν C.d.i.k. vulgo ὁπωστιοῦν. 11. γέ δὴ ὅπλα h.

the sister of Harmodius, being in some respects ἀτιμος, could not properly be eligible to that office; and this may be the meaning of the objection made by the tyrants, μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι: her foreign blood disqualified her from ministering in the worship of the gods of Athens.

6. ἐν ὅπλοις] Etiam apud alias gentes morem fuisse, ut solennibus quibusdam sacris pompæ ab armatis ducerentur, ostendit e Dionysio Halic. VII. 72. et Polybio, IV. 35. Luisinus, II. Parerg. I. Duk.

9. ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα] Θουκυδίδης αἰεὶ, ἔνεκα. Thom. Magist. And in this matter, to use Bekker's words in the preface to his smaller edition, although in the present instance he has not complied with them himself, "grammaticis "sine controversia obtemperandum "esse duxi." Οὐνεκα occurs nowhere else in Thucydides, and even here two of the MSS. read ἔνεκα. Besides οὐνεκα

has a different meaning, and one which does not suit the present passage, although in the instances quoted by Wasse it has been carelessly used for ἔνεκα, unless the text, as here in Thucydides, should be corrupt.

οὐνεκα] Gr. ἔνεκα, quomodo semper Thucydides, inquit T. Magister, pro οὐ ἔνεκα: sed hæc ejus interpretatio huic loco disconvenit. Apud Homerum, sed in capite sententiæ, valet quoniam. Aristoph. Plut. v. 991. ἀλλὰ φιλίας οὐνεκα. et sic Bar. 1461. Lysias, τῆς ἀδελφῆς οὐνεκα. Et pro quia Sophocles Ajace. Noster vix alibi. WASS. Itaque non in universum verum est, quod scribit Ammonius: οὐνεκα μὲν σημαίνει τὸ ὅτι, ἔνεκα δὲ χάριν. Duk.

10. εἰ καὶ ὅποσοι οὖν τολμήσειαν] "If "any number, however small, should "venture on any attempt." Ὅποσοι οὖν refers to what was said just above, ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομομοκότες.

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τῶν δορυφόρων διεκόσμει, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐχρῆν τῆς πομπῆς προ-  
 ἶναι· ὁ δὲ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων, ἔχοντες ἤδη τὰ  
 ἐγχειρίδια, ἐς τὸ ἔργον προήεσαν. καὶ ὡς εἰδόν τινα τῶν<sup>2</sup>  
 ξυνωμοτῶν σφίσι διαλεγόμενον οἰκείως τῷ Ἰππία (ἦν δὲ  
 5 πᾶσιν εὐπρόσოდος ὁ Ἰππίας), ἔδεισαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν μεμη-  
 νῦσθαί τε καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη ξυλληφθήσεσθαι. τὸν λυπή-<sup>3</sup>  
 σαντα οὖν σφᾶς, καὶ δι' ὄνπερ πάντα ἐκινδύνεον, ἐβούλοντο  
 πρότερον, εἰ δύναιντο, προτιμωρήσεσθαι, καὶ ὥσπερ εἶχον,  
 ὥρμησαν εἰσω τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ περιέτυχον τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ  
 10 †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπερισκέπτως  
 προσπεσόντες καὶ ὡς ἂν μάλιστα δι' ὀργῆς, ὁ μὲν ἐρωτικῆς,  
 ὁ δὲ ὑβρισμένος, ἔτυπτον, καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ<sup>4</sup>  
 μὲν τοὺς δορυφόρους τὸ αὐτίκα διαφεύγει ὁ Ἀριστογείτων,  
 ξυνδραμόντος τοῦ ὄχλου, καὶ ὕστερον ληφθεὶς οὐ ῥαδίως

2. καὶ ἀριστογείτων B.R.h. 3. ὡς] om. d.i. 4. σφίσι] om. d. οἰκείως]  
 om. Q. 6. τι καὶ Q. οὖν λυπήσαντα h. 7. ὄνπερ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.  
 R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐπερ. 8. προτιμωρή-  
 σεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πρότερον τιμωρή-  
 σεσθαι K. ceteri προτιμωρήσασθαι. 10. περὶ h. κατὰ Q. καὶ N.V.g. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittitur. 14. ὕστερον δὲ G.

8. προτιμωρήσασθαι] In Gr. πρότε-  
 ρον τιμωρ. est apertum vitium librarii:  
 nam sufficebat, semel poni πρότερον.  
 πρότερον προτιμωρήσασθαι eodem pleo-  
 nasmo dicit, quo I. 3, 1. πρὸ γὰρ τῶν  
 Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον κοινῇ  
 ἐργασαμένη ἢ Ἑλλάς. Et V. 84, 3. πρὶν  
 ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς λόγους πρῶτον ποιησο-  
 μένους ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις. Sophocles  
 Ajax. v. 108. πρὶν ἂν—μάστιγι πρῶτον  
 νῶτα φοινιχθεὶς θάνη. Sic Virg. IV.  
 AEn. 24. prius ante quam. Duk.

10. †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον] This is  
 suspicious, παρὰ not often occurring  
 with an accusative case, in the simple  
 sense of “at” or “near,” unless the  
 idea of juxta-position, being *by the side*  
 of a thing, is intended to be insisted  
 on. Παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἦν πυραμῖς  
 (Xenoph. Anab. III. 4, 9.) is, I ima-  
 gine, “close by the side of the city  
 “stood a pyramid.” In Xenoph. Anab.  
 I. 4, 3. where the common reading was  
 παρὰ τὴν σκηνήν, Schneider and Schäfer  
 rightly, as I think, read κατὰ τὴν σκη-  
 νήν. The passage quoted by Thom.  
 Magister from Thucyd. IV. 11, 1. ἐτά-

ξαντο παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν, has clearly  
 a different meaning, and signifies, not  
 simply “by the sea-side,” but, “along  
 “the edge of the sea.” Perhaps we  
 should read here, as in I. 20, 3. περὶ τὸ  
 Λεωκόριον; the two prepositions being  
 frequently confused in the MSS.

Λεωκόριον] Leocorium (ut dicit Æli-  
 anus Var. Hist. lib. XII. c. 28.) Athe-  
 nis erat templum filiarum Leo, (sc.)  
 Praxithææ, Theopæ, Eubulæ. Has pro  
 salute civitatis Minervæ occisas esse  
 fama est, quum Leos pater eas tradi-  
 dissest propter oraculum Delphicum,  
 quod monebat, aliter non posse servari  
 urbem, nisi illæ mactarentur. Vide  
 Suidam, Ciceronem, lib. III. de Nat.  
 Deor. Meursii Panath. p. 30. et Cera-  
 micum Gem. c. 17. HUDS.

14. οὐ ῥαδίως [διετέθη] ἦτοι χαλεπῶς  
 διετέθη, ἢ οὐ ῥαδίως οὐδὲ εὐκόλως ἀνη-  
 ρέθη. ἤγουν οὐ διάθεσιν τιμωρῶν ἐλάμ-  
 βανεν ῥαδίαν ἐνεγκεῖν. SCHOL. Accord-  
 ing to the grammarians, “was roughly  
 “dealt with.” οὐ ῥαδίως, κακῶς; Θουκυ-  
 δίδης. Hesychius. Photius.

διετέθη· Ἀρμόδιος δὲ αὐτοῦ παραχρῆμα ἀπόλλυται. LVIII. ἀγγελθέντος δὲ Ἰππία ἐς τὸν Κεραμεικὸν, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ γενόμενον ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοὺς πομπέας τοὺς ὀπλίτας, πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι αὐτοὺς ἄποθεν ὄντας, εὐθὺς ἐχώρησε, καὶ ἀδήλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος πρὸς τὴν ξυμφορὰν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς, 5 2 δείξας τι χωρίον, ἀπελθεῖν ἐς αὐτὸ ἄνευ τῶν ὄπλων. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν, οἰόμενοι τι ἐρεῖν αὐτόν· ὁ δὲ τοῖς ἐπικουροῖς φράσας τὰ ὄπλα ὑπολαβεῖν, ἐξελέγετο εὐθὺς οὓς ἐπητιᾶτο καὶ εἴ τις εὐρέθῃ ἐγχειρίδιον ἔχων· μετὰ γὰρ ἀσπίδος καὶ δόρατος εἰώθεσαν τὰς πομπὰς ποιεῖν. 10

LIX. Τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ δι' ἐρωτικὴν λύπην ἣ τε ἀρχὴ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ ἡ ἀλόγιστος τόλμα ἐκ τοῦ παραχρῆμα 2 περιδεοῦς, Ἀρμοδίῳ καὶ Ἀριστογείτονι ἐγένετο. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις χαλεπωτέρα μετὰ τοῦτο ἢ τυραννὶς κατέστη, καὶ ὁ Ἰππίας διὰ φόβου ἤδη μᾶλλον ὢν τῶν τε πολιτῶν πολλοὺς 15 ἔκτεινε, καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔξω ἅμα διεσκοπεῖτο, εἴ ποθεν ἀσφά- 3 λειάν τινα ὀρώῃ μεταβολῆς γενομένης ὑπάρχουσάν οἱ. Ἰππόκλου γοῦν τοῦ Λαμψακηνοῦ τυράννου Αἰαντίδῃ τῷ παιδὶ θυγατέρα ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀρχεδίκην, Ἀθηναῖος ὢν Λαμψακηνῷ, ἔδωκεν, αἰσθανόμενος αὐτοὺς μέγα παρὰ βασιλεῖ 20 Δαρείῳ δύνασθαι. καὶ αὐτῆς σῆμα ἐν Λαμψάκῳ ἐστίν, ἐπίγραμμα ἔχον τόδε·

ἄνδρὸς ἀριστεύσαντος ἐν Ἑλλάδι τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ

Ἰππίου Ἀρχεδίκην ἥδε κέκευθε κόνης·

2. τὸ L.O. 3. αἰσθεσθαι A.E.F. 6. τι] τὸ d.i. 7. τι] τε L. εὐρεῖν C.i.k.  
8. ἀπολαβεῖν L.O.P.i.k. φέρειν Q.R.f. 9. εὐρεθείη L. 10. εἰώθεσαν  
A.B.F.G.H.K.N.P.R.V.g.h.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἰώθησαν.  
πομπὰς A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri προπομπὰς. πέμπειν  
γρ. h. 13. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. V. 15. ᾗδῃ] om. L.O.P.d.i.k. 17. τινα] om. g.  
ὀρώι F. γινομένης e. ὑπόκλου f. 18. αἰαντίδι C.K.P.V.b.f.k. 20. αἰ-  
σθόμενος O. αὐτὸς F. 21. λαψάκῳ F.H. 22. τάδε i. 24. ἀρχεδίκης  
A.F. κέυθει K.

4. ἀδήλως—ξυμφορὰν] “Without  
“betraying any thing in his counte-  
“nance, having composed it upon the  
“news of his loss.” Αὐτὴν, scil. τὴν  
ὄψιν, is to be supplied after πλασάμενος.  
Ἀδήλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος resembles

III. 59, 1, φείσασθαι οἴκῳ σώφρονι λα-  
βόντας, where see the note. For the  
device practised on this occasion by  
Hippias, compare the notes on II. 2, 5,  
and IV. 74, 2.

23. ἄνδρὸς] Epig. Simonidis. Hephæst.



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ἢ πατρός τε καὶ ἀνδρὸς ἀδελφῶν τ' οὔσα τυράννων  
παίδων τ', οὐκ ἤρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην.

τυραννεύσας δὲ ἔτη τρία Ἰππίας ἔτι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πανθεῖς 4  
ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν τῶν

5 Olymp. 67. 3. φευγόντων, ἐχώρει ὑπόσπονδος ἔς τε Σίγειον  
A.C. 510. καὶ παρ' Αἰαντίδην ἐς Λάμψακον, ἐκείθεν δὲ

ὡς βασιλέα Δαρεῖον, ὅθεν καὶ ὀρμώμενος ἐς Μαραθῶνα  
ὑστερον ἔτει εἰκοστῷ, ἥδη γέρων ὢν, μετὰ Μήδων ἐστρά-  
τευσεν.

10 LX. Ὡν ἐνθυμούμενος ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ  
μιμνησκόμενος ὅσα ἀκοῇ περὶ αὐτῶν ἠπίστατο, χαλεπὸς ἦν

A.C. 415.

Olymp. 91. 2.

Information given  
about the plot of the  
Mercuries. Those im-  
prisoned on suspicion  
are released, and the  
persons implicated in  
the information are  
arrested.

τότε καὶ ὑπόπτῃς ἐς τοὺς περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν  
τὴν αἰτίαν λαβόντας, καὶ πάντα αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει

ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ὀλιγαρχικῇ καὶ τυραννικῇ πε-  
πραῆσθαι. καὶ ὡς, αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὀργι- 2

ζομένων, πολλοί τε καὶ ἀξιόλογοι ἄνθρωποι  
ἥδη ἐν τῷ δεσμοτηρίῳ ἦσαν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ

ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπεδίδουσαν μᾶλλον ἐς τὸ ἀγριώ-

1. καὶ] om. G.R.

τ'] om. i.

2. νοῦνεασα σταθάλῃν E.

4. πανθεῖς

A.B.L.O.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πανσθεῖς.

4. ἀλδ' B; nec in

F. pluribus litteris locus. ἀλδῶν h. qui supra. γρ. ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν. ἀλκμειωνιδῶν C.

5. ὑπεχώρει h.

7. καὶ] om. R.

8. μετὰ μῆδον P. om. k.

10. δῆμος]

μῆδος P.

11. αὐτὸν g.

ἠπίστατο e.

12. ὑποπτος B.K.h. sed margo B.

σημ. ὑπόπτῃς.

14. καὶ τυραννικῇ] om. Q. καὶ τυραννίδι correctus h.

15. αὐτὸν

G.m.

17. ἐν παύλῃ] ἀνάπαντα Toupius (I. p. 257.) post Reiskium.

et hic legit ἀτασθαλίαν. WASS. Vide  
Casauboni Epistolam CCCCLXVII.  
Edit. Roterod. DUKER.

4. ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνι-  
δῶν. See the story in Herodotus, V.  
55, &c.

5. ἐς Σίγειον] Sigæum had been  
taken from the Mitylenæans by Pisis-  
tratus, and given by him to his natural  
son Hegesistratus; and it was still in his  
possession, although the Mitylenæans  
had long tried to recover it. See Hero-  
dot. V. 94, 95.

12. ὑπόπτῃς] Imitatur Ælianus Var.  
Hist. 4, 18. ὑπόπτῃς ὢν εἰς πάντας ὁ  
Διονύσιος. De iis, quæ Scholiastes hic

adnotat, adi Interpretes Pollucis, I. 197.  
DUKER.

17. οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο] The word  
παῦλα is condemned by the gram-  
marian Thomas Magister: τὸ δὲ παῦλα,  
ἀδόκιμον. But the commentators on  
his work quote instances of its occur-  
rence in Sophocles, Xenophon, Plato,  
and Theophrastus. And for the con-  
struction ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, Poppo re-  
fers to a similar expression in III. 33, 4.  
ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο.

18. ἐπεδίδουσαν—ἐς τὸ ἀγριώτερον]  
Compare Herodotus, II. 13, 4. ἦν οὕτω  
ἡ χώρα—ἐπεδίδου ἐς ὕψος.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

τερόν τε καὶ πλείους ἔτι ξυλλαμβάνειν, ἐνταῦθα ἀναπέιθεται  
 εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων, ὅσπερ ἐδόκει αἰτιώτατος εἶναι, ὑπὸ τῶν  
 ξυνδεσμωτῶν τινὸς, εἴτε ἄρα καὶ τὰ ὄντα μνηῦσαι εἴτε καὶ  
 οὐ· ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα γὰρ εἰκάζεται, τὸ δὲ σαφές οὐδεὶς οὔτε  
 τότε οὔτε ὕστερον ἔχει εἰπεῖν περὶ τῶν δρασάντων τὸ ἔργον. 5  
 3 λέγων δὲ ἔπεισεν αὐτὸν, ὡς χρή, εἰ † μὴ καὶ † δέδρακεν, αὐτὸν  
 τε ἄδειαν ποιησάμενον σῶσαι καὶ τὴν πόλιν τῆς παρούσης  
 ὑποψίας παῦσαι· βεβαιότεραν γὰρ αὐτῷ σωτηρίαν εἶναι  
 4 ὁμολογήσαντι μετ' ἀδείας, ἢ ἀρνηθέντι διὰ δίκης ἐλθεῖν. καὶ  
 ὁ μὲν αὐτός τε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ κατ' ἄλλων μνηύει τὸ τῶν 10  
 Ἑρμῶν· ὁ δὲ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἄσμενος λαβὼν, ὡς  
 ᾤετο, τὸ σαφές, καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι πρότερον, εἰ τοὺς  
 ἐπιβουλεύοντας σφῶν τῷ πλήθει μὴ εἴσονται, τὸν μὲν μνηυ-  
 τὴν εὐθὺς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὅσων μὴ κατηγορή-  
 κει, ἔλυσαν, τοὺς δὲ κατατιωθέντας, κρίσεις ποιήσαντες, τοὺς 15  
 μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, ὅσοι ξυνελήφθησαν, τῶν δὲ διαφυγόντων  
 θάνατον καταγνόντες ἐπανείπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι.

2. ὥσπερ A.B.L. ὅπερ G.m. 3. εἴτε οὐ P. 4. δικάζεται E. οὐδεὶς L.O.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri οὐθείς. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 181. 6. εἰ  
 καὶ μὴ δέδρακεν αὐτὸν δὲ d. αὐτὸν F.H.K.L.N.O.m. 8. παῦσαι] σῶσαι γρ. h.  
 βεβαιότεραν m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βεβαιωτέραν. γάρ] om. O. 9. μετὰ  
 ἀδείας V. ἀρθέντι O. διὰ] μετὰ g. δίκης] θήκης k.m. "θήκης, opinor, G."  
 BEKK. 10. ἐαυτὸν A.B.C.E.F.P. κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων Q. 12. ᾤετο σαφές δεινὸν  
 καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι e. ποιησάμενοι L. 13. οἴσονται g. 14. προκατηγορήκει L.  
 15. κατατιωθέντας A.E.F.H.c.g.h. 16. ὅσοι] om. k.

2. εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων] Andocides Orator. Plutarchus Alcib. qui ei Timæum quemdam, singularis calliditatis et audaciae hominem, hujus consilii auctorem fuisse, et decreto publico iis, qui se ipsi indicassent, impunitatem promissam, scribit. Duk. Vid. de tota hac historia Andocidis de Mysteriis orationem.

6. εἰ † μὴ καὶ † δέδρακεν] I agree with Poppo in thinking that this order of the words cannot be the right one. It would mean, not what the sense of the passage requires, "even if he had "not done it," but, "unless he had "done it," the conjunction καὶ being expressed in English by a stress laid on the auxiliary verb. See note on IV.

92, 2. I have no doubt therefore that the true reading is εἰ καὶ μὴ δέδρακεν.

17. ἐπανείπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι] Ad hunc locum fortassis respexit Pollux, II. 118. ἐπανεῖπὼν ἀργύριον, οἷον ἐπικηρύξας. Videtur pro eodem habuisse ἐπανεῖπεν et ἐπικηρύττειν ἀργύριον τινί. Sed est inter hæc discrimen. Nam in illo dativus refertur ad eum, cui præmium promittitur, in hoc ad eum, in cuius caput pecunia statuitur; nam usitatius est de hac re ἐπικηρύξαι. Vide Ammonium in ἐπικηρύξαι, et Valesium ad notas Maussaci in Harpocratonem, v. ἐπικηρυχέειν. Pollux, IV. 93. ἐπικηρύττειν χρήματα τινί. DUKER.

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κὰν τούτῳ οἱ μὲν παθόντες ἄδηλον ἦν εἰ ἀδίκως ἐτετιμώρητο, 5  
ἢ μέντοι ἄλλη πόλις ἐν τῷ παρόντι περιφανῶς ὠφέλητο.

LXI. περὶ δὲ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἐναγόντων τῶν ἐχθρῶν  
οἷπερ καὶ πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπέθεντο, χαλεπῶς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι

5 The alarm and excitement still continue at Athens. Extreme dread of aristocratical plots, and strong prejudice against Alcibiades. He escapes from the officers on his way home, and takes 10 refuge in Peloponnesus.  
ἐλάμβανον· καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὸ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ῥόντο σαφὲς ἔχειν, πολὺ δὴ μᾶλλον καὶ τὰ μυστικά, ὧν ἐπαίτιος ἦν, μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυνωμοσίας ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐδόκει 2  
πραχθῆναι. καὶ γάρ τις καὶ στρατιὰ Λακεδαι- 2  
μονίων οὐ πολλὴ ἔτυχε κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ-  
τον, ἐν ᾧ περὶ ταῦτα ἐθορυβοῦντο, μέχρι ἰσθμοῦ  
παρελθοῦσα, πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες. ἐδόκει οὖν  
ἐκείνου πράξαντος, καὶ οὐ Βοιωτῶν ἕνεκα, ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος  
ἦκειν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἔφθασαν δὴ αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὸ μήνυμα ξυλλα-  
15 βόντες τοὺς ἄνδρας, προδοθῆναι ἂν ἡ πόλις. καὶ τινα μίαν  
νύκτα καὶ κατέδαρθον ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει ἐν ὅπλοις. οἷ 3  
τε ξένοι τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου οἱ ἐν Ἀργεὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον  
ὑπωπτεύθησαν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους τῶν

1. κὰν] καὶ e. παθούντες K. πείθοντες e. ἐνδίκως L.O.P. 2. περι-  
φανῶς ἐν τῷ παρόντι e. 4. ἐπετίθεντο γρ. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι χαλεπῶς N.V.  
6. σαφῶς G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 9. παραχθῆναι g. τις στρατιὰ E. 10. πολὺ  
G.k.m. 12. πρὸς] ὡς g. πρὸς τοὺς h. βιωτοὺς F. πράσσοντας A.E.F.h.  
13. πράξαντος G.m. ἐκείνου] om. h. 14. ἔφασαν B.h. 16. καὶ] om. R.d.e.  
τῇ πόλει G. 17. οἷ] om. R. 18. καὶ ὁμήρους O. καὶ δὴ ὁμήρους Q.

7. μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυν-  
ωμοσίας] "With the same meaning  
"and connected with the plot against  
"the commons' government;" namely,  
the plot which they so firmly believed  
to have a real existence, and to which  
they attributed the mutilation of the  
Mercuries. ἐδόκει—ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—δή-  
μου καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι. VI. 27, 3.

12. πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες]  
Valla πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς vertit, cum Bœotis.  
Recte accepit de clandestino aliquo con-  
silio et conatu cum Bœotis adversus  
Athenienses, quibus utrique inimici,  
ipsi autem inter se socii et amici erant,  
ut e lib. V. constat. Sic, πρὸς τινα  
πράσσειν, adversus alium scilicet, dixit  
Thucydides, III. 28, 2. IV. 68, 4. 74, 2.

103, 3. et 114, 3. DUK.

16. ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει] This is  
the temple of Theseus now in existence,  
and converted into a Christian church.  
Its situation in the north-west part of  
the city, near the gates which led to  
Corinth and Eleusis, pointed it out on  
this occasion as the fittest place in  
which the Athenians could keep their  
watch. Of course the men slept, not in  
the actual temple, but within the sacred  
precinct, τέμενος: and the expression  
ἐν ὅπλοις means that the spears and  
shields were piled as in a camp, in an  
open space within the τέμενος, while the  
men lay, either in some of the sacred  
buildings, or on the ground, close at  
hand.



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Ἀργείων τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε  
 παρέδωσαν τῷ Ἀργείῳ δήμῳ διὰ ταῦτα διαχρήσασθαι.  
 4 πανταχόθεν τε περιεστήκει ὑπόψία ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ὥστε  
 βυλλόμενοι αὐτὸν ἐς κρίσιν ἀγαγόντες ἀποκτείνειν, πέμπουσιν  
 οὕτω τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπὶ τε ἐκείνους 5  
 5 καὶ ὧν περί ἄλλων ἐμεμήνυτο. εἴρητο δὲ προειπεῖν αὐτῷ  
 ἀπολογησομένῳ ἀκολουθεῖν, ξυλλαμβάνειν δὲ μὴ, θεραπεύ-  
 οντες τό τε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ στρατιώτας τε σφετέ-  
 ρους καὶ πολεμίους μὴ θορυβεῖν, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Μαν-  
 τινέας καὶ Ἀργείους βυλλόμενοι παραμεῖναι, δι' ἐκείνου 10  
 6 νομίζοντες πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν, ἔχων  
 τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ναῦν, καὶ οἱ ξυνδιαβεβλημένοι ἀπέπλεον μετὰ  
 τῆς Σαλαμινίας ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ὡς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ  
 ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο ἐν Θουρίοις, οὐκέτι ξυνείποντο, ἀλλ' ἀπελ-  
 θόντες ἀπὸ τῆς νεῶς οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, δείσαντες τὸ ἐπὶ 15  
 7 διαβολῇ ἐς δίκην καταπλεῦσαι. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμινίας τέως  
 μὲν ἐζήτουν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ· ὡς δ'  
 οὐδαμῷ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, ὥχοντο ἀποπλέοντες. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιά-

1. τότε] om. Q. 2. διαχρήσεσθαι A.C.E.F.H.K.V.d.e.g.k.m. χρήσεσθαι  
 B.h.i. 3. περιεστήκει F.L.O.Q.h.k. 6. προειπεῖν N.V. 7. ἀπολογη-  
 σαμένῳ A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g.h. ἀκολουθησομένῳ d.i. 8. πρὸς] om. f. τῇ] om. G.  
 d.i.m. στρατιώτας σφετέρους L. στρατιώτας τε τοὺς σφετέρους f. 11. πει-  
 σθῆναι σφᾶς] om. d.i. suspectum utique σφᾶς. Bekker. σφᾶς] "immo σφίσι."  
 Bekk. ed. 1832. σφᾶς—ἐς τὰς] om. N. in textu, sed habet in marg. a manu re-  
 centiori addita. ξυστρατεύειν C. 13. ὡς] om. H.V.i. 14. ἐπελθόντες C.

1. τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους] See V. 84, 1.

3. περιεστήκει—ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην]  
 "Gathered round against Alcibiades;"  
 i. e. "beset Alcibiades." Compare III.  
 54, 5. φόβος περιέστη τὴν Σπάρτην. Or  
 the construction may be, "From every  
 side there resulted suspicion against  
 Alcibiades." And this the order of  
 the words seems to favour.

6. εἴρητο—θεραπεύοντες] Compare V.  
 70, 1. ξύνδοδος ἦν, —χωροῦντες, κ. τ. λ.  
 and Herodot. III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃσι μὲν,  
 δι' ὅπερ εἴρηται λέγοντες, κ. τ. λ.

11. πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν]  
 Here, as in V. 49, 1, σφᾶς, if the text be  
 genuine, is clearly equivalent to αὐτούς;  
 for neither in that passage nor in this

can I admit the most forced inter-  
 pretations by which some have tried to  
 make the word keep its proper mean-  
 ing. But I do not believe that the  
 text is genuine; and as in V. 49, 1, I  
 should read σφῶν instead of σφᾶς, so  
 here I should read σφίσι, according to  
 the conjecture of Lindau and of Do-  
 bree; or else omit both the words πει-  
 σθῆναι σφᾶς, with two of the Paris  
 MSS., d. and i.

15. τὸ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ—καταπλεῦσαι]  
 "The going home to trial with a preju-  
 dice existing against him." Compare  
 the expression ζῆν ἐπὶ παισὶν, "to live  
 with a family of children;" i. e. having  
 a family. See Hermann on Viger, note  
 397. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 586.

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δης, ἥδη φυγὰς ὦν, οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἐπὶ πλοίου ἐπεραιώθη ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐρήμῃ δίκη θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου.

LXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρα-  
5 τηγοὶ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, δύο μέρη ποιήσαντες τοῦ στρατεύματος

SICILY.

Various unimportant  
movements of the  
Athenian armaments.  
Its head quarters still  
continue at Catana.

καὶ λαχὼν ἑκάτερος, ἔπλεον ξὺν παντὶ ἐπὶ  
Σελινούντος καὶ Ἐγέστης, βουλόμενοι μὲν εἰ-  
δέναι τὰ χρήματα εἰ δώσουσιν οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι,  
κατασκέψασθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν Σελιουντίων τὰ

10 πράγματα, καὶ τὰ διάφορα μαθεῖν τὰ πρὸς Ἐγεσταίους.  
παραπλέοντες δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Σικελίαν, τὸ μέρος τὸ πρὸς 2  
τὸν Τυρσηνικὸν κόλπον, ἔσχον ἐς Ἰμέραν, ἥπερ μόνῃ ἐν  
τούτῳ τῷ μέρει τῆς Σικελίας Ἑλλὰς πόλις ἐστί· καὶ ὥς οὐκ

1. πολὺ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo πολλῶ. 3. τε] om. i. 4. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ K. ἐν τῇ σικ. στρα-  
τηγοὶ N.V. 6. ξύμπαντι k. 7. μὲν] δὲ Q. 8. οἱ] om. K.f. 10. παρ'  
C.K.R.e. πρὸς παρ' d.i.k. 11. παραπλεύσαντες A.B.V.h. et correct. N. ἐπ'  
ἀριστερᾷ V. 12. ἰμέραν K.L.f. ἡμέραν g.

2. ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας] Poppo understands this as meaning "the country of Thurii." But τὴν Θουρίαν in ch. 104, 2. must mean the city, and the country is rightly called in VII. 35, 1. ἡ Θουρίας. Stephanus Byzantinus says that the name was written Θουρία, and Θούριον, as well as Θούριοι; and Eckhel describes a coin in which the inscription is ΘΟΥΡΙΑ. Whether Thucydides wrote the name variously, or whether Θουρία is owing to the copyists, cannot be decided: but I think that the town is certainly meant, and not the country.

ἐρήμῃ δίκη] "Trying him when he  
"was not forthcoming." Under similar  
circumstances in England, of the non-  
appearance of a person when indicted  
for treason, he is outlawed; and the  
"outlawing in treason or felony amounts  
"to a conviction and attainder of the  
"offence charged in the indictment, as  
"much as if the offender had been  
"found guilty by his country." [Black-  
stone, Comment. IV. p. 319.] And any  
one may arrest him, even without a  
warrant, in order to bring him to exe-  
cution; but he may not kill him, be-

cause, according to Bracton's most ad-  
mirable words, "licet juste occidatur  
"iste, tamen occisor peccat mortaliter,  
"propter intentionem corruptam."  
(Blackstone, IV. p. 178.) Now this was  
the judgment of religion even in heathen  
countries; for in the famous definition  
of "Sacer," (Festus in voce,) it is said  
expressly, "Neque fas est eum immo-  
"lari, sed qui occidit, parricidii non  
"damnatur, nam lege tribunicia prima  
"cavetur, Si quis eum qui eo plebeiscito  
"sacer sit, occiderit, parricida ne sit."  
The difference then is, that with us the  
law has learnt the wisdom of religion,  
and punishes as murder what religion  
declares to be sinful: whereas in hea-  
then countries the two being distinct,  
religion vainly declared "that it was  
"wicked to slay an outlaw," since the  
law, acting on other principles, ad-  
judged the religious wickedness to be no  
legal crime.

For the construction θάνατον κατέ-  
γνωσαν αὐτοῦ, see the note on I. 95, 3.

13. Ἑλλὰς πόλις] Compare Herodot.  
V. 93, 3. περὶ πόλιν Ἑλλάδα. VII. 22, 5.  
Σάνη πόλις Ἑλλάς. VI. 98, 4. κατὰ Ἑλ-

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3 ἐδέχοντο αὐτοὺς, παρεκομίζοντο. καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ αἰρούσιν  
 Ὑκκαρα, πόλισμα Σικανικὸν μὲν, Ἑγεσταίοις δὲ πολέμιον.  
 ἦν δὲ παραθαλασσίδιον. καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες τὴν πόλιν  
 παρέδωσαν Ἑγεσταίοις (παρεγένοντο γὰρ αὐτῶν ἱππῆς),  
 αὐτοὶ δὲ πάλιν τῷ μὲν πεζῷ ἐχώρου διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν, ἕως 5  
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς Κατάνην, αἱ δὲ νῆες περιέπλευσαν, τὰ ἀνδρά-  
 4 ποδα ἄγουσαι. Νικίας δὲ εὐθὺς ἐξ Ὑκκάρων ἐπὶ Ἑγέστης  
 παραπλεύσας, καὶ τᾶλλα χρηματίσας καὶ λαβὼν τάλαντα  
 τριάκοντα παρῆν ἐς τὸ στράτευμα· καὶ τὰνδράποδα ἴαπέ-  
 5 δωσαν,† καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐξ αὐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα. 10  
 5 καὶ ἐς τοὺς τῶν Σικελῶν ξυμμάχους περιέπλευσαν, στρατιὰν  
 κελεύοντες πέμπειν· τῇ τε ἡμισείᾳ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἦλθον ἐπὶ  
 Ὑβλαν τὴν Γελεᾶτιν, πολεμίαν οὖσαν, καὶ οὐχ εἶλον. καὶ τὸ  
 θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς τὴν ἔφοδον 15  
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ Συρακούσας παρεσκευάζοντο, οἱ δὲ Συρα-  
 2 οῖοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς ἐπ' ἐκείνους ἰόντες. ἐπειδὴ  
 ἐμβολῆναι αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον φόβον καὶ τὴν  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐχθροῦ δραστηριότητα.  
 προσδοκίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ εὐθὺς ἐπέκειντο,  
 3 κατά τε τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην προῖοῦσαν ἀνεθάρσουν μᾶλλον, 20

1. ἐδέχετο K.d. 2. Ὑκκαρα g.i. Ὑκκαρα O. σικανὸν C.G.K.R.e.f. 4. τοῖς  
 ante ἔγεστ. inserunt. K.N.V. γὰρ] δὲ d. 5. αὐτοῖς f. σικελικῶν P.  
 7. ἔχουσαι d. εὐθὺς] om. i. 8. καὶ ante τᾶλλα om. G. 9. "Malim  
 "ἀπέδωσαν," Bekk. 2. 10. αὐτοῦ f. 11. τοὺς] om. K. 12. τῇ ἑαυτῶν N.V.  
 13. πολεμίῳ P. οὖσαν] πόλιν L.O.P. 18. τὴν] om. E.

λάδα γλῶσσαν. Compare the forms Ὀλυμπίας, Τρωάς, &c. which, like Ἑλλάς, are properly adjectives. So μαινάς, φοιβάς. See Buttmann, Gr. Gr. vol. I. p. 252. ed. 1830. and Jelf, 439. 1.

2. Σικανικὸν μὲν—πολέμιον] "This is mentioned, because, as being of Sicilian origin, it might have been expected to have been on good terms with Egesta, seeing that it was of the same origin." BLOOMFIELD.

9. ἴαπέδωσαν†] Bekker, in the preface to his smaller edition, suggests that we should read ἀπέδωσαν. There is no authority, that I am aware of, for giving to the active voice the signifi-

cation of "selling." If the text be genuine, the sense would seem to be, "they produced, or gave up their slaves;" i. e. produced them to be disposed of for the public benefit, instead of keeping them as their own property. Compare VII. 85, 3. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ.

10. ἐγένοντο—τάλαντα] A departure from the common practice of joining a singular verb to a plural nominative case, when of the neuter gender. Compare I. 126, 5. v. l. and note, and V. 26, 2. note.



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καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλείοντες † τὰ τε † ἐπέκεινά τῆς Σικελίας πολὺ ἄπο σφῶν ἐφαίνοντο, καὶ πρὸς τὴν Ὑβλαν ἐλθόντες καὶ πειράσαντες οὐχ εἶλον βία, ἔτι πλεόν κατεφρόνησαν, καὶ ἡξίουں τοὺς στρατηγούς, οἷον δὴ ὄχλος φιλεῖ θαρσύνειν, ἄγειν σφᾶς ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐκείνοι ἐφ' εἰς τοὺς ἔρχονται. ἰππῆς τε προσελαύνοντες αἰὲ κατὰ σκοποὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων πρὸς τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐφύβριζον ἄλλα τε καὶ εἰ ξυνοικήσαντες σφίσιν αὐτοὶ μᾶλλον ἤκοιεν ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ, ἢ Λεοντίους ἐς τὴν οἰκείαν κατοικιοῦντες.

10 LXIV. Ἄ γινώσκοντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄγειν πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὅτι πλείστον, αὐτοὶ δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν τοσούτῳ ὑπὸ νύκτα παραπλεύσαντες στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες οὐκ ἂν

15 ὁμοίως δυνηθέντες καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς

2. ἐφαίνοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐφαίετο. 3. πλεόν] μᾶλλον Q. 5. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O. P.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδὴ γε. 6. καὶ ἰππείς προσελαύνοντες L.O.Q. ἰππῆς (vel ἰππείς) προσελαύνοντες A.B.E.F.G.H.K.R.b.c.d. e.g.k.m. ἰππείς δὲ N.V. 8. καὶ εἰ] καὶ A.B.k. ὡς O.P. καὶ ὡς C.G.d.e.m. αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. Libri αὐτοῖς. 9. κατοικιοῦντες B. 11. πανδημὶ Q. 13. καταλαβεῖν

βείν  
A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καταλαμβάνειν G. vulgo καταλαμβάνειν. 14. ἐν] om. V. 15. εἰ] om. Q. οἱ B.h. νεῶν] ἀθηναίων d. ἀθηνῶν i. πρὸς παρασκευασμένους C.G.d.k.m. προπαρασκευασμένους N.f.

I. πλείοντες † τὰ τε † ἐπέκεινα] “Ma-  
“lim πλείοντες τε ἐς τὰ πέκενα, κ. τ. λ.  
DOBREE. “Es τε τὰ ἐπέκεινα was the  
conjecture of Reiske. What, if we  
read πλείοντες τότε ἐς τὰ πέκενα? But  
πλείν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας is as sus-  
picious as the old reading in V., 2, 3.  
περιέπεμψε δέκα τὸν λιμένα περιπλεῖν,  
where all the later editors read ἐς τὸν  
λιμένα. So in the Acts of the Apostles,  
xxvii. 2, where the common reading is  
μελλόντες πλεῖν τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τό-  
πους, both the Alexandrian and Vatican  
MSS. read εἰς τοὺς—τόπους. The ex-  
pression in Herodotus, IV. 42, 5, ἔπλεον  
τὴν νοτίην θάλασσαν, must not be con-  
founded with the cases which I have  
alluded to.

[At Thucydides hic non vult dicere,  
navigare in partem ulteriorem Siciliae,  
sed præternavigare oram Siciliae ulte-  
riorem.—\*\* Hæc autem significatio

πλεῖν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας æque  
Græcum videtur ac περιορμίζεσθαι τὸ  
πρὸς νότον, περιορμείν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλα-  
γος, et similia, de quibus vid. adnot. ad  
III. 6, i. Perspexit idem nuper Goeller.  
POPPO.]

14. καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ  
τὸ στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν] εἰδότες ὅτι  
οὐχ ὁμοίως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δυνησονται στρα-  
τόπεδον καταλαβεῖν, οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ θάλασ-  
σαν φανερώς καὶ προσησθημένων τῶν  
Συρακοσίων ἐπιπλεῖν, (χαλεπὴν γὰρ  
ἔσεσθαι τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ἀντιταχθισμένων  
τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ οὐκ ἀπαρασκευῶν ὄν-  
των,) οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίοιεν ἐκ τοῦ  
φανεροῦ (καὶ γὰρ καὶ οὕτως ἐδόκουν  
βλαβήσεσθαι) διὰ ταῦτα δὴ ἀπάτῃ ἐβού-  
λοντο χρήσασθαι, καὶ παρασχεῖν δόκησιν  
τοῖς Συρακοσίοις ὡς κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες,  
ὅπως ἐπεξεληθόντες ἐκείνοι πανδημεὶ παρα-  
τάξωνται. SCHOL.

15. καὶ εἰ—ἐκβιβάζοιεν ἢ—γινωσθεῖν—

availing themselves of their absence, land their whole army without opposition under the walls of Syracuse.

(64, 65.)

παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβιβάζουσιν ἢ κατὰ γῆνιόντες  
γνωσθείσαν (τοὺς γὰρ ἂν ψιλοὺς τοὺς σφῶν  
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον τῶν Συρακοσίων τοὺς ἱππέας  
πολλοὺς ὄντας, σφίσι δ' οὐ παρόντων ἱππέων,  
βλάπτειν ἂν μεγάλα,) οὕτω δὲ λήψεσθαι χωρίον 5  
ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάψονται ἄξια λόγου (ἐδίδασκον  
δ' αὐτοὺς περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ χωρίου, ὅπερ καὶ  
κατέλαβον, Συρακοσίων φυγάδες, οἱ ξυνείποντο,) τοιόνδε τι  
2 οὖν, πρὸς ἃ ἐβούλοντο, οἱ στρατηγοὶ μηχανῶνται. πέμπουσιν  
ἄνδρα σφίσι μὲν πιστὸν, τοῖς δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατη- 10  
γοῖς τῇ δοκῇσιν οὐχ ἥσσον ἐπιτήδειον· ἦν δὲ Καταναῖος ὁ  
ἀνὴρ, καὶ ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης ἦκειν ἔφη, ὧν ἐκείνοι  
τὰ ὀνόματα ἐγίνωσκον, καὶ ἠπίσταντο ἐν τῇ πόλει ἔτι ὑπο-  
3 λοίπους ὄντας τῶν σφίσιν εὐνόων. ἔλεγε δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους  
αὐλίζεσθαι ἀπο τῶν ὅπλων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ εἰ βούλονται 15  
ἐκείνοι πανδημεὶ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥήτῃ ἅμα ἔω ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα

1. ἐκβιάζουσιν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.c.f.g. et pr. manu N. βιάζουσιν G. 2. γνω-  
σθείμεν e. τοὺς σφῶν] τῶν σφῶν K.R.V.g. 3. καὶ ὄχλον καὶ τῶν σ. Q.  
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον σ. R.f. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς L.O.P.Q. 5. βλάπτειν—ἱππέων] om.  
L.O. 6. ἀξιολόγου V. 7. ὀλυμπίῳ O. ὀλυμπίῳ L.Q.R. καὶ om.  
L.O.P.k. 9. πέμπουσιν δ' ἄνδρα A.B. 11. τῇ om. G. 12. ἔφη A.B.C.E.  
F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔφησεν.  
14. σφίσι τῶν e. εὐνόων A.B.C.E.F.H.N.V.d.e.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
εὐνων. 15. ἅπο Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. 16. στρατοπαίδων Q.

σαν] The Scholiast interprets this, οὗτ' εἰ—ἐπιπλέουσιν—οὗτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίουσιν. But can καὶ εἰ—ἦ be equivalent to εἴτε—εἴτε, “both if they were to land from “their ships, or to be known to be “coming by land?” Poppo has marked the conjunction καὶ with brackets, adding, “hæc depravant sententiam.”

[Göller also has inclosed the conjunction καὶ in brackets, in his 2nd edition.]

15. ἅπο τῶν ὅπλων] The regular camp of the Athenians, in which the spears and shields were kept piled as usual in an open space within the inclosure, was on the outside of the city of Catana; but the men were mostly in the habit of getting quarters in the town, and sleeping there. Accordingly the plan proposed was that the Catanæans should cut off all the Athenians that were in

the town, while the Syracusans forced the entrenchments of the camp, and made themselves masters of all within it. The text varies, and the words τὸ στράτευμα are suspicious. Perhaps the true reading is, προσβαλόντας τῷ στρατεύματι αἰρήσιν. The word στράτευμα had been used in ch. 63, 3. to express the Athenians in their camp as distinguished from those who might happen to be in Catana. Another correction has also been suggested to me, that we should read τῷ στρατεύματι for τὸ στράτευμα, “that they with their army should “attack the palisade, and take it.” This suits very well with the order of the words, and is rendered probable by a similar passage in IV. 11, 2. which has also been pointed out to me, τῷ—στρατῷ προσέβαλλον τῷ τευχίσματι.

ἐλθεῖν, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἀποκλήσειν τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι καὶ τὰς ναὺς  
ἐμπρήσειν, ἐκείνους δὲ ῥαδίως †τὸ στράτευμα† προσβαλόν-  
τας †τῷ σταυρώματι† αἰρήσειν· εἶναι δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ξυνδρά-  
σοντας πολλοὺς Καταναίων, καὶ ἡτοιμάσθαι ἤδη, ἀφ' ὧν  
5 αὐτὸς ἦκειν. LXV. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων, μετὰ  
τοῦ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα θαρσεῖν καὶ εἶναι ἐν διανοίᾳ καὶ ἄνευ  
τούτων ἰέναι †παρεσκευάσθαι† ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπίστευσάν τε  
τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πολλῷ ὑπερσκεπτότερον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἡμέραν  
ξυνθέμενοι ἢ παρέσονται, ἀπέστειλαν αὐτὸν, καὶ αὐτοὶ (ἦδη  
10 γὰρ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων Σελινούντιοι καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς παρῆ-  
σαν) προείπον πανδημεὶ πᾶσιν ἐξίέναι Συρακοσίους. ἐπεὶ δὲ  
ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν, καὶ αἱ ἡμέραι ἐν  
αἷς ξυνέθεντο ἥξειν ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, πορευόμενοι ἐπὶ Κατάνης  
ἠϋλίσαντο ἐπὶ τῷ Συμαίθῳ ποταμῷ ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. οἱ δ' 2  
15 Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσιόντας, ἀναλαβόντες τό-  
τε στράτευμα ἅπαν τὸ ἐαυτῶν καὶ ὅσοι Σικελῶν αὐτοῖς, ἢ  
ἄλλος τις προσεληλύθει, καὶ ἐπιβιβάσαντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναὺς καὶ  
τὰ πλοῖα, ὑπὸ νύκτα ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας. καὶ οἱ τε

1. ἀποκλήσειν C.F.H.K.N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσειν.  
τοὺς] αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.e.f.g.h.k.m. Bekk. παρὰ σφίσι] om. L. 3. στρα-  
τεύματι C.G.K.L.O.P.R.e.f.i.m. ξυνδράσαντας i. ξυνδράσσοντας P. ξυμπράσ-  
σοντας G. 5. μετ' αὐτοὺς k. 6. post τοῦ deletas duas F. καὶ ἐς] καὶ om. R.  
7. παρεσκευάσθαι G.K.k.m. παρασκευάσασθαι N.V.e.f. παρασκευάσθαι C. 9. αὐτοὶ  
δὴ ἦδη h. 12. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ C.H.K. αἱ] om. G. ἐν] om. f. 13. ξυνέ-  
θετο G.H. ἐγγὺς ἦσαν] ἤγγισαν E. [ἤγγισαν secundum alios.] 14. ἐπὶ τῷ]  
ἐν τῷ e. σιμαίθῳ N.g. συμαίθῳ e. σημαίθῳ L. 15. αὐτοὺς] τοὺς i.  
προσιόντες F. 16. τε] om. V.

7. ἰέναι παρεσκευάσθαι ἐπὶ Κατάνην]  
Portus: cum apparatu proficisci, se-  
quitur Vallam. Considerent alii, an  
Græca ita verti possint. Mihi, si ea  
est sententia, quam illi expresserunt,  
potius participium, quam infinitivus  
παρεσκευάσθαι, requiri videtur. Acacius  
nullam illius rationem habuit: nam  
vertit, *Catanam ducere*. Unde colligere  
licet, ei suspectum fuisse παρεσκευά-  
σθαι, tamquam ab aliquo intrusum. Et  
sufficiebat ἰέναι ἐπὶ Κατάνην. Nam,  
hoc sine adparatu fieri non potuisset,  
facile quilibet intelligit. Thucydides  
III. 62, 2. τῇ μέντοι αὐτῇ ιδέα, ὕστερον

Ἀθηναίων ἰόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Et  
IV. 93, 1. ἔπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.  
Omnino suspectum habeo hunc locum.  
Duk.

[Quidni vero recte dictum sit; und  
ausserdem dass sie auch ohnedies ge-  
dachten, mit der Rüstung fertig zu seyn  
(perfect.), um nach Katana zu gehen?  
Quare statim subjicit, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτοῖμα  
αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν. GÖL-  
LER. Göller's German translation runs  
thus in English, "And besides that  
they proposed even without this, to be  
in readiness with their baggage to march  
to Catana."]



SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἐξέβαινον ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληψόμενοι, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ Συρακοσίων πρῶτοι προσελάσαντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι τὸ στράτευμα ἅπαν ἀνῆκται, ἀποστρέψαντες ἀγγέλλουσι τοῖς πεζοῖς, καὶ ξύμπαντες ἤδη ἀποτρεπόμενοι ἐβοήθουν ἐπὶ 5 τὴν πόλιν. LXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, μακρὰς οὔσης τῆς ὁδοῦ αὐτοῖς, καθ' ἡσυχίαν καθίσαν τὸ στράτευμα ἐς

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans, on their return from Catania, find the enemy already established in a favourable position, and in vain offer them battle.

χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον, καὶ ἐν ᾧ μάχης τε ἄρξειν ἔμελλον ὁπότε βούλονται, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἤκιστ' ἂν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ 10 καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ λυπήσειν· τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαι εἶργον καὶ δένδρα καὶ λίμνη,

2 παρὰ δὲ τὸ κρημνοί. καὶ τὰ ἐγγὺς δένδρα κόψαντες καὶ

1. ἐς τὸ E.k. Poppo. vulgo ἐς τόν. τὸν μέγαν λιμένα R.g.h. inter versus. ὀλύμπιον K.L. ὀλύμπειον O. ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ὡς στρατόπεδον. 3. τὴν] om. Q. 5. ἀποστρεφόμενοι Q. ἀποστρεφόμενοι i. 7. καθίσαν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθίσαν C.E.F. G.H.K.L.O.P.b.c.g.k.m. καθίσαν h. καθίσαντο d. καθίσαντες e. vulgo ἐκάθισαν. ἐς] om. B. 10. ἔργῳ πρὸ L.O. 11. λυπήσαι m. 12. τε] om. K. οἰκία E.G.c.d.m. οἰκίαι f. 13. καὶ τὰ] τὰ δὲ d.

1. ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Scholiastes vulgatus, (nam in Cass. hoc scholion non legitur,) ita scribit, quasi putaverit, deesse τόπον· idque in interpretatione sua expressit Portus. Hoc quoque non magnopere probō, ob eam causam, quod, cum hæc vox κατ' ἔλλειψιν deest, fere adjectivum aut pronomen ponitur, cum quo conjungi possit, ut ἐν φανερώ, ἐν ἐπιτηδεῖω, et alia, non articulus solus. Fortassis legendum est, ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, per ellipsin τοῦ χωρίου, vel μέρος, ut IV. 78, 1. et alibi, τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης. Cap. seq. §. 1. τῇ μὲν, τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαι εἶργον—παρὰ δὲ τὸ, κρημνοί. Cap. 75, 1. παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς ὁρῶν. Cap. 64, 1. περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῖω χωρίου. DUK.

ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Such, I think, must be the true reading, for ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον can signify nothing. See Duker's note. The preposition, if taken strictly, would express that the point where the Athenians landed was exactly in a line with the Olympiæum; i. e. that a straight line drawn from the Olympiæum at

right angles with the coast would exactly fall on the landing place. See Herodot. I. 76, 1. ἡ Περὶ ἐστὶ—κατὰ Σινώπην πόλιν τὴν ἐν Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ μάλιστα κη κειμένη.

ὥς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληψόμενοι] “As with a view to secure their camp.” Τὸ στρατόπεδον, with reference to what had been said in ch. 64, 1. βουλόμενοι—στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν.

7. καθίσαν] This is the regular form of the augment in the verb καθίζω, as it occurs in the older Attic writers: imperf. καθίζον, aorist καθισα. See Buttmann, Gr. Gr. §. 114. in ἴζω.

10. ἤκιστ' ἂν—λυπήσειν] Dele ἂν. DOBREE.

11. τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία, κ. τ. λ.] See the memoir on the map of the neighbourhood of Syracuse.

13. παρὰ δὲ τὸ] This is an unusual position for the article, to be placed in a situation where the voice must rest on it, and where it becomes entirely equivalent to a pronoun. Compare, however, III. 61, 2. πρὸς μὲν τὰ, ἀντειπεῖν, and III. 82, 15. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ, ἀγάλλονται.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κατενεγκόντες ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, παρά τε τὰς ναῦς σταύρωμα ἔπηξαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ Δάσκωνι ἔρυσμα τε, ἣ ἐφοδώτατον ἦν τοῖς πολεμίοις, λίθοις λογάδην καὶ ξύλοις διὰ ταχέων ὥρθωσαν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ἀνάπου γέφυραν ἔλυσαν. παρασκευα- 3  
5 ζόμενων δὲ, ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδείς ἐξίων ἐκώλυε, πρῶτοι δὲ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων προσεβοήθησαν, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ πεζὸν ἅπαν ξυνελέγη. καὶ προσῆλθον μὲν ἐγγὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ, ὡς οὐκ ἀντιπρόησαν αὐτοῖς, ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ δια-  
10 βάντες τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν ἠύλισαντο.

LXVII. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐς μάχην, καὶ ξυνετάξαντο ὧδε. δεξιὸν  
On the next day, how- μὲν κέρας Ἀργεῖοι εἶχον καὶ Μαντινῆς, Ἀθη-  
ever, both parties pre- ναῖοι δὲ τὸ μέσον, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ  
pare for action. The  
15 dispositions of the two ἄλλοι. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ αὐτοῖς τοῦ στρατεύ-  
armies. ματος ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἦν τεταγμένον ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ,  
τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλαισίῳ, ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ καὶ τοῦτο

1. μετενεγκόντες L. τὴν] om. h. περί h. σταυρώματα g. 2. τε] om. d. ἐφοδώτατον A. B. C. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. Q. R. V. d. e. g. h. i. m. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. ἐνεφοδώτατον K. vulgo εἰεφοδώτατον. "Ἀν εὐοδώτατον?" Bekk. 2. 3. λογάσι N. V. 4. ἀνάπλου A. B. E. F. H. L. O. R. f. g. k. 5. ἐκ τῆς μὲν πόλεως K. ἐκ μὲν τῶν πόλεων g. οὐδείς L. O. P. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐθείς. ἐκώλυσε h. 7. ὕστερον] om. G. 9. ἀντιπρόησαν A. B. C. E. F. H. K. N. c. f. g. k. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιπροσῆσαν. 10. Ἐλωρινὴν H. N. g. Porro. Goell. ἔλωρινην A. B. E. F. L. O. P. V. Bekk. ἐλωρίκην Q. ἐλωρίδην C. K. ἐλωρίδην e. k. ἐλωρίδα f. vulgo ἔλωρινην. 16. τεταγμένον ἦν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν N. V. ἐπὶ] ἐν f. g. 17. πλαισίῳ A. B. C. F. g. k. et corr. G.

3. λογάδην] See the note on IV. 4, 2.

17. ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλαισίῳ] Because the Athenians not having yet completely fortified their camp, the followers of the army might have been exposed to danger during the action, had they not been received into the square of the heavy-armed infantry. The words ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς are interpreted by Photius, (in εὐνάς,) "the cables run out from the sterns of the vessels when drawn up on the beach, by which they were made fast to the land." But Thucydides twice uses the word in its common sense, III. 112, 4. IV. 32, 1. and there seems no reason why it should not be so understood here:

"Drawn up close upon their tents, or places where they slept." Πλαίσιον is a hollow square, of which the front and rear were lines drawn up eight deep, and the sides were columns, each consisting of eight files; so that if the square were attacked in flank, the men facing about formed a line of eight deep also. Within this square the non-combatants of the army were received for shelter. See IV. 125, 2. VII. 78, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. III. 2, 36. 3; 6. 4, 19, &c. For the reason why the Syracusan line was formed sixteen deep, while the Athenians and Lacedæmonians usually formed theirs only eight deep, see the note on IV. 93, 4.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

τεταγμένον· οἷς εἶρητο, ἥ ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματός τι πονῇ  
 μάλιστα, ἐφορῶντας παραγίγνεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους  
 2 ἐντὸς τούτων τῶν ἐπιτάκτων ἐποίησαντο. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι  
 ἔταξαν τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἐφ' ἐκκαίδεκα, ὄντας πανδημεὶ  
 Συρακοσίους καὶ ὅσοι ξύμμαχοι παρήσαν (ἐβοήθησαν δὲ 5  
 αὐτοῖς Σελινούντιοι μὲν μάλιστα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ Γελῶν  
 ἱππῆς, τὸ ξύμπαν ἐς διακοσίους, καὶ Καμαριναίων ἱππῆς  
 ὅσον εἴκοσι, καὶ τοξόται ὥς πεντήκοντα), τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας  
 ἐπετάξαντο ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ, οὐκ ἔλασσον ὄντας ἢ διακοσίους  
 3 καὶ χιλίους, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς. μέλλουσι 10  
 δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προτέροις ἐπιχειρήσειν ὁ Νικίας, κατὰ τε  
 ἔθνη ἐπιπαριῶν ἕκαστα καὶ ξύμπασι, τοιαύδε παρεκελευετο.

LXVIII. 'ΠΟΛΛΗι μὲν παραινέσει, ὧ ἄνδρες, τί δεῖ  
 " χρῆσθαι, οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα; αὐτὴ γὰρ ἡ  
 SPEECH of NICIAS, " παρασκευὴ ἱκανωτέρα μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θάρσος 15  
 encouraging his men. " παρασχεῖν, ἡ καλῶς λεχθέντες λόγοι μετὰ  
 2 " ἀσθενοὺς στρατοπέδου. ὅπου γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς,  
 " καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν οἱ πρῶτοί ἐσμεν, πῶς οὐ χρὴ  
 " μετὰ τοιῶνδε καὶ τῶσωνδε ξυμμάχων πάντα τινὰ μεγάλην  
 " τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς νίκης ἔχειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας 20  
 " πανδημεὶ τε ἀμυνομένους καὶ οὐκ ἀπολέκτους, ὥσπερ καὶ  
 " ἡμᾶς, καὶ προσέτι Σικελιώτας, οἱ ὑπερφρονοῦσι μὲν ἡμᾶς,  
 " ὑπομενοῦσι δὲ οὐ, διὰ τὸ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῆς τόλμης ἥσσω  
 3 " ἔχειν. παραστήτω δέ τινι καὶ τόδε, πολὺ τε ἅπο τῆς ἡμε-

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 2. σκευοφόρους τούτων ἐνδὸν τῶν d.                          | 3. ἐπιτάκτων A.C.F.H.P.g.m. Porro. |
| Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιτακτοί.                              | 4. ἐτάξαντο h.                     |
| Q.R. ἐπ' ἐκκαίδεκα A.C.E.F.G.N.V.e.g.k.m. ἐς ἐκκαίδεκα B.h. | ὀπλίτας] ὀπλίτας πάντας G.K.       |
| 6. δέ] om. R.f.   | καὶ] om. i.                        |
| 7. τὸ—ἱππῆς] om. K.   | 9. διεπετάξαντο i.                 |
| ἐλάσσους f.   | 11. κατὰ τε] om. f.                |
| 12. ἔθνη] om. B.i.  | 13. μὲν οὖν                        |
| παραινέσει P.   | 14. αὐτὸν] om. d.i.                |
| αὐτὴ A.B.E.F.K.L.M.N.O.V.g. Haack.                          |                                    |
| Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῇ.                             | 15. εἶναι] om. i.                  |
| 18. χρὴ μετὰ] χρήματα B.                                    |                                    |
| 20. τὴν] om. G.   | 21. ἐπὶλέκτους h.                  |
| 22. ἡμῖς f. ὑμᾶς L.   | οἶδ' Q.                            |
| 23. ὑπομένουσι A.F.G.H.f.g.m.                               | 24. παραστήσω i.                   |

2. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους—ἐποίησαντο] Suidas in ἐπιτακτοί. Huic ἐπιτακτοὶ sunt οἱ προτεταγμένοι τὴν μάχην ἐφορᾶν, καὶ τῷ πονοῦντι μέρει βοηθεῖν. Portus, laudante Kustero, ἐπιτεταγμένοι· imo

προεπιτεταγμένοι. WASS.  
 14. οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα]  
 " We are all engaged in one common  
 " cause, and the sight of each other  
 " should mutually encourage us."



SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

“τέρας αὐτῶν εἶναι, καὶ πρὸς γῇ οὐδεμιᾷ φιλίᾳ ἦντινα μὴ  
 “αὐτοὶ μαχόμενοι κτήσεσθε. καὶ τὸνναντίον ὑπομιμήσκω  
 “ὑμᾶς, ἡ οἱ πολέμοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι παρακελεύον-  
 “ται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν, ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι  
 5 “οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι, ἐξ ἧς κρατεῖν δεῖ ἢ μὴ ῥαδίως ἀποχωρεῖν·  
 “οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς πολλοὶ ἐπικείσονται. τῆς τε οὖν ὑμετέρας 4  
 “αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις προθύμως,  
 “καὶ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀνάγκην καὶ ἀπορίαν φοβερωτέραν  
 “ἡγησάμενοι τῶν πολεμίων.”

10 LXIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος ἐπῆγε  
 τὸ στρατόπεδον εὐθύς. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπροσδόκητοι μὲν  
 ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ ἦσαν ὡς ἥδη μαχοῦμενοι,  
 καὶ τινες αὐτοῖς ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως οὔσης καὶ  
 †ἀπεληλύθεσαν· † οἱ δὲ καὶ διὰ σπουδῆς προσ-  
 15 βοηθοῦντες δρόμῳ ὑστέριζον μὲν, ὡς δὲ ἕκα-  
 στός πη τοῖς πλείοσι προσμίξειε, καθίσταντο· (οὐ γὰρ δὴ  
 προθυμία ἐλλιπεῖς ἦσαν οὐδὲ τόλμη, οὔτ’ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ  
 οὔτ’ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις, ἀλλὰ τῇ μὲν ἀνδρία οὐχ ἦσους, ἐς  
 ὅσον ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἀντέχοι, τῷ δὲ ἐλλείποντι αὐτῆς καὶ τὴν  
 20 βούλησιν ἄκοντες προϋδίδουσιν) ὅμως δὲ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι  
 σφίσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προτέρους ἐπελθεῖν, καὶ διὰ τάχους  
 ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀμύνασθαι, ἀναλαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα εὐθύς ἀντε-  
 πήρουν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτῶν ἐκατέρων οἳ τε λιθοβόλοι 2

- |                       |  |                          |                    |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. αὐτὴν e.           | 3. ἡμᾶς C.K.M.b.k.m.                             | 4. οἱ] ὁ A.F.            | γὰρ περὶ Q.        |
| 6. τε] om. d.i.       | 7. ἀπέλθετε k.                                   | 10. τοσαῦτα Q.           | 12. ὡς] om. e.     |
| 13. αὐτῶν V.          | 14. ἀπεληλύθεσαν d.i. Reisk. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. | vulgo ἐπελη-<br>λύθεσαν. | 15. μὲν] om. d.i.  |
| 15. μὲν] om. d.i.     | 16. ποι e. tis d.g.i.                            | προσμίξειεν C.E.         | 17. προθυμία γε h. |
| H.K.c. προσμίξει h.k. | προσμίξοιεν f.                                   | ἐκασθίσταντο L.k.        | ἐκαθίσταντο A.     |
| ἐκαθίσταντο h.        | 17. προθυμία γε h.                               | ἐλλιπεῖς A.              | 18. ταῖς] om. O.   |
| ἀνδρία L.O.V.g.k.     | ἦσσαν e.   | 19. ἀντέχει G.g.k.m.     | αὐτοῖς i.          |
| 20. ἀκοντὶ i.         | 21. ἀπελθεῖν A.B.C.F.e.h.                        | 22. ἀμύνεσθαι h.i.       |                    |
| 23. ἐαυτῶν R.         |  |                          |                    |

1. ἦντινα μὴ—κτῆσεσθε] “Nisi quam  
 “quæsieritis.”

5. οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι] i. e. ἐν οὐ πατρίδι.  
 Compare IV. 126, 2.

20. οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι, κ. τ. λ.] “Though  
 “they never thought that the Athe-

“nians would be the first to attack,  
 “and though they were obliged to  
 “oppose them on short notice, they  
 “took up their arms, and advanced to  
 “meet them.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91, 2.

καὶ σφενδονῆται καὶ τοξόται προὔμαχοντο, καὶ τροπὰς, οἷας  
εἰκὸς ψιλοῦς, ἀλλήλων ἐποίουν· ἔπειτα δὲ μάντεις τε σφάγια  
προὔφερον τὰ νομιζόμενα, καὶ σαλπικταὶ ξύνοδον ἐπώτρυνον  
3 τοῖς ὀπλίταις. Οἱ δ' ἐχώρουν, Συρακόσιοι μὲν περὶ τε πα-  
τρίδος μαχοῦμενοι καὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἕκαστος τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα σωτη- 5  
ρίας, τὸ δὲ μέλλον ἐλευθερίας· τῶν δὲ ἐναντίων Ἀθηναῖοι  
μὲν περὶ τε τῆς ἀλλοτρίας οἰκίαν σχεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν μὴ  
βλάψαι ἡσώμενοι, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οἱ αὐτό-  
νομοι ξυγκτήσασθαι τε ἐκείνοις ἐφ' ᾧ ἦλθον, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρ-  
χουσαν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν· τὸ δ' 10  
ὑπήκουον τῶν ξυμμάχων μέγιστον μὲν περὶ τῆς αὐτίκα ἀνελ-  
πίστου σωτηρίας, ἣν μὴ κρατῶσι, τὸ πρόθυμον εἶχον, ἔπειτα  
δὲ ἐν παρέργῳ καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο ξυγκαταστρεψαμένοις ῥᾶον  
αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται. LXX. γενομένης δ' ἐν χερσὶ τῆς

The Syracusans, after μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντείχον ἀλλήλοις, καὶ ξυνέβη 15  
an obstinate conflict, βροντάς τε ἅμα τινὰς γενέσθαι καὶ ἀστραπαῖς  
are defeated.

καὶ ὕδωρ πολὺ, ὥστε τοῖς μὲν πρῶτον μαχο-  
μένοις καὶ ἐλάχιστα πολέμῳ ὠμιληκόσι καὶ τοῦτο ξυνεπιλα-  
βέσθαι τοῦ φόβου, τοῖς δ' ἐμπειροτέροις τὰ μὲν γιγνόμενα  
καὶ ὥρα ἔτους περαίνεσθαι δοκεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἀνθεστῶτας πολὺ 20

1. οἷα A.B.E.F.H.V.g.h.i. Porpo. οἷα Q.  
k.m. ἀλλήλους ψιλοῦς P. ἐποιοῦντο h.  
A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὡς  
ἕκαστος. 6. ἀντίων A.E.F.H.R. 7. οἰκίαν K.Q. 9. τε] τι L.  
11. ξυμμάχων καὶ οἱ αὐτόνομοι μέγιστον f. ἀνελπίστου] om. B.h. 12. τὸ]  
om. d.i. ἔχειν Q. 13. εἰ μὴ τι d. συγκαταστρεψόμενοις F. συγκατα-  
στρεψόμενοις B.H.f.g. sic et m. sed cum ξ et ita V. συγκαταστρεψόμενοι E. [sed,  
teste Frommelio, ξυγκαταστρεψάμενοι.] 14. ὑπακούσαι Q. 16. τινὰς om. d.  
18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι Goell. ed. 2. 19. τοῦ φόβου] om. P.

13. εἴ τι ἄλλο—ὑπακούσεται] “If by  
“having aided the Athenians to sub-  
“due others, their own yoke should be  
“any the lighter.” This is the general  
sense, but there is some uncertainty  
about particular words, and the Scho-  
liast and Valla appear to have read the  
passage somewhat differently.

[There can be no doubt that ὑπακού-  
σεται is here used in a passive and im-  
personal sense, and αὐτοῖς is probably

the dative of the agent, and not of the  
object: εἰ ῥᾶον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται is,  
“If they should have to obey on easier  
“terms.”]

18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι τοῦ φόβου] “Help-  
“ed their fear,” i. e. tended to increase  
it. Compare III. 36, 1. προσξυνεβάλετο  
τῆς ὀρμῆς, and VIII. 26, 1. Compare  
Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 656. “Their  
“armour help’d their harm.”

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

μείζω ἔκπληξιν μὴ νικωμένους παρέχειν. ὡσαμένων δὲ τῶν 2  
 Ἀργείων πρῶτον τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ  
 μετ' αὐτοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, παρερ-  
 ρήγνυτο ἤδη καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ἐς  
 5 φυγὴν κατέστη. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν οὐκ ἐδίωξαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 3  
 (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων πολλοὶ ὄντες καὶ ἀήσθητοι  
 εἶργον, καὶ ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τοὺς ὀπλίτας αὐτῶν, εἴ τινας προ-  
 διώκοντας ἴδοιεν, ἀνέστελλον), ἐπακολουθήσαντες δὲ ἀθρόοι  
 ὅσον ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πάλιν ἐπανεχώρουν καὶ τροπαῖον ἴστα-  
 10 σαν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, ἀθροισθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἑλωρινὴν ὁδὸν 4  
 καὶ ὡς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ξυνταξάμενοι, ἔς τε τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον  
 ὁμῶς σφῶν αὐτῶν παρέπεμψαν φυλακὴν, δείσαντες μὴ οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι τῶν χρημάτων, ἃ ἦν αὐτόθι, κινήσωσι, καὶ οἱ λοι-  
 ποὶ ἐπανεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXXI. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 15 SICILY. πρὸς μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν οὐκ ἦλθον, ξυγκομίσαντες  
 δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς καὶ ἐπὶ πυρὰν ἐπιθέντες  
 ἠυλίσαντο αὐτοῦ. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία τοῖς μὲν  
 Συρακοσίοις ἀπέδωκαν ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς νε-  
 κροὺς, (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων

1. μέζον N.V. g. τῶν ἀργείων πρῶτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.R? V. d.e.f.g.h. k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. 3. παρερρήγνυτο K. περιρρήγνυτο h. 5. ἐπὶ] om. d. ἐξεδίωξαν V. 7. τινας A.B.C.F.G.H.K.R.f.g.k.m. προδιώκοντας A.C.E. F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. προδιώκοντες B. vulgo προσδιώκοντας. 8. ἀνέστελλον f. 9. ἐπανεχώρησαν L. ἔστησαν Q. 10. ἑλωρινὴν A.L.R. Bekk. ἑλωρικὴν B. 11. ταξάμενοι d.i. ὀλυμπιεῖον A.F.H.L.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ὀλυμπεῖον O. ὀλύμπιον G.K. 12. οἱ] om. b. 13. λοιποὶ] πολλοὶ O. 19. αὐτῶν τε καὶ f.

3. παρερρήγνυτο] See notes on IV. 96, 5. V. 73, 1.

12. ὁμῶς] "Although they were de-  
 "feated, still they were not so dismayed  
 "as to neglect what was required to be  
 "done."

15. ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν  
 νεκροὺς] Acacius et Portus recte :  
 "congestis suorum cadaveribus." Xe-  
 nophon. VI. Ἀνάβ. pag. 384. [VI. 3, 6.]  
 ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἦκον τὴν ἐκ τῶν  
 κωμῶν, ἔνθα ἔκειντο ἀθρόοι, συνενεγκόν-  
 τες αὐτοὺς ἔθαψαν. Nam ita mos erat

in bello. Livius, XXVII. 2. "Spolia  
 "per otium legere, et congestos in  
 "unum locum cremavere suos." Et  
 cap. 42. "Spolia legi cæsorū ho-  
 "stium, et suorum corpora collata in  
 "unum sepeliri jussit." Add. XXXVI.  
 8. Et sic accipiendum puto locum  
 Plutarchi in Agesil. p. 606. ed. Fran-  
 cof. οὐ πρότερον ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἀπῆλθεν, ἢ  
 φορὰδην ἐνεχθῆναι πρὸς τὴν φάλαγγα,  
 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἰδεῖν ἐντὸς τῶν ὀπλῶν  
 συγκεκομισμένους. DUK.



SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

περὶ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους), τῶν δὲ σφετέρων τὰ ὅστ᾽  
 ξυνέλεξαν (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὡς πεν-  
 τήκοντα), καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων σκῦλα ἔχοντες ἀπέπλευσαν  
 2 ἐς Κατάνην. χειμῶν τε γὰρ ἦν, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον αὐτόθεν  
 ποιῆσθαι οὐπω ἐδόκει δυνατόν εἶναι, πρὶν ἂν ἰππέας τε μετα- 5  
 πέμψωσιν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐκ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων  
 ἀγείρωσιν, ὅπως μὴ παντάπασιν ἱπποκρατῶνται, καὶ χρήματα  
 δὲ ἅμα αὐτόθεν τε συλλέξωνται καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίων ἔλθῃ,  
 τῶν τε πόλεόν τινας προσαγάγωνται, ἃς ἥλπιζον μετὰ τὴν  
 μάχην μᾶλλον σφῶν ὑπακούσεσθαι, τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον 10  
 καὶ ὅσων δέοι παρασκευάσωνται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχειρήσοντας  
 ταῖς Συρακούσαις.

LXXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ τῇ γνώμῃ ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν  
 Νάξον καὶ Κατάνην διαχειμάσοντες· Συρακόσιοι δὲ τοὺς  
 A. C. 415—4. Ol. 91. 2. σφετέρους αὐτῶν νεκροὺς θάψαντες ἐκκλησίαν 15  
 SYRACUSE. ἐποιοῦν. καὶ παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ  
 2 Proceedings at Syra- "Ἑρμῶνος, ἀνὴρ καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα ξύνεσιν οὐδενὸς  
 cuse. Hermocrates encourages the Syra-  
 cians. λειπόμενος, καὶ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐμπειρία τε  
 ἱκανὸς γενόμενος καὶ ἀνδρία ἐπιφανής, ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ οὐκ

1. περὶ—ξυμμάχων] om. P. περὶ ἐξήκοντα] ὡς πεντήκοντα K. 2. συνέλεξαν  
 B.E.F.V. d.h.k. ἀνέλεξαν C.G.K.e. αὐτῶν ἀθηναίων καὶ f. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων]  
 om. N.V. 3. σκῦλα E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σκύλα. 4. αὐτόθεν c.  
 6. ἀθηναίων K. καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν N. p. manu. 8. ἅμα] om. h. αὐτόθεν τε  
 ἅμα N.V. τε] om. K.R. συλλέξονται E. συλλέξωνται h. 9. πολεμίων Q.  
 προσαγίγονται E. προσάγονται k. ἥλπιζον καὶ μετὰ K. 10. σφῶν αὐτῶν  
 ὑπακούσεσθαι c. 11. ὅσων K.f. παρασκευάσονται E.G.R.m. et correctus C.  
 ἐς] τε A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V. c.d.e.k.m. 14. διαχειμάσαντες C.P.f.  
 16. ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ K. 19. ἀνδρία N.V.g.m. vulgo ἀνδρεία.

1. τὰ ὅστ᾽ ξυνέλεξαν] Ut in patriam  
 relata ibi sepelirentur, ut arbitrator: quod  
 et de Themistoclis ossibus quidam pro-  
 diderunt, I. 88. [Thucyd. I. 138, 9.] et  
 de Eumene Plutarchus et Corn. Nepos  
 Eum. in fin. Notus est ex omnibus  
 scriptoribus hic mos veterum. Duk.

19. οὐκ εἶα] "Apud Herodotum οὐκ  
 "εἴαν nuspiam est imperantis, at miti-  
 "bus verbis dissuadentis." Valckenaer  
 on Herodot. II. 30, 7. He should have

said, "οὐκ εἶα nuspiam est imperantis;"  
 for the peculiarity of the signification  
 belongs entirely to the tense. Οὐκ εἶα  
 is literally, "was not for letting, tried  
 "not to let," the tense properly ex-  
 pressing an incomplete rather than a  
 complete action. But οὐκ εἶασε is a  
 very different thing, and signifies ab-  
 solutely, "did not let." See VI. 41, 1.  
 80, 2. &c.

εἶα τῷ γεγενημένῳ ἐνδιδόνα· τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην αὐτῶν οὐχ  
 ἡσῆσθαι, τὴν δὲ ἀταξίαν βλάψαι. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτόν γε  
 λειφθῆναι ὅσον εἰκὸς εἶναι, ἄλλως τε τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν  
 Ἑλλήνων ἐμπειρία, ἰδιώτας, ὥς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις, ἀντα-  
 5 γωνισαμένους. μέγα δὲ βλάψαι καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν στρατη- 3  
 γῶν καὶ τὴν πολυαρχίαν (ἦσαν γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα οἱ στρα-  
 τηγοὶ αὐτοῖς) τῶν τε πολλῶν τὴν ἀξύντακτον ἀναρχίαν. ἦν  
 δὲ ὀλίγοι τε στρατηγοὶ γένωνται ἐμπειροί, καὶ ἐν τῷ χεიმῶνι  
 τούτῳ παρασκευάσωσι τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν,  
 10 ἐκπορίζοντες, ὅπως ὥς πλείστοι ἔσονται, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ μελέτῃ  
 προσαναγκάζοντες, ἔφη κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς κρατήσῃ σφᾶς τῶν  
 ἐναντίων, ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν ὑπαρχούσης, εὐταξίας δὲ ἐς

3. ληφθῆναι e. εἶναι] ἦν K. τε καὶ τοῖς G. et correctus h. 4. ἐμ-  
 πειρία] ἐν πείρᾳ γρ. h. χειροτέχναις corr. F. et γρ. G. et m. Goell. Dobree.  
 Bloomf. ceteri χειροτέχνας. 5. στρατιωτῶν L.O.P. 6. γὰρ καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα c.  
 8. τε] om. L. ἐμπειροί] om. P. 10. ἐκπορίζοντες g. ἔσονται f.

1. τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην, κ. τ. λ.] Com-  
 pare II. 87, 3. οὐδὲ δίκαιον τῆς γνώμης τὸ  
 μὴ κατὰ κράτος νικηθέν—ἀμβλύνεσθαι.

3. ἄλλως τε] “Et insuper.” Quasi  
 dicas, *per se*, (quod non additum cogi-  
 tatione suppletur) *alioque modo*. Quod  
 quum denique nihil aliud sit quam *et*  
*insuper*, sive *adde quod*, eundem sensum  
 præbet quem ἄλλως τε καὶ, sed alio  
 modo enunciatum. HERMANN, on Vi-  
 ger, note 232.

4. ἰδιώτας, ὥς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις]  
 “If one may so speak, like men with  
 “no knowledge of a trade opposed to  
 “those who have made it their busi-  
 “ness.” So Valla seems to have un-  
 derstood the passage, and also Pollux,  
 I. 156. Compare Aristotle, *Ethics*, III.  
 11, 7, 8. ed. Bekker, where he says that  
 disciplined soldiers fighting with un-  
 disciplined ones are like ἀθληταὶ ἰδιώ-  
 ταις—μαχόμενοι It is objected, that  
 χειροτέχνης is continually opposed to a  
 soldier, as signifying a mere artizan.  
 So Herodot. II. 167, 2. where χειροτέχνας  
 is opposed to τοὺς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἀνεί-  
 μένους. But ἰδιώτης being “a person  
 “not trained to the business,” let that  
 business be what it will, χειροτέχνης is  
 taken simply as “a workman,” or one  
 who has had practice in the use of his  
 hands; distinguished from one who has

not. And the point of inferiority in  
 the Syracusans' not being a want of  
 courage, but of familiarity with their  
 arms, it was appropriate enough to  
 compare their awkwardness to that of  
 men who should take up a workman's  
 tools for the first time; whilst the com-  
 plete practice of the Athenians resem-  
 bled the skill of the regularly bred  
 workman.

9. οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἐκπορίζοντες]  
 It should be remembered that the poorer  
 citizens in the ancient commonwealths  
 were not exempted from military ser-  
 vice, but from the obligation of pro-  
 viding themselves with arms. When  
 arms were furnished to them, they  
 served, as a matter of course, like other  
 citizens. But it was a natural conse-  
 quence of arms being put into their  
 hands on this occasion, that they ob-  
 tained greater political influence, and  
 that the constitution of Syracuse after  
 the war became more democratical.  
 Aristot. *Politic.* V. 4, 9.

12. ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν, κ. τ. λ.] Com-  
 pare I. 121, 5. ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ  
 ἴσον καταστήσωμεν, κ. τ. λ. And for  
 the words τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελε-  
 τωμένην, compare I. 18, 7. ἐμπειρότεροι  
 ἐγένοντο, μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποι-  
 οῦμενοι.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

τὰ ἔργα προσγενομένης· ἐπιδώσειν γὰρ ἀμφοτέρα αὐτὰ, τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένην, τὴν δ' εὐψυχίαν αὐτὴν ἑαυτῆς μετὰ τοῦ πιστοῦ τῆς ἐπιστήμης θαρσαλεωτέραν ἔσεσθαι. 4 τοὺς τε στρατηγούς καὶ ὀλίγους καὶ αὐτοκράτορας χρῆναι ἐλέσθαι, καὶ ὁμόσαι αὐτοῖς τὸ ὄρκιον ἢ μὴν ἑάσειν ἄρχειν 5 ὅπῃ ἂν ἐπίστωνται· οὕτω γὰρ ἅ τε κρύπτεσθαι δεῖ, μᾶλλον ἂν στέγεσθαι, καὶ τᾶλλα κατὰ κόσμον καὶ ἀπροφασίστως παρασκευασθῆναι. LXXIII. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αὐτοῦ ἀκού-  
 He himself, with two σαντες ἐψηφίσαντό τε πάντα ὡς ἐκέλευε, καὶ  
 colleagues, is created στρατηγὸν αὐτόν τε εἶλοντο τὸν Ἑρμοκρά- 10  
 general, and invested τὴν, καὶ Ἑρακλείδην τὸν Λυσιμάχου, καὶ  
 with sovereign com- Σικανὸν τὸν Ἐξηκέστου, τούτους τρεῖς, καὶ  
 mand. Ambassadors, ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα  
 requesting aid, are πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως ξυμμαχία τε αὐτοῖς  
 sent to Corinth and παραγένηται, καὶ τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον βεβαιότερον 15  
 to Lacedæmon. πείθωσι ποιεῖσθαι ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ὑπὲρ σφῶν τοὺς Λακε-  
 δαιμονίους, ἵνα ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπαγάγωσιν αὐτοὺς, ἢ  
 πρὸς τὸ ἐν Σικελίᾳ στράτευμα ἦσσαν ὠφελίαν ἄλλην ἐπι-  
 πέμπωσιν.

LXXIV. Τὸ δ' ἐν τῇ Κατάνῃ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων 20  
 ἔπλευσεν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην ὡς προδοθησομένην. καὶ ἂ  
 μὲν ἐπράσσετο, οὐκ ἐγένετο· Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ,  
 ὅτε ἀπῆει ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἥδη μετάπεμπτος,  
 ἐπιστάμενος ὅτι φεύξοιτο, μηνύει τοῖς τῶν

SICILY.  
 Fruitless attempt of  
 the Athenians to gain  
 possession of Messana.

1. γενομένης B.h. αὐτὰ ἀμφοτέρα f. ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα γρ. h. 2. μετὰ  
 τῶν κινδύνων h. μεμετωμένην f. 5. αὐτοῖς] om. N.V. 6. ὅπῃ] ὅσοι Q.  
 ἐπιστῶνται A. 8. αὐτοῦ] om. i. 9. ἐψηφίσαντο πάντα N.P.V. ἐκέ-  
 λευσε L. 10. αὐτὸν εἶλοντο g. 12. τοὺς τρεῖς P. 13. ἐς τὴν]  
 om. g. 15. καὶ πρὸς Q. 16. ποιεῖσθαι] προεῖσθαι B. 17. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.  
 18. τό τε ἐν Q. 23. ὅταν K.b. ὅτ' Bekk. ἀπέειπεν C.G.P.d.k.m.

5. τὸ ὄρκιον] The usual oath of un-  
 limited obedience, taken when any  
 commander was invested with unlimited  
 powers.

12. τούτους τρεῖς] "These as three;"  
 i. e. they elected Hermocrates, Hera-  
 clides, and Sicanus, as being three, to

which number they wished their gene-  
 rals now to be reduced.

14. ξυμμαχία—παραγένηται] The ab-  
 stract is here used for the concrete, as  
 ἡ δουλεία in V. 23, 4. and φυγή in VIII.  
 64, 4. "that an allied force might join  
 "them."



SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

Συρακοσίων φίλοις τοῖς ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ ξυνειδὼς τὸ μέλλον· οἱ δὲ τοὺς τε ἄνδρας διέφθειραν πρότερον, καὶ τότε στασιάζοντες καὶ ἐν ὕπλοις ὄντες ἐπεκράτουν μὴ δέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες περὶ 2  
5 τρεῖς καὶ δέκα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς ἐχειμάζοντο καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ εἶχον καὶ προὔχῳρει οὐδὲν, ἀπελθόντες ἐς Νάξον καὶ σταύρωμα περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ποιησάμενοι, αὐτοῦ διεχείμαζον· καὶ τριήρη ἀπέστειλαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἱππέας, ὅπως ἅμα τῷ ἦρι παραγένωνται.

10 LXXV. Ἐτείχιζον δὲ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι πρὸς τε τῇ πόλει, τὸν Τεμενίτην ἐντὸς ποιησάμενοι, τείχος παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς ὁρῶν, ὅπως μὴ δι' ἐλάσσονος εὐαποτείχιστοι ὦσιν, ἣν ἄρα σφάλλονται, καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῖ ἄλλο· καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύρωσαν πανταχῇ, ἣ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν. καὶ 2  
15 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰδότες ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ χειμάζοντας, ἐστράτευσαν πανδημεὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηνὰς καὶ τὸ

1. τοὺς L.O.? ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 2. διέφθειρον Q.g. 4. περὶ τρεῖς μέιναντες καὶ δέκα N.V.g. μέιναντες περὶ τρισκαίδεκα E.H.K.d.i. Bekk. vulgo μέιναντες περὶ τρισκαίδεκα. 6. καὶ σταύρωμα g. Bekk. ceteri καὶ θράκας σταύρωμα. fuisse χάρακας hujus σταύρωμα interpretamentum probabiliter opinatur F. Portus. σταυρώματα C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. 11. τεμενίδην F. 12. παράπαν A.F. ἐπιβολὰς G.K.R. 14. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.Q.e.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σφάλλονται jam prius ediderat Elmsleius. vulgo σφάλλονται. 18. ἐς d. τε] γε N.g. 19. αὐτῶν om. P. τὸ] om. L.O.

4. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες] This answers to the sentence at the beginning of the chapter, ἃ μὲν ἐπράσσετο οὐκ ἐγένετο. The words from Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ down to οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι are a sort of parenthesis, to explain why the Athenians failed in their attempt on Mes-sana, and the narrative then proceeds as before.

11. τὸν Τεμενίτην] The statue of Apollo Temenides, of considerable size and beauty, which stood in this quarter. See Cicero, Verres, IV. 53. Suetonius

in Tiber. Cæsar. 74. As the quarter was not yet built over, the extent of the new walls could not be better marked than by saying that they were carried far enough to include this statue. For this manner of speaking of the statue, as if it were the god himself, compare the notes on IV. 67, 1. and IV. 118, 3.

14. τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον] Scil. ἐτείχιζον. "They fortified Megara to serve as a garrison." The place was at this time in ruins. See ch. 49, 4. and the note.

3 στρατόπεδον ἐμπρήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ πυν-  
 θανόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ  
 Λάχητος γενομένην ξυμμαχίαν πρεσβεύεσθαι, εἴ πως προσα-  
 γάγουντο αὐτοὺς, ἀντεπρεσβεύοντο καὶ αὐτοί. ἦσαν γὰρ  
 ὕποπτοι αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι μὴ προθύμως σφίσι μὴτ' ἐπὶ 5  
 τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμψαι ἃ ἔπεμψαν, ἐς τε τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ  
 εὐκέτι βούλονται ἀμύνειν, ὀρώντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῇ  
 μάχῃ εὖ πράξαντας, προσχωρῶσι δ' αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὴν προτέ-  
 4 ραν φιλίαν πεισθέντες. ἀφικομένων οὖν ἐκ μὲν Συρακουσῶν  
 Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ ἄλλων ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν 10  
 Ἀθηναίων Εὐφῆμου μεθ' ἐτέρων, ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ξυλλόγου  
 γενομένου τῶν Καμαριναίων, βουλόμενος προδιαβαλεῖν τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους, ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXVI. “ΟΥ τὴν παροῦσαν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων,

“ὦ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ αὐτὴν καταπλαγῆτε, δείσαντες ἐπρεσ- 15

SPEECH OF  
 IHERMOCRATES.  
 (76—80.)

1 I fear the words of the  
 2 Athenians more than  
 their power. They call  
 themselves the protec-  
 tors of the Ionians  
 against the Dorians:  
 but see how they have  
 enslaved the Ionians  
 in Greece and Asia,  
 whom they professed  
 to deliver from the  
 power of Persia.

“βευσάμεθα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τοὺς μέλλοντας

“ἀπ' αὐτῶν λόγους, πρὶν τι καὶ ἡμῶν ἀκούσαι,

“μὴ ὑμᾶς πείσωσιν. ἤκουσι γὰρ ἐς τὴν Σικε-

“λίαν προφάσει μὲν ἢ πυνθάνεσθε, διανοία δὲ

“ἦν πάντες ὑπονοοῦμεν· καὶ μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐ 20

“Λεοντίνους βούλεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς

“μᾶλλον ἐξοικίσαι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εὐλογον τὰς μὲν

“ἐκεῖ πόλεις ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν, τὰς δὲ ἐνθάδε

“κατοικίζειν, καὶ Λεοντίνων μὲν Χαλκιδέων

“ὄντων κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς κήδεσθαι, Χαλκιδέας δὲ τοὺς ἐν 25

“Εὐβοίᾳ, ὧν οἷδε ἄποικοι εἰσι, δουλωσαμένους ἔχειν. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ

“ιδέα ἐκεῖνά τε ἔσχον καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται· ἡγεμόνες

1. ἀνεχώρουν g. 3. προσάγοντο L.O.k. προσαγάγειν e.i. 5. αὐτῆς Q.  
 om. P. οἱ] αἱ οἱ correctus h. 6. ἔς] ὡς P. μὴ] om. K. μὴτε f.  
 7. βούλονται R. 8. εὖ] οὐ E. πράξοντας b. προσχωροῦσι E.f. 9. μὲν  
 τῶν syr. K. 12. προδιαβαλεῖν G.K.f. Goell. Bekk. προδιαβάλλειν A.B.C.E.  
 F.H.L.N.O.P.c.g.h.k. Haack. Porro. προσδιαβάλλειν V. vulgo προδιαβαλεῖν.  
 15. ὦ καμαριναῖοι] om. g. 17. καὶ] om. Q. 19. δὲ] μὲν g. 21. βου-  
 λεύεσθαι i. κατοικῆσαι Q.g. 22. ἐξοικῆσαι g. δὴ] om. N.V. 26. οἷδε]  
 οὗτοι R.f.

2. κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Λάχητος—ξυμμαχίαν] See III. 86.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ γὰρ γενόμενοι ἐκόντων τῶν τε Ἰώνων, καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν  
 “ ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, ὥς ἐπὶ τοῦ Μήδου τιμωρία, τοὺς μὲν, λιπο-  
 “ στρατίαν, τοὺς δὲ, ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους στρατεύειν, τοῖς δ’ ὥς ἐκά-  
 “ στοις τινὰ εἶχον αἰτίαν εὐπρεπῇ, ἐπενεγκόντες, κατεστρέψαν-  
 5 “ το. καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἄρα, οὔτε οὔτοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων 4  
 “ οὔθ’ οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς ἑαυτῶν, τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντέστησαν, περὶ  
 “ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως, οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ  
 “ δεσπότου μεταβολῇ, οὐκ ἄξυνετωτέρου, κακοξυνετωτέρου δέ.  
 “ LXXVII. ἀλλ’ οὐ γὰρ δὴ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, εὐκατη-  
 10 “ γόρητον οὖσαν, πόλιν νῦν ἤκομεν ἀποφανοῦντες ἐν εἰδόσιν  
 “ ὅσα ἀδικεῖ, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς  
 “ αἰτιασόμενοι, ὅτι ἔχοντες παραδείγματα τῶν  
 “ τε ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων, ὥς ἐδουλώθησαν οὐκ  
 “ ἀμύνοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, καὶ νῦν ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς  
 “ ταῦτά παρόντα σοφίσματα, Λεοντίνων τε  
 “ ξυγγενῶν κατοικίσεις καὶ Ἑγεσταίων ξυμ-  
 “ μάχων ἐπικουρίας, οὐ ξυστραφέντες βουλό-  
 “ μεθα προθυμότερον δεῖξαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐκ  
 “ Ἴωνες τάδε εἰσιν, οὐδ’ Ἑλλησπόντιοι καὶ νησιῶται, οἱ

2. ἦσαν] om. b. μίδου Q. δήμου M.O.k. τιμωρία] om. g. λιποστρατίαν  
 A.E.G.K.R.f. Bekk. 2. λιποστρατίαν c. vulgo λιποστρατίαν. 3. ἀλλήλων f.  
 ἄλλους g. 4. εὐπρεπῇ] om. d. 5. οὔτοι] οἶδε Dionysius, pag. 161. Wechel.  
 6. οἱ] οὐ e.k. 8. κακοξυνετωτέρου] om. Q.f.g. et pr. manu N. cum cod. Dionysii.  
 9. τὴν] om. d.i. τῶν] om. Dionysius. 11. αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς R.f. 12. παράδειγμα  
 L.O. τῶν L.O.P. cum Dionysio, Bekker. Goell. 13. ἐκέισε A.B.E.F. Goell.  
 14. ἀμννοντες L.g. ἀμύνοντες F. ἀμύνοντες (es corr.) G. ἀμύνοντας M.O.Q.i. ἀμύ-  
 ναντες K. ἀμύνονται G.P.k. ἀμύνεσθε d. qui et ὑμῖν, non σφίσιν. 15. ταῦτά  
 C.E.H.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Dionysio: vulgo ταῦτα. 16. κατοικήσεις Q.f.  
 17. βουλευσόμεθα c. 19. τάδε] ταῦτα Dionysius et Aristides 3. p. 65 i. ed. Canter.  
 ἐλλησπόντιοι V.

I. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι]  
 “ All who were allies from their own  
 “ free choice.” So Gölle; while the  
 Scholiast and Portus translate the  
 words, “All who being descended from  
 “ them became their allies.” The ex-  
 pression, if taken in the former way,  
 resembles V. 60, 1. ἀφ’ ἑαυτῶν—εἶπον,  
 and VIII. 47, 2. ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν—ᾠρ-  
 μηντο ἐς τὸ καταλῦναι τὴν δημοκρατίαν.  
 If taken in the latter way, it is like VII.  
 57, 4. Ἴωνες ὄντες καὶ ἀπ’ Ἀθηναίων.

[And this is probably the true sense;  
 the islanders of the Ægean being chiefly  
 alluded to, most of whom were of Athe-  
 nian origin. See Thucyd. I. 12, 4.]

12. τῶν τε ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων] The con-  
 junction is merely a little out of its place;  
 the construction being, ἔχοντες παρα-  
 δείγματα τε τῶν ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων, καὶ νῦν  
 ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ταῦτα παρόντα σοφίσματα. For  
 the confused use of ἐκέισε instead of  
 ἐκεῖ, see Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 44.

18. οὐκ Ἴωνες τάδε εἰσιν] Verbum se-  
 d d 2



“δεσπότην ἢ Μῆδον ἢ ἓνα γέ τινα αἰὲ μεταβάλλοντες  
 “δουλοῦνται, ἀλλὰ Δωριῆς ἐλεύθεροι ἀπ’ αὐτονόμου τῆς  
 2 “Πελοποννήσου τὴν Σικελίαν οἰκοῦντες. ἢ μένομεν ἕως ἂν  
 “ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις ληφθῶμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι ταύτῃ μόνον  
 “ἄλωτοί ἐσμεν, καὶ ὀρώντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρε- 5  
 “πομένους, ὥστε τοὺς μὲν λόγοις ἡμῶν δισταναι, τοὺς δὲ  
 “ξυμμάχων ἐλπίδι ἐκπολεμοῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς δὲ ὡς  
 “ἐκάστοις τι προσηνὲς λέγοντες δύνανται κακουργεῖν; καὶ  
 “οἰόμεθα, τοῦ ἄποθεν ξυνοίκου προαπολλυμένου, οὐ καὶ ἐς  
 “αὐτόν τινα ἤξειν τὸ δεινόν, πρὸ δὲ αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον τὸν 10  
 “πάσχοντα καθ’ αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν; LXXVIII. καὶ εἴ τῳ

You may say, “This is the quarrel of the Syracusans, and not ours:” but in truth it is yours also. You may wish us to be humbled, though not conquered; but you cannot fix so nicely the exact point at which our humiliation shall stop, if you once

“ἄρα παρέστηκε τὸν μὲν Συρακόσιον, ἑαυτὸν  
 “δ’ οὐ, πολέμιον εἶναι τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ, καὶ δει-  
 “νὸν ἡγείται ὑπὲρ γε τῆς ἐμῆς κινδυνεύειν;  
 “ἐνθυμηθήτω οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μᾶλλον, ἐν 15  
 “ἴσῳ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἅμα ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ μαχού-  
 “μενος, τοσοῦτῳ δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον, ὅσῳ,  
 “οὐ προδιεφθαρμένου ἐμοῦ, ἔχων δὲ ξύμμαχον

1. ἢ δεσπότην E. Dionys. μεταβαλόντες B.h. μεταβάλλονται Q. omisso δουλοῦν-  
 ται, pro quo δηλοῦνται habet i. 3. ἢ οἱ L.g.i. 6. διεσταναι K. 9. οὐ καὶ ἐς  
 E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Bekk. 2. οὐδὲ ἐς h. vulgo οὐκ ἐς.  
 10. αὐτόν τέ τινα E. 11. αὐτόν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἑαυτόν. 12. ἄρα] om. K. τῶν μὲν συρακουσίων ἑαυτοῦ δ’ οὐ  
 πολέμιον εἶναι τὸν ἀθηναῖον P. 14. κινδυνεύειν] μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν C.Q.f. χώρας  
 μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν G.L.O.d.e.i.k.m. 16. καὶ] om. Q. μαχόμενος A.B.E.F.  
 H.N.T.V.f.g.h. 17. ἀσφαλέστατον E. ὅσον Dionys. Halic. 18. προ-  
 διεφθαρμένου R.

quitur structuram prædicati Ἰωanes. Hæc in memoriam revocant columnam illam a Theseo in Isthmo erectam cum his inscriptionibus, τὰδ’ οὐχὶ Πελοπόννησος ἀλλ’ Ἰωνία, et, τὰδ’ ἐστὶ Πελοπόννησος οὐκ Ἰωνία. Apud Plutarch. Vit. Thes. c. 25. Τάδε in his Græcis usitatum, ubi dicere volunt; hæc quæ hic vides circum te jacentia, sive præsentia, et tragicis maxime consuetum. GÖLLER.

7. τοῖς δὲ—κακουργεῖν] The conjunction is, τοῖς δὲ προσηνὲς τι λέγοντες, κακουργεῖν, ὡς ἐκάστοις δύνανται λέγειν. The participle and verb λέγοντες κακουργεῖν both referring to the same

object, that object is put in the case required by the former word, and not in that which answers to the latter. See note on V. 1.

9. ἄποθεν] For the orthography of this word, see Lobeck on Phrynichus, p. 10.

11. καθ’ αὐτόν δυστυχεῖν] “Keeps his “misfortune to himself;” “is unfortunate for himself alone, without “transmitting his ill fortune to others.” Compare Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. IX. 9, 3. οὐθεὶς γὰρ ἐλοιτ’ ἂν καθ’ αὐτόν τὰ πάντα ἔχειν ἀγαθὰ. See Viger, ch. IX. sect. 5. §. 4.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

allow the Athenians to  
get the better of us.  
Aid us then as you  
would wish us to aid  
you, if you were the  
first invaded.

“ ἐμὲ καὶ οὐκ ἔρημος ἀγωνιέται· τὸν τε Ἀθη-  
“ ναῖον μὴ τὴν τοῦ Συρακοσίου ἔχθραν κολά-  
“ σασθαι, τῇ δ’ ἐμῇ προφάσει τὴν ἐκείνου  
“ φιλίαν οὐχ ἥσσον βεβαιώσασθαι βούλεσθαι.

5 “ εἴ τέ τις φθονεῖ μὲν ἢ καὶ φοβέεται (ἀμφότερα γὰρ τάδε<sup>2</sup>  
“ πάσχει τὰ μείζω,) διὰ δὲ αὐτὰ τὰς Συρακούσας κακωθῆναι  
“ μὲν ἵνα σωφρονισθῶμεν βούλεται, περιγέγέσθαι δὲ ἔνεκα  
“ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀσφαλείας, οὐκ ἀνθρωπίνης δυνάμεως βούλησιν  
“ ἐλπίζει. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς  
10 “ τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γένεσθαι. καὶ εἰ γνώμη<sup>3</sup>  
“ ἀμάρτοι, τοῖς αὐτοῦ κακοῖς ὀλοφυρθεῖς, τάχ’ ἂν ἴσως καὶ  
“ τοῖς ἔμοις ἀγαθοῖς ποτὲ βουληθείη αὐθις φθονῆσαι. ἀδύ-  
“ νατον δὲ προεμένω, καὶ μὴ τοὺς αὐτοὺς κινδύνους, οὐ περὶ  
“ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀλλὰ περὶ τῶν ἔργων, ἐθελήσαντι προσλα-

1. ἔρημον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio,  
Haack. et Poppon. ἔρημος Bekk. 4. οὐχ] οὐς A.C.E.F.d.e.h.i.k. βούλεσθε P.  
5. εἴτε καὶ τις d. ἢ φοβέεται L.R. γάρ] om. N.V. 6. πάσχει τάδε g.  
αὐτὸ f. 8. ἐάντου L. cum Dionysio. ἀνθρωπίνης A.B.C.E.R.V.d.e.f.h.i.k.m.  
Poppo. Bekk. ceteri ἀνθρωπείας. 9. ἐλπίζειν E. 11. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς Q.i.  
12. ἀγαθοῖς] om. d.i. βουληθεῖς P. 14. θελήσαντι E.

1. οὐκ ἔρημος] Almost all the MSS. read ἔρημον, and the same error has crept into some at least, if not all, the MSS. of Dionysius, who quotes the passage at length. (De Thucyd. Histor. Judicium, c. 48.) It is strange that Poppo and Haack should have adopted a reading so evidently corrupt; for to suppose that ἔρημον can refer to ἐμὲ, and to interpret it, “he will have me as his ally, and an ally not des- titute of friends,” seems to me not only unnatural in itself, but inconsis- tent with the words of the sentence, which, had Thucydides meant this, would surely have run, καὶ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔρημον, or ἔτι δὲ οὐκ ἔρημον. The mis- take of the copyists arose from the similar termination of the word ξύμμα- χον; unless perhaps some of them, pos- sessed with the notion that a neuter adjective might be used as an adverb, supposed οὐκ ἔρημον to be equivalent, as far as the sense goes, to οὐκ ἔρημος. Compare the false reading in IV. 111, 1. ἐμβόησαντας ἀθρόον, which seems to

have arisen from the same notion, that the neuter ἀθρόον might be used as an adverb. See the note there.

3. τὴν ἐκείνου φιλίαν—βεβαιώσα- σθαι] i. e. “The Athenians do not so “much care to chastise our enemy” [compare IV. 61, 3. οὐ γὰρ τοῖς ἐθνεσιν —τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει ἐπίαςιν] “as to se- “cure for ever the friendship of him “who is their friend now;” that is, “so “to reduce the power of every state in “the island, that none shall have any “alternative but to remain the faithful “ally of Athens.” [τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν ἐφίεμενοι, ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. IV. 61, 3.]

9. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε, κ. τ. λ.] Compare IV. 64, 1. μηδὲ μορία φιλονεικῶν ἡγέ- σθαι τῆς τε οἰκίας γνώμης ὁμοίως αὐτο- κράτωρ εἶναι, καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης.

10. καὶ εἰ γνώμη ἀμάρτοι] Καὶ εἰ, ὡν ἐπιθυμεί, τούτων διαμάρτοι δυστυχῆσας, βουληθείη ἂν ποτε τοῖς νῦν ἡμετέροις ἀγαθοῖς φθονῆσαι αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ ταῖς ἰδίαις συμφοραῖς ὀλοφυρόμενος. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ βεῖν· λόγῳ μὲν γὰρ τὴν ἡμετέραν δύναμιν σώζοι ἂν τις,  
 4 “ ἔργῳ δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ σωτηρίαν. καὶ μάλιστ’ αἰκὸς ἦν, ὑμᾶς,  
 “ ὦ Καμαριναῖοι, ὁμόρους ὄντας, καὶ τὰ δεύτερα κινδυνεύ-  
 “ σοντας, προορᾶσθαι αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μαλακῶς ὥσπερ νῦν  
 “ ξυμμαχεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μᾶλλον ἰόντας, ἅπερ εἰ ἐς 5  
 “ τὴν Καμαριναίαν πρῶτον ἀφίκοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δεόμενοι  
 “ ἂν ἐπεκαλεῖσθε, ταῦτα ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου καὶ νῦν παρακε-  
 “ λευομένους, ὅπως μὴδὲν ἐνδώσομεν, φαίνεσθαι. ἀλλ’ οὐθ’  
 “ ὑμεῖς νῦν γέ πω, οὐθ’ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ταῦτα ὥρμησθε.  
 “ LXXIX. δειλία δὲ ἴσως τὸ δίκαιον πρὸς τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πρὸς 10  
 “ τοὺς ἐπίοντας θεραπεύσετε, λέγοντες ξυμμαχίαν εἶναι ὑμῖν  
 “ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· ἦν γέ οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις  
 “ ἐποιήσασθε, τῶν δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἦν τις ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς  
 “ ἦν, καὶ τοῖς γε Ἀθηναίοις βοηθεῖν, ὅταν ὑπ’  
 “ ἄλλων, καὶ μὴ αὐτοῖς ὥσπερ νῦν τοὺς πέλας 15  
 “ ἀδικῶσιν. ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι, ὄντες Χαλ-  
 “ κιδῆς, Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Λεοντίους ἐθέλουσι  
 “ ξυγκατοικίζειν. καὶ δεινὸν, εἰ ἐκεῖνοι μὲν τὸ  
 “ ἔργον τοῦ καλοῦ δικαίωματος ὑποπτεύοντες  
 “ ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν, ὑμεῖς δ’ εὐλόγῳ προ- 20  
 “ φάσει τοὺς μὲν φύσει πολεμίους βούλεσθε

Perhaps you may be afraid, and cloke your fears under a show of fairness—"The Athenians are our allies, and we must aid them." Yes, when they are the invaded party, not when they are the invaders. But you need not be afraid; for even after their late victory they found themselves unable to besiege Syracuse.

2. αὐτοῦ] ἐαυτῶν h. ἦν] om. g. 3. τὰ] om. G.K.e. κινδυνεύσαντας f.  
 5. ἅπερ εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.Ö.P.Q.V.c.d.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 ἅπερ ἂν εἰ. 6. ἀφίκοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.f.g.h. οἱ] om. f.g. 7. ἐπι-  
 καλεῖσθε P.G. ἐπεκαλεῖσθαι E. 8. μὴ Q. ἐνδώσομεν C.E.F.H.K.L.M.Ö.R.m.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐνδώσωμεν. 9. ὥρμησθε g. 10. καὶ πρὸς]  
 πρὸς om. i. 11. θεραπεύετε L.Ö.P.e. ἡμῖν L. 12. ἦν] οἱ Q. 13. εἰ τις V.  
 ἡμᾶς g. 14. βοηθῇ e. ἐπ’ G.P.k.m. 15. ἀλλήλων h. 20. δ’ A.B.E.F.G.  
 H.K.N.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δ’ ἐν. εὐλόγῳ  
 λόγῳ προφάσει L.Ö.P. οὐ λόγῳ προφάσει E. 21. φύσει] om. L.Ö.P.

5. ἅπερ εἰ ἐς τὴν Καμαριν. κ. τ. λ.]  
 “The prayer which you would have  
 “addressed to us, had the Athenians  
 “attacked your country first, you  
 “ought now to put into the form of  
 “an encouragement to us, not to yield  
 “to the enemy.”

12. ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις, κ. τ. λ.]

Compare III. 63, 3. οὐκοῦν χρῆν τὰ πρὸς  
 ἡμᾶς μόνον ὑμᾶς ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ  
 μὴ ξυνεπιέναι μετ’ αὐτῶν ἄλλοις.

20. ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν] “They  
 “are wise without reason; you, with a  
 “seeming reasonable pretext, act fool-  
 “ishly.”



SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ὠφελεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἔτι μᾶλλον φύσει ξυγγενεῖς μετὰ τῶν  
 “ἐχθίστων διαφθεῖραι. ἀλλ’ οὐ δίκαιον, ἀμύνειν δὲ καὶ μὴ<sup>3</sup>  
 “φοβεῖσθαι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἡμεῖς ξυστῶ-  
 “μεν πάντες, δεινὴ ἐστίν, ἀλλ’ ἦν ὅπερ οὗτοι σπεύδουσι,  
 5 “τᾶναντία διαστῶμεν, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μόνους ἐλθόντες,  
 “καὶ μάχῃ περιγενόμενοι, ἔπραξαν ἃ ἡβούλοντο, ἀπῆλθον δὲ  
 “διὰ τάχους. LXXX. ὥστε οὐκ ἀθρόους γε ὄντας εἰκὸς

Nor shelter yourselves “ἀθυμεῖν, ἰέναι δὲ ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προθυμό-  
 under a specious neu- “τερον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου πα-  
 trality; for if we fall, “ρεσομένης ὠφελίας, οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ  
 10 for want of your aid, “τὸ παραπαν τὰ πολέμια· καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην τὴν  
 you will be the cause “προμήθειαν δοκεῖν τῷ ἡμῖν μὲν ἴσην εἶναι,  
 of our ruin, and the “ὑμῖν δὲ ἀσφαλῆ· τὸ μηδετέροις δὴ, ὥς καὶ  
 Athenians will reward “ἀμφοτέρων ὄντας ξυμμάχους, βοηθεῖν. οὐ<sup>2</sup>  
 you by making you “γὰρ ἔργῳ ἴσον ὥσπερ τῷ δικαιώματί ἐστιν.  
 their slaves. Should “εἰ γὰρ δι’ ὑμᾶς μὴ ξυμμαχήσαντας ὁ τε  
 we triumph, the de- “πάθων σφαλῆσεται καὶ ὁ κρατῶν περιέσται, τί ἄλλο ἢ τῇ  
 sertion which so ag- “αὐτῇ ἀπουσία τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἡμύνετε σωθῆναι, τοὺς δὲ οὐκ  
 gravated our danger “ἐκωλύσατε κακοὺς γενέσθαι; καίτοι κάλλιον τοῖς ἀδικου-  
 15 shall be repaid by our “μένοις καὶ ἅμα ξυγγενέσι προσθεμένους τὴν τε κοινὴν  
 lasting enmity.

“εἰ γὰρ δι’ ὑμᾶς μὴ ξυμμαχήσαντας ὁ τε  
 “πάθων σφαλῆσεται καὶ ὁ κρατῶν περιέσται, τί ἄλλο ἢ τῇ  
 “αὐτῇ ἀπουσία τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἡμύνετε σωθῆναι, τοὺς δὲ οὐκ  
 “ἐκωλύσατε κακοὺς γενέσθαι; καίτοι κάλλιον τοῖς ἀδικου-  
 20 “μένοις καὶ ἅμα ξυγγενέσι προσθεμένους τὴν τε κοινὴν

1. ξυγγενείας A.B.F.h. ξυγγενεῖς φύσει N.V. 2. μὴ] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i.  
 k.m. 3. ξυστῶμεν F. 4. ὅπερ] om. A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, g.h.  
 ὥς ὅπερ f. σπεύδωσι B. 5. ἐπειδὴ i. μόνον i. 6. ἐβούλοντο V. 8. ἐς]  
 πρὸς g. προθυμότεροι L. 9. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 12. προμήθειαν A.B.E.G.N.d.h.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προμηθίαν C. pr. manu, F.H.K.c.f.g. προμυθίαν M.  
 vulgo προθυμίαν. δοκεῖν τῷ Duker. Reiske. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δο-  
 κείτω correctus H. vulgo δοκεῖν τῷ. 16. μὴ] om. e. 17. ὅ τε] ὥστε g.  
 18. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀπουσία om. g. οὐκ] om. e. 20. προσθεμένους g.

10. οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ, κ. τ. λ.] Another construction, πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον-  
 μενον, for ὠφελίας being equivalent to  
 ξυμμάχων, the relative is naturally put  
 in the plural masculine.

11. καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην, κ. τ. λ.] “And  
 “let none consider that boasted pru-  
 “dence of yours to be fair to us, while  
 “it is safe to you; your profession, I  
 “mean, of aiding neither party, be-  
 “cause you are the allies of both.”  
 Such is the sense of the passage ac-  
 cording to Duker’s correction, adopted

by the later editors, of δοκεῖν τῷ instead  
 of δοκεῖν, τῷ—εἶναι. Dobree proposes  
 to read, μὴ ἐκείνην προμήθειαν δοκεῖν,  
 τῷ—ἴσην εἶναι, “Judge not that to be  
 “prudence, because you say it is fair  
 “to us, and safe for you; I mean your  
 “aiding neither party,” &c. But might  
 not nearly the same sense be drawn  
 from the words even without omitting  
 the article? “Judge not that to be your  
 “wisdom,” &c. i. e. the wisdom which  
 your circumstances require. Dobree  
 compares VI. 16, 3. αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ὠφελίαν τῇ Σικελίᾳ φυλάξαι, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, φί-  
 3 λους δὴ ὄντας, μὴ ἑᾶσαι ἁμαρτεῖν. ξυνελόντες τε λέγομεν  
 “οἱ Συρακόσιοι, ἐκδιδάσκειν μὲν οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι σαφῶς,  
 “οὔτε ὑμᾶς οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους, περὶ ὧν αὐτοὶ οὐδὲν χεῖρον  
 “γινγνώσκετε· δεόμεθα δὲ, καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα, εἰ μὴ πεί- 5  
 “σομεν, ὅτι ἐπιβουλευόμεθα μὲν ὑπὸ Ἰώνων ἀεὶ πολεμίων,  
 4 “προδιδόμεθα δὲ ὑπὸ ὑμῶν Δωριῆς Δωριέων. καὶ εἰ κατα-  
 “στρέφονται ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι, ταῖς μὲν ὑμετέραις γνώμαις  
 “κρατήσουσι, τῷ δ’ αὐτῶν ὀνόματι τιμηθήσονται, καὶ τῆς  
 “νίκης οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ ἄθλον ἢ τὸν τὴν νίκην παρασχόντα 10  
 “λήψονται· καὶ εἰ αὖ ἡμεῖς περιεσόμεθα, τῆς αἰτίας τῶν  
 5 “κινδύνων οἱ αὐτοὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑφέξετε. σκοπεῖτε οὖν,  
 “καὶ αἰρέσθε ἥδη ἢ τὴν αὐτίκα ἀκινδύνως δουλείαν, ἢ καὶ  
 “περιγενόμενοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν τούσδε τε μὴ αἰσχυρῶς δεσπότης  
 “λαβεῖν, καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν, μὴ ἂν βραχείαν γενο- 15  
 “μένην, διαφυγεῖν.”

LXXXI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης εἶπεν· ὁ δ’ Εὐφρη-  
 mos, ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρεσβευτῆς, μετ’ αὐτὸν τοιάδε.

LXXXII. “ΑΦΙΚΟΜΕΘΑ μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πρότερον οὔσης  
 “ξυμμαχίας ἀνανεώσει, τοῦ δὲ Συρακοσίου καθαψαμένου, 20

2. ὄντας] om. K. ξυνελόντες] ἐλθόντες γρ. h.  
 R.f. 5. δὲ] οὖν Dionysius, qui mox om. ἅμα.

3. ἐκδιδάξιν h. 4. χεῖρον  
 7. προδιδόμεθα Q. εἰ] η F.

εἰ μὴ καταστρέφονται K. 9. αὐτῷ L.O.P.Q.

12. μωρίαν G. 13. αὐτίκα] αἰτίαν Q.

17. μὲν] om. E.e. εἶπεν] om. d. ἔφημος R.

11. αὖ g. αὖ εἰ N.V.  
 15. βραχείαν καὶ γενομένην e.  
 19. πρότερον μὲν G.k.m.

3. οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι] “There is no  
 “use, nothing to be gained by doing  
 “it.” Compare Herodotus, I. 17, 5.  
 ὥστε ἐπείδρης μὴ εἶναι ἔργον, and III.  
 127, 4. βίης ἔργον οὐδέν.

11. τῆς αἰτίας τῶν κινδύνων, κ. τ. λ.]  
 “You will no less have to suffer the  
 “penalty of having been the authors  
 “of our dangers,” that is, according  
 to Hermocrates’ reasoning, because τῇ  
 ἀπουσίᾳ οὐκ ἡμύνετε ἡμῖν σωθῆναι.

13. ἢ καὶ περιγενόμενοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν,  
 κ. τ. λ.] “Or choose to run the chance  
 “of escaping with us the threatened

“danger, and so to avoid disgracefully  
 “submitting to the yoke of Athens,  
 “and that enmity on our parts which  
 “would be likely to be neither slight  
 “nor short-lived.” Αἰρέσθε καὶ μὴ λα-  
 βεῖν, “Choose the chance of not having  
 “the Athenians for your masters.” Αἰ-  
 ρεῖσθε μὴ λαβεῖν would signify, “choose  
 “not to have.” Τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν,  
 i. e. ὅσον ὑμῖν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ, τὴν ἀφ’  
 ἡμῶν ἔχθραν. Compare for the con-  
 densed construction, IV. 51. and V. 105,  
 1, with the notes there.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

SPEECH OF

EUPHEMUS, the  
Athenian ambassador,  
in reply. (82—87.)

We might defend our  
alleged ambition on  
the grounds of justice;  
but it is enough to  
plead its necessity.  
Self-defence made us  
acquire a dominion in  
Greece, lest we should  
become slaves to the  
Dorians of Pelopon-  
nesus; and the same  
cause makes it needful  
for us to strengthen  
our power in Sicily.

(82, 83.)

“ἀνάγκη καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς εἰπεῖν, ὥς εἰκό-  
“ τως ἔχομεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν μέγιστον μαρτύριον <sup>2</sup>  
“ αὐτὸς εἶπεν, ὅτι οἱ Ἴωνες αἰεί ποτε πολέμιοι  
“ τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν εἰσὶν. ἔχει δὲ καὶ οὕτως  
“ ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννησίοις Δω-  
“ ριεῦσι, καὶ πλείοσιν οὔσι καὶ παροικοῦσιν,  
“ ἐσκεψάμεθα ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἥκιστα αὐτῶν ὑπα-  
“ κουσόμεθα, καὶ μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ ναῦς κτησά-  
“ μενοι τῆς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ ἡγε-  
“ μονίας ἀπηλλάγημεν, οὐδὲν προσῆκον μάλ-  
“ λόν τι ἐκείνους ἡμῖν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνοις  
“ ἐπιτάσσειν, πλὴν καθ’ ὅσον ἐν τῷ παρόντι  
“ μεῖζον ἴσχυον· αὐτοὶ δὲ τῶν ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ πρότερον ὄντων  
“ ἡγεμόνες καταστάντες οἰκοῦμεν, νομίσαντες ἥκιστ’ ἂν ὑπὸ  
15 “ Πελοποννησίοις οὕτως εἶναι, δύναμιν ἔχοντες ἢ ἀμυνού-  
“ μεθα, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἰπεῖν, οὐδὲ ἀδίκως καταστρεψά-  
“ μενοι τοὺς τε Ἴωνας καὶ νησιώτας, οὓς ξυγγενεῖς φασὶν  
“ ὄντας ἡμᾶς Συρακόσιοι δεδουλῶσθαι. ἦλθον γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν <sup>3</sup>  
“ μητρόπολιν, ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, μετὰ τοῦ Μήδου, καὶ οὐκ ἐτόλμησαν  
20 “ ἀποστάντες τὰ οἰκεία φθεῖραι, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς ἐκλιπόντες  
“ τὴν πόλιν, δουλείαν δὲ αὐτοὶ τε ἐβούλοντο καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ  
“ αὐτὸ ἐπενεγκεῖν. LXXXIII. Ἀνθ’ ὧν ἀξιοί τε ὄντες

4. εἰσι τοῖς δωριεῦσιν d. καὶ] om. K.Q.f. 6. καὶ παροικοῦσιν] om. Q.  
7. ἥκιστ’ ἂν αὐτῶν F.H.Q.c.g. ἥκιστ’ [ἂν] αὐτῶν Porpo. 8. κτησάμενοι] om. P.  
10. μάλλον] om. Q. 13. ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.g.  
h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπὸ τῷ βασιλεῖ. 15. ἀμυνόμεθα  
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.R.V.c.e.h.i. 18. συρακουσίοις B. 19. μῆδου]  
δήμου g.k. ἐτόλμησεν F. 21. δουλεύειν h. δε] τε A.B.h. τε] γε P.  
ἡμῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ἡμῖν.

5. Πελοποννησίοις — ὑπακουσόμεθα]  
The genitive αὐτῶν is added to make it  
more clear what is the object to which  
the verb ὑπακουσόμεθα refers. But  
when the sentence was begun, the dat-  
ive Πελοποννησίοις was intended to be  
made dependent on some word similar  
in sense to ὑπακουσόμεθα, and it is only  
owing to the length of the sentence

that the pronoun αὐτῶν was inserted.  
The verb ὑπακούειν is used either with  
the genitive or the dative, as is also the  
verb πείθεσθαι.

14. οἰκοῦμεν] “We having been ap-  
pointed chiefs of the confederacy,  
“continue to go on so,” &c. Οἰκεῖν is  
equivalent to “vitam degere,” διάγειν.  
See the note on II. 37, 2.



- “ ἅμα ἄρχομεν, ὅτι τε ναυτικὸν πλείστον τε καὶ προθυμίαν  
 “ ἀπροφάσιστον παρεσχόμεθα ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας, καὶ διότι  
 “ καὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ἐτοίμως τοῦτο δρῶντες οὗτοι ἡμᾶς ἐβλαπτον,  
 2 “ ἅμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίου ισχύος ὀρεγόμενοι. καὶ  
 “ οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα, ὥς ἢ τὸν βάρβαρον μόνοι καθελόντες 5  
 “ εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, ἢ ἐπ’ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῇ τῶνδε μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν  
 “ ξυμπάντων τε καὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν κινδυνεύσαντες. πᾶσι  
 “ δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐκπορίζεσθαι.  
 “ καὶ νῦν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀσφαλείας ἕνεκα καὶ ἐνθάδε παρόντες,  
 3 “ ὁρῶμεν καὶ ὑμῖν ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα. ἀποφαίνομεν δὲ ἐξ 10  
 “ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι καὶ ὑμεῖς μάλιστα ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερῶ-  
 “ τερὸν ὑπονοεῖτε, εἰδότες τοὺς περιδεῶς ὑποπτεύοντάς τι,  
 “ λόγου μὲν ἡδονῇ τὸ παραντῖκα τερπομένους, τῇ δ’ ἐγχει-  
 4 “ ρήσει ὕστερον τὰ ξυμφέροντα πράσσοντας. τὴν τε γὰρ  
 “ ἐκεῖ ἀρχὴν εἰρήκαμεν διὰ δέος ἔχειν, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε διὰ τὸ 15  
 “ αὐτὸ ἦκειν μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἀσφαλῶς καταστησόμενοι, καὶ  
 “ οὐ δουλωσόμενοι, μὴ παθεῖν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦτο κωλύσונτες.”

1. πλείστον καὶ L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. Q. 3. οὕτω καὶ ἡμᾶς H. ἐβλεπον k.  
 4. τῇ πρὸς Q. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους i. 5. οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα G.K.f. Haack.  
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. (Conf. Valckenar. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 291. B.) οὐκ ἄλλο  
 ἐπόμμεθα A.N.V. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπόμμεθα B. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπομμεθα E. vulgo et F. οὐκ  
 ἄλλω ἐπόμμεθα. 6. ἀρχομεν f. τῶνδε] τῶν B.F.g. 10. ἡμῖν C.L.M.  
 O.P.i.k. ταυτὰ E. Haack. Porro. 12. ὑπενοεῖτε i. 13. λόγων i.  
 15. τῷ] om. G. 16. τὰ τῶν φίλων C. 17. τοῦτο μᾶλλον V.f.g.

4. ἅμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίου, κ. τ. λ.] Compare for the whole of this argument, the speech of the Athenian ambassadors at Sparta, I. 75, &c. Immediately below, the correction οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα for οὐκ ἄλλω ἐπόμμεθα is one of those which every one would admit as soon as it was presented to him. Compare V. 89. ἡμεῖς τοίνυν οὔτε αὐτοὶ μετ’ ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὥς ἢ δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύσαντες ἄρχομεν, κ. τ. λ.

8. τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν] “Their own safety;” i. e. the safety that it belongs to them to endeavour to maintain.

10. ἐξ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι, κ. τ. λ.] Hermocrates had endeavoured to excite the jealousy of the Camarinæans, by telling them, that the Athenians did

but pretend to aid the Leontines, while their real object was the subjugation of all Sicily. “Such language,” says Euphemus, “may possibly beguile you for the moment; but when you come to act, you will follow your real interests. And then you will prefer our alliance to that of the Syracusans, as it is your clear interest to join with those who may save you from the ambition of Syracuse. Nor have you any thing to fear from us, seeing that our interest, which Hermocrates taxes us with always pursuing, directs us to promote your power to the utmost, in order that you may be a balance to the power of the Syracusans.”

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“LXXXIV. ὑπολάβῃ δὲ μηδεὶς ὡς οὐδὲν προσήκον ὑμῶν  
“κηδόμεθα, γνούς ὅτι σωζομένων ὑμῶν, καὶ διὰ τὸ, μὴ ἀσθε-  
“νεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, ἥσσον

Now it is our interest that you should be powerful, to balance the power of our enemy Syracuse; and as our interest makes us subjugate the Ionians in Greece, so the same motive leads us to desire the independence of those in Sicily.

“ἀν, τούτων πεμφάντων τινὰ δύναμιν Πελο-  
“ποννησίοις, ἡμεῖς βλαπτοίμεθα. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ  
“προσῆκετε ἤδη ἡμῖν τὰ μέγιστα. διόπερ  
“καὶ τοὺς Λεοντίνους εὖλογον κατοικίζειν, μὴ  
“ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς αὐτῶν τοὺς  
“ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ, ἀλλ’ ὡς δυνατωτάτους, ἵνα ἐκ τῆς  
“σφετέρας ὁμοροῖ ὄντες τοῖσδε ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν

“λυπηροὶ ὦσι. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν πρὸς  
“τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς, ὃν ἀλόγως ἡμᾶς φησὶ  
“δουλωσαμένους τοὺς ἐνθάδε ἐλευθεροῦν, ξύμφορος ἡμῖν  
“ἀπαράσκευος ὢν καὶ χρήματα μόνον φέρων, τὰ δὲ ἐνθάδε,  
“καὶ Λεοντῖνοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι, ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτονομού-  
“μενοι. LXXXV. Ἀνδρὶ δὲ τυράννῳ ἢ πόλει ἀρχὴν  
“ἐχούσῃ οὐδὲν ἄλογον ὅ τι ξυμφέρουν, οὐδ’ οἰκείον ὅ τι μὴ

1. ὑπολάβοι H.f. ἡμῶν Q.g.k. 2. μὴ] om. e. 4. πεμφάντων] om. g.  
11. λυπηροὶ] λαμπροὶ B.h. 12. φησὶν ἡμᾶς Q.R.f. 13. ἡμῖν] ἡμῶν Thomas  
M. v. συμφέρων. 15. ὅτι μάλιστα] om. B.h.

2. διὰ τὸ—Συρακοσίοις] The construction varies, from the genitive absolute, σωζομένων ὑμῶν, to the infinitive with a preposition, διὰ τὸ ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις. I have separated the words μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, in order to make the construction regular; “and “from your resisting the Syracusans, “not being too weak to do so.” But I believe that the participle ὄντας is confused with the infinitive εἶναι, as in V. 7, 2. διὰ τὸ—καθημένους, and that the construction was meant to be, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς εἶναι ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, “by your not being too weak “to resist the Syracusans.”

7. μὴ ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς] Μὴ οὕτως ὑπηκόους αὐτοὺς γενέσθαι, ὥσπερ οἱ συγγενεῖς αὐτῶν ὑπακούουσιν Εὐβοεῖς. ὑποπτος γὰρ ὢν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐπὶ τῷ τοὺς Λεοντίνους ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι κα-

τοικίζειν, φησὶν ὅτι οὐχ ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς κατοικιοῦμεν τοῖς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῦσιν, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἐλευθέρους καὶ δυνατωτάτους. SCHOL.

11. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ] Τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους Ἀθηναῖος διαβαλόντος ὡς οὐχ ὑγιᾶς τοὺς μὲν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς καταδεδουλωμένους, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπαγγελλομένους ἐλευθερίαν, ὁ Ἀθηναῖος οὐκ ἀρνούμενος, ἀλλὰ ὁμολογῶν, τεχνικῶς διαλύει τὸ ἐπιχείρημα. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν] Πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τὸν ἐκεῖ (φησὶ) πόλεμον αὐτοὶ τε ἀρκοῦμεν καὶ οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς, οὕτως ἡμῖν δεδουλωμένοι, ὥστε δύναμιν μὲν καὶ παρασκευὴν οὐκ ἔχουν, δι’ ἧς ἐπιθήσονται ἡμῖν, χρήματα δὲ ἔχοντες εἰσφέρειν εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίου πόλεμον. οἱ δὲ ἐνθάδε, ἐλευθεροὶ τε καὶ αὐτόνομοι ὄντες καὶ δύναμιν ἔχοντες, μάλιστα ἡμῖν εἰσὶν ὠφελίμοι. SCHOL.

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Neglect not then the opportunity of strengthening yourselves, through our aid, against the Syracusans. Their power is far more dangerous to you than ours can be; and if they force us to relinquish our enterprise for want of your aid, you will hereafter bitterly repent your inactivity.

(85, 86.)

“πιστόν· πρὸς ἕκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἢ ἐχθρόν ἢ φίλον  
 “μετὰ καιροῦ γίνεσθαι. καὶ ἡμᾶς τοῦτο ὠφε-  
 “λεῖ ἐνθάδε, οὐκ ἦν τοὺς φίλους κακώσωμεν,  
 “ἀλλ’ ἦν οἱ ἐχθροὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν φίλων ρώμην  
 “ἀδύνατοι ὦσιν. ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐ χρή. καὶ 5  
 “γὰρ † τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους, † ὥς ἕκαστοι  
 “χρήσιμοι, ἐξηγοῦμεθα, Χίους μὲν καὶ Μη-  
 “θυμναίους νεῶν παροχῇ αὐτονόμους, τοὺς δὲ  
 “πολλοὺς χρημάτων βιαίτερον φορᾷ, ἄλλους  
 “δὲ καὶ πάννυ ἐλευθέρως ξυμμαχοῦντας, καίπερ νησιώτας 10  
 “ὄντας καὶ εὐλήπτους, διότι ἐν χωρίοις ἐπικαίροις εἰσὶ περὶ  
 3 “τὴν Πελοπόννησον. ὥστε καὶ τὰνθάδε εἰκὸς πρὸς τὸ λυσι-  
 “τελοῦν, καὶ ὃ λέγομεν, ἐς Συρακοσίου δέος, καθίστασθαι.  
 “ἀρχῆς γὰρ ἐφίενται ὑμῶν, καὶ βούλονται ἐπὶ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ  
 “ξυστήσαντες ὑμᾶς ὑπόπτῳ, βία ἢ κατ’ ἐρημίαν, ἀπράκτων 15  
 “ἡμῶν ἀπελθόντων, αὐτοὶ ἄρξαι τῆς Σικελίας. ἀνάγκη δὲ,  
 “ἦν ξυστῆτε πρὸς αὐτούς· οὔτε γὰρ ἡμῖν ἔτι ἔσται ἰσχὺς  
 “τοσαύτη ἐς ἐν ξυστᾶσα εὐμεταχείριστος, οὔθ’ οἷδ’ ἀσθενεῖς

1. δεῖν Stobæus, Gaisf. vol. II. p. 118. omissa ἤ. 2. ὑμᾶς M. 3. τοῖς φίλοις Q. 4. οἱ] om. G. L. R. f. τῶν] om. G. 6. τοῖς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχοις A. B. E. F. H. L. O. P. c. d. f. g. h. k. Poppo. Goell. ξυμμάχοις τοῖς ἐκεῖ R. 8. τὰ δὲ πολλὰ i. 9. βεβαιοῦτερον B. βαιοτέρα h. i. φθορὰ i. φθορὰ F. 10. ἐλευθέρους i. ξυμμάχους f. 11. καὶ] om. Q. ἐν] ἐπὶ g. 12. ἐνθάδε E. F. H. V. c. g. h. 13. ὃ g. ἐς—ὑμῶν] om. E. “δέος—ὑμῶν om. E.” Bekk. ed. 1832. καθίσταται A. B. C. K. L. M. O. b. d. e. f. h. i. k. καθίστανται F. H. P. g. 14. ἀφίενται ἡμῶν g. βούλονται ἐπὶ A. B. C. E. F. H. K. L. M. N. O. V. f. g. h. k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλονται μὲν ἐπὶ. 15. ἢ] καὶ A. ἢ καὶ B. E. F. H. P. c. f. g. k. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 17. ἦν] εἰ L. 18. συστᾶσα B. E. F. G. h. i. k. ξυστῶσα g.

6. τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους—ἐξηγοῦμεθα] Ἐξηγοῦμαι ea significatione, quam hic locus postulat, sine dubio usitatus genitivum adjunctum habet. Accusativum tamen ei etiam I. 71, 7. adponit Thucydides: τὴν Πελοπόννησον πευρᾶσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγείσθαι, ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῖν παρέδωσαν· ubi Scholiastes ἐξηγείσθαι exponit ἄρχειν, κρατεῖν, ἢ ἄγειν. Sed ibi Stephanus probat scripturam Marg. τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Cum dativo est in Thucydide, III. 55, 5. ἃ δὲ ἐκάτεροι ἐξηγείσθε τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod Interpretes itidem imperandi, ducendi, et præeundi notione

accipiunt. Verum hic τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod est in plerisque MSS. non potest recipi propter sequentes accusativos, Χίους, Μηθυμναίους, et alios. Duk.

18. εὐμεταχείριστος] “Easy to deal with or to manage.” So in Herodotus, VII. 236, 5. δυσμεταχείριστος significat, “Hard to deal with or to manage.” “Neither shall we be any longer able readily to manage,” i. e. to get the better of, “so great a force when united; nor would they, so soon as we were gone, find themselves at a loss how to deal with you.”



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“ ἂν, ἡμῶν μὴ παρόντων, πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἶεν. LXXXVI. καὶ  
 “ ὅτῳ ταῦτα μὴ δοκεῖ, αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον ἐλέγχει. τὸ γὰρ πρό-  
 “ τερον ἡμᾶς ἐπηγάγεσθε οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ προσείοντες φόβον,  
 “ ἢ εἰ περιοψόμεθα ὑμᾶς ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις γενέσθαι, ὅτι καὶ  
 5 “ αὐτοὶ κινδυνεύσομεν. καὶ νῦν οὐ δίκαιον, ὥπερ καὶ ἡμᾶς 2  
 “ ἡξιούτε λόγῳ πείθειν, τῷ αὐτῷ ἀπιστεῖν, οὐδ’ ὅτι δυνάμει  
 “ μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχὺν πάρεσμεν, ὑποπτεύεσθαι,  
 “ πολὺν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῖσδε ἀπιστεῖν· ἡμεῖς μὲν γε οὔτε ἐμ- 3  
 “ μῆναι δυνατοὶ μὴ μεθ’ ὑμῶν, εἴτε καὶ γενόμενοι κακοὶ  
 10 “ κατεργασαίμεθα, ἀδύνατοι κατασχεῖν, διὰ μῆκός τε πλοῦ,  
 “ καὶ ἀπορίᾳ φυλακῆς πόλεων μεγάλων καὶ τῇ παρασκευῇ  
 “ ἡπειρωτίδων· οἶδε δὲ οὐ στρατοπέδῳ, πόλει δὲ μείζονι τῆς  
 “ ἡμετέρας παρουσίας ἐποικοῦντες ὑμῖν, αἰεὶ τε ἐπιβουλεύ-  
 “ ουσιν, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸν λάβωσιν ἐκάστου, οὐκ ἀνιάσιν  
 15 “ (ἔδειξαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἤδη καὶ τὰ ἐς Λεοντίους), καὶ νῦν  
 “ τολμῶσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ταῦτα κωλύοντας, καὶ ἀνέχοντας τὴν  
 “ Σικελίαν μέχρι τοῦδε μὴ ὑπ’ αὐτοὺς εἶναι, παρακαλεῖν ὑμᾶς  
 “ ὥς ἀναισθήτους. πολὺν δὲ ἐπὶ ἀληθεστέραν γε σωτηρίαν 4  
 “ ἡμεῖς ἀντιπαρακαλοῦμεν, δεόμενοι τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀπ’  
 20 “ ἀλλήλων ἀμφοτέροις μὴ προδιδόναι, νομίσαι τε τοῖσδε μὲν  
 “ καὶ ἄνευ ξυμμάχων αἰεὶ ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἐτοιμὴν διὰ τὸ πλήθος

1. μὴ om. O. ἦεν E. 2. δοκῇ A.B.Q.h. κατὰ τὸ m. 3. προσείοντες  
 A.B.E.F.K.L.M.Q.V. h.i. 4. συρακοσίους E. συρακουσίῳ g. 5. ὥπερ  
 H.g.m. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὥπερ. καὶ] om. Q. 6. ἡξι-  
 οῦτε B.e.h. ἡξιούται E.F. 8. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ N.V. μὲν] δὲ d.i. 9. μὴ] in  
 litura F. deletum G. om. H.R.f.g.m. εἶγε i. κακοὶ καὶ κατεργ. L.O.Q.k.  
 12. οἶδε] οἱ b. πολὺν d. 13. ὑμῖν Q.R.f.g. 14. καὶ] om. M. ἀνιάσιν A.  
 ἀνιώσιν d. 15. ἄλλα εἶδη V. et marg. N. τὰ] om. P. 16. κωλύσαντας B.  
 κωλύσοντας h. 19. δεόμενοι τε G. ἐπ’ K. 20. ἀμφοτέροις g. ἐκατέρους  
 γρ. h. τε] δὲ f. 21. καὶ εἰ ἄνευ e. αἰεὶ] εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.e.k.g.m.  
 εἰς d.i. om. N.O.Q.V.

3. προσείοντες φόβον] Προσεῖον di-  
 cuntur pastores, quum, frondem manu  
 quatientes, pecus, quo volunt, ducunt.  
 Vid. Casaubonum ad Athen. I. 19.  
 Hinc fortassis potest duci προσείον  
 φόβον, quasi dicas, *meu ostenso aliquo  
 compellere*. DUK. In addition to Du-  
 ker’s note on the word προσείον, the  
 reader may consult Ruhnken’s excel-

lent explanation of its origin and vari-  
 ous meanings in his note on the word  
 θαλλός, in the Lexicon Platonicum of  
 Timæus.

12. τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας] i. e. τοῦ  
 ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, the  
 abstract term being again used for the  
 concrete. See the note on ch. 73. ὥπως  
 ξυμμαχία παραγένηται.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ εἶναι ὁδὸν, ὑμῖν δ' οὐ πολλάκις παρασχέσειν μετὰ τοσῆσδε  
 “ ἐπικουρίας ἀμύνασθαι· ἦν εἰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ ἢ ἄπρακτον  
 “ ἑάσετε ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν, ἔτι βουλήσεσθε καὶ  
 “ πολλοστὸν μόνιον αὐτῆς ἰδεῖν, ὅτε οὐδὲν ἔτι περανεῖ παρα-  
 “ γενόμενον ὑμῖν. LXXXVII. Ἀλλὰ μήτε ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ka- 5

Remember, then, that if we act only from selfish motives, yet our very interest will lead us to protect your independence. If we are restless in our interference with foreign nations, it is for you to turn this disposition of ours to your own account, by availing yourselves of the aid we offer.

“ μαριναῖοι, ταῖς τῶνδε διαβολαῖς ἀναπείθεσθε,  
 “ μήτε οἱ ἄλλοι· εἰρήκαμεν δ' ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν  
 “ ἀλήθειαν περὶ ὧν ὑποπτεύομεθα, καὶ ἔτι ἐν  
 “ κεφαλαίοις ὑπομνήσαντες ἀξιόσομεν πείθειν.

“ φαμέν γὰρ ἄρχειν μὲν τῶν ἐκεῖ, ἵνα μὴ 10  
 “ ὑπακούωμεν ἄλλον, ἐλευθεροῦν δὲ τὰ ἐνθάδε,  
 “ ὅπως μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν βλαπτόμεθα, πολλὰ  
 “ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν, διότι καὶ πολλὰ  
 “ φυλασσόμεθα, ξύμμαχοι δὲ καὶ νῦν καὶ πρό-

“ τερον τοῖς ἐνθάδε ὑμῶν ἀδικουμένοις οὐκ ἄκκλητοι παρακλη- 15

3 “ θέντες δὲ ἦκειν. καὶ ὑμεῖς μὴθ' ὥς δικασταὶ γένόμενοι τῶν  
 “ ἡμῖν ποιουμένων μὴθ' ὥς σωφρονισταὶ, ὃ χαλεπὸν ἦδη,  
 “ ἀποτρέπειν πειραῶσθε, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμετέρας  
 “ πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρεῖ, τούτῳ

2. ἀμύνεσθαι E.d.i. εἰ] ἐν f. 3. ἑάσατε Q. καὶ τὴν σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖ-

σαν A. καὶ σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖσαν h. βουλευέσεσθε g. καὶ] ποτε καὶ G.f.h.

4. πολλοστὸν μόνιον A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πολλοστημόριον. ὅτε] οὔτε A.B.C.R.e.k. οὔτε E.F. Sed Frommelio

teste, E. habet οὔτε. ὅτι i. 11. ἐλευθεροῦντες L. 18. δ' ἔτι B. ὑμε-

τέρας C.e.k.

2. ἢ ἄπρακτον—ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν.] Compare ch. 33, 4. ἦν ἄρα ἡ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοῦς, ἢ ἀπράκτους ὧν ἐφίενται ἀπώσωμεν.

4. πολλοστὸν μόνιον] Πολλοστὸς signifies, “one of many;” ὀλιγοστὸς, “one of few.” Πολλοστὸν μόνιον therefore is, “a part out of many parts;” in other words, “a fraction with a large denominator;” which must necessarily be a proportionably small part of the integer, or whole number. See Buttman's Gr. Grammar, §. 71. 7. obs. 5.

12. πολλὰ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν] Erat quidem in hac expeditione Atheniensium in Siciliam πολυπραγμοσύνη

reprehendenda: sed legatus Atheniensis hic πολλὰ πράσσειν, et paullo post πολυπραγμοσύνην Atheniensium, non magis in vitio videtur ponere, quam, quum πολυπράγμονες prima et propria significatione vocabuli dicuntur, quos reipublicæ, vel cujuscumque muneris, administratio multis negotiis implicat, et multarum rerum varietate distrahit. Suidas in πολυπραγμοσύνη. Ὁ πολυπράγμων οὐδέπω φανεράν ἀμαρτίαν σημαίνειν δοκεῖ· εἶγε πολυπράγμων μὲν ἐστὶν ὁ ἐν πολλοῖς κυλιόμενος πράγμασι. δύναται δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἀπὸ τύχης τινὶ περιγενέσθαι. Duk.

19. πολυπραγμοσύνης] Multarum rerum studium πολυπραγμοσύνην appello,

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“ἀπολαβόντες χρήσασθε, καὶ νομίσατε μὴ πάντας ἐν ἴσῳ  
 “βλάπτειν αὐτὰ, πολὺ δὲ πλείους τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὠφε-  
 “λεῖν. ἐν παντὶ γὰρ πᾶς χωρίῳ, καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν, ὅ τε  
 “οἰόμενος ἀδικήσεσθαι καὶ ὁ ἐπιβουλευών, διὰ τὸ ἐτοιμὴν  
 5 “ὑπεῖναι ἐλπίδα τῷ μὲν ἀντιτυχεῖν ἐπικουρίας ἀφ’ ἡμῶν, τῷ  
 “δὲ, εἰ ἥξομεν, μὴ †ἀδεεῖς† εἶναι κινδυνεύειν, ἀμφοτέροι  
 “ἀναγκάζονται ὁ μὲν ἄκων σωφρονεῖν, ὁ δ’ ἀπραγμόνος  
 “σώζεσθαι. ταύτην οὖν τὴν κοινὴν τῷ τε δεομένῳ καὶ ὑμῖν  
 “νῦν παροῦσαν ἀσφάλειαν μὴ ἀπόσσησθε, ἀλλ’ ἐξισώσαντες  
 10 “τοῖς ἄλλοις, μεθ’ ἡμῶν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀεὶ φυ-  
 “λάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀντεπιβουλευσαί ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου  
 “μεταλάβετε.”

1. ἀπολαύοντες L. 3. ἄρχομεν γρ. h. 5. εἶναι K. ἀντισχεῖν g. τὸ E.  
 τῶνδε Q. 7. ἄκων] ἂν i. 8. τε] δὲ G.Q.m. om. L.O. 10. τοῖς] om. g.  
 12. λάβετε G.

quæ non potest uno exprimi vocabulo Latino: ut A. Gellius, lib. XI. cap. 16. docet. Is ibidem πολυπραγμοσύνην ait esse ad multas res aggressionem earumque actionem. ACAC.

τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρεῖ] *Idem simul.* “So far as any thing of our enterprising and restless spirit is also advantageous to you, take it, and make the most of it.”

3. καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν] “Even where we are not at hand.” In Greece they were at hand, ready on the spot to answer any appeal that might be made to them. In Sicily they were not at hand indeed, in the common course of things, but their well known readiness to interfere wherever they were applied to for aid, made it almost the same as if they had been previously on the spot. And ὑπάρχειν thus keeps its proper meaning, “to be at hand to begin with,” just as εἶναι is simply “to be,” and γίνεσθαι, the opposite to ὑπάρχειν, signifies “to come into being,” as opposed to that which was in being beforehand. Compare the famous passage in Philippians ii. 6, 7. ἐν μορφῇ Θεοῦ ὑπάρχων—ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γενόμενος.

6. μὴ ἀδεεῖς εἶναι κινδυνεύειν] *Lege*

ἀδεεῖς, ut Demosth. pro Megalop. p. 207. 22. Reiske, οὐ γὰρ ἀδεεῖς τοῦθ’ ὑπολαμβάνω. Verte, “Huic autem in promptu sit expectare ut si venerimus periculum sit ne id sibi sit formidabile.”

DOBREE. If the common reading be kept, the sense seems to be as follows: “Both he who expects to suffer wrong, and he who is meditating to do it, having a near prospect ever at hand, the one, of getting aid from us, the other, that, if we come, we are likely to put him in some jeopardy, are equally forced, the one to forbear against his will, the other to be saved with no trouble of his own.” “That we are likely to be not unalarming to him.” Suidas interprets the word ἀδεεῖς by οὐ φοβερὸν, and ἀδεέστερον seems to be used actively in Thucydides, I. 36, 1. But I should greatly prefer Dobree’s correction ἀδεεῖς.

8. τῷ τε δεομένῳ] The conjunction is again out of its place: it should be τὴν κοινὴν τε τῷ δεομένῳ καὶ ὑμῖν νῦν παροῦσαν ἀσφάλειαν. A little below, ἐξισώσαντες is taken in a neutral sense; “making yourselves like others; doing as others do.” So in Sophocles, Electr. 1194. μητρὶ δ’ οὐδὲν ἐξισοί.



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LXXXVIII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ ὁ Εὐφῆμος εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Καμαριναῖοι ἐπεπόνθεσαν τοιόνδε. τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις εὖνοι ἦσαν,

The Camarinæans, being nearly equally suspicious of both parties, resolve to remain neutral.

πλὴν καθ' ὅσον εἰ τὴν Σικελίαν ᾤοντο αὐτοὺς δουλώσεσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις αἰεὶ κατὰ τὸ ὅμορον διάφοροι· δεδιότες δ' οὐχ ἦσσαν τοὺς 5

Συρακοσίους ἐγγὺς ὄντας, μὴ καὶ ἄνευ σφῶν περιγένωνται, τό τε πρῶτον αὐτοῖς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας ἔπεμψαν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ὑπουργεῖν μὲν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μᾶλλον ἔργῳ, ὥς ἂν δύνωνται μετριώτατα, ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι, ἵνα μὴδὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔλασσον δοκῶσι νείμαι, 10 ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐπικρατέστεροι τῇ μάχῃ ἐγένοντο, λόγῳ ἀποκρίνασθαι ἴσα ἀμφοτέροις. καὶ οὕτω βουλευσάμενοι ἀπεκρίναντο, ἐπειδὴ τυγχάνει ἀμφοτέροις οὖσι ξυμμάχοις σφῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους πόλεμος ὢν, εὖορκον δοκεῖν εἶναι σφίσιν ἐν τῷ παρόντι μηδετέροις ἀμύνειν. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων 15 ἀπήλθον.

3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακοσῖοι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ ἐστρα-

1. τοιαῦτα δὲ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὲν. 3. εἰ] εἰς P.c. καὶ R. 5. δ'] om. R. 6. καὶ] om. Q. 9. μετριώτατ' f. 10. ἐλάσσω P. δοκῶσι νείμαι Valcken. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 77. C. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δοκῶσιν εἶναι. 11. ἐπέε' g. 13. ξυμμάχοις οὖσι i. 14. δοκεῖ A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.g. 17. τὸ G.H.P.d.g.m. 18. τὸν] om. L.O.

3. καθ' ὅσον εἰ] Reiske and Poppo object to the conjunction εἰ, and it may have crept in as an explanation of καθ' ὅσον, just as we have ἡ ἐν τῷ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσι in II. 43, 6. where the words ἐν τῷ were a mere marginal interpretation of μετὰ τοῦ. Yet I do not see why it may not be said, "Except so far as they might think there was a danger of their conquering 'Sicily'—for this is the exact sense of εἰ ᾤοντο—meaning, not that they positively did think that such would be the case, but that the possibility of it might have occurred to them; and so far as it might have occurred to them, so far did it damp their good-will towards the Athenians.

4. κατὰ τὸ ὅμορον διάφοροι] Com-

pare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγέι-tonas πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθίσταται.

7. τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας] "The few horsemen whom they had sent," namely, twenty. See chap. 67, 2.

10. δοκῶσι νείμαι] This certain correction of Valckenaer's is confirmed by the expressions III. 3, 1. and 48, 1.

17. τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο] In scriptura MSSorum, qui habent τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, hic sensus est: pro virili, vel omni ope; ut hic Valla; ut in τὸ καθ' ἐμέ, et aliis hujus generis. Vulgata tamen satis defendi potest. Herodianus, III. 1. ὁ μὲν δὲ Νίγρος οὕτως ἐξήρτηε τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλέστατα καὶ προμηθέστατα. DUK.

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The Athenians during the winter try to gain over the Sicel tribes to their cause; and solicit the alliance of Tuscany and Carthage.

τοπεδευμένοι, τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἔπρασσον, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ὡς πλείστοι προσχωρήσονται. καὶ 4 οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μᾶλλον τῶν Σικελῶν, ὑπήκοοι ὄντες τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφεστήκεσαν· τῶν δὲ τὴν μεσόγαίαν ἔχόντων αὐτόνομοι οὔσαι καὶ πρότερον αἰ [αἰ] οἰκήσεις εὐθύς, πλὴν ὀλίγοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν, καὶ σῆτόν τε κατεκόμιζον τῷ στρατεύματι, καὶ εἰσὶν οἱ καὶ χρήματα. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς μὴ 5 προσχωροῦντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύοντες τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων φρουροὺς τε πεμπόντων καὶ βοηθούντων ἀπεκωλύοντο. τὸν τε χειμῶνα μεθормισάμενοι ἐκ τῆς Νάξου ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὃ κατεκαύθη ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων αὐθις ἀνορθώσαντες, διεχείμαζον. καὶ ἔπεισαν μὲν ἐς Καρχηδόνα τριήρη περὶ 6

2. προσχωρήσονται A.C.E.F.N.V.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωρήσονται. 4. οὐ πολλοὶ Conject. Canter. 5. ἀφεστήκεσαν A.B.E.F.N.Q.

R.V.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφειστήκεισαν e. vulgo ἀφειστήκεισαν. μεσόγαίαν. Q. ἔχόντων] οἰκούντων P. 6. αἰ αἰ Bekk. 2. vulgo αἰ deest. 7. ὀλίγων R.

τε] γε g. om. V. κατεκόμιζον] κόμιζον E. 8. τὰ χρήματα R. 9. στρατεύσαντες C.e. 10. ὑπὸ] ἀπὸ F. Portus. φρουροὺς ἐσπεμπόντων C.G.K.Q.e. 11. ἀπε-

κωλύοντο Bekk. 2. Sic Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ἀπεκάλυντο. 12. τῆς om. R. τῷ] om. e. 13. τῶν] om. Q.

2. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία] Οὐ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀφεστήκεσαν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις οἰκούντες ἀφειστήκεισαν καὶ οὐ προσεχώρουν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

5. ἀφεστήκεσαν] The Scholiast explains this word rightly, "stood aloof." Compare VII. 7, 2. ἀφεστήκει τοῦ πολέμου, and VIII. 2, 1. The absence of any genitive case following is more remarkable; but τῶν Ἀθηναίων must be supplied from what immediately follows, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν. Compare Demosthen. de male gesta Legat. p. 355. 20. Reiske, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀφίσταμαι, "I will have nothing to do with the matter."

6. [αἰ] οἰκήσεις] I have followed Bekker's proposed correction, by inserting the article before οἰκήσεις, which probably dropped out owing to the word αἰ preceding it, as in III. 81, 6. ὦμῃ στάσις is the present reading instead of ὦμῃ ἢ στάσις. Dobree is again extravagant in his alterations, and with-

out any reason. The word οἰκήσεις is purposely chosen rather than πόλεις, or even κῶμαι, to denote the absolutely barbarian habits of these Sikeliens, whose habitations had nothing in them approaching to civil union. And it is accordingly the term used by Plato to describe the first assemblage of dwellings formed by men in the very infancy of society: τῶν οἰκήσεων τούτων μειζόνων αὐξανόμενων ἐκ τῆς ἐλαττόνων καὶ πρώτων. De Legibus, III. p. 681, a.

11. ἀπεκάλυντο] This most certain conjecture of Bekker's had occurred also to Dobree, and has been received by Poppo and Götter. Τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπεκάλυντο, scil. τοῦ προσαναγκάζειν. Compare VI. 102, 2. τὸ μὲν προτείχισμα αἰρούσι,—αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκάλυσεν scil. αἰρεῖν. See also VII. 56, 2. οὐ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῖ σωθῆναι—τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι. scil. σωθῆναι.

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φιλίας, εἰ δύναιτό τι ὠφελεῖσθαι, ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς Τυρ-  
 σηνίαν, ἔστιν ὧν πόλεων ἐπαγγελλομένων καὶ αὐτῶν ξυμπο-  
 λεμῆν. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ τοῖς Σικελοῖς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἑγε-  
 σταν πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἵππους σφίσιν ὡς πλείστους πέμ-  
 πειν, καὶ τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμόν, πλινθία καὶ σίδηρον, 5  
 ἡτοίμαζον, καὶ ὅσα ἔδει, ὡς ἅμα τῷ ἥρι ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.  
 7 Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Λακεδαίμονα τῶν Συρακοσίων  
 ἀποσταλέντες πρέσβεις τοὺς τε Ἰταλιώτας ἅμα παραπλέοντες  
 ἐπειρῶντο πείθειν μὴ περιορᾶν τὰ γιγνόμενα  
 ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ ἐκείνοις ὁμοίως 10  
 ἐπιβουλευόμενα, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ  
 ἐγένοντο, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἀξιούντες σφίσι  
 κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς βοηθεῖν. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι  
 εὐθὺς ψηφισάμενοι αὐτοὶ πρῶτοι ὥστε πάσῃ  
 προθυμίᾳ ἀμύνειν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα 15  
 ξυναπέστελλον αὐτοῖς πρέσβεις, ὅπως καὶ ἐκεί-  
 νους ξυναναπέιθοιεν τὸν τε αὐτοῦ πόλεμον σα-  
 φέστερον ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν  
 9 ὠφελίαν τινὰ πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου πρέσβεις  
 παρήσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τῶν 20  
 ξυμφυγάδων, περαιωθεὶς τότ' εὐθὺς ἐπὶ πλοίου φορτηγικοῦ

1. ὠφελῆσθαι Q. ἐς τὴν τυρσηνίαν K.L.O.P.k. 3. περιήγγελλον A.B.C.E.  
 H.K.e.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περιήγγειλαν P. vulgo περιήγγελλον. ἐγεσταίαν K.  
 5. ἄλλα N.V.c.g. πλινθία F. 6. τῷ om. f.g. 7. καὶ λακεδαίμονα A.B.C.E.F.  
 H.K.L.N.O.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὴν λακεδαίμονα.  
 8. παραπλέοντες e. 9. πείθειν καὶ μὴ L. γιγνόμενα C.E.F.G.K.N.Q.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γινόμενα. 10. ὡς ἐκείνοις k. ὁμοίως] om. g.  
 15. ἀμύνειν K. 16. ἐκείνοις f. 17. ξυναπέιθοιεν F. ξυναναπέισαιεν γρ. h.  
 20. τὴν] om. R.f. 21. φορτηγικοῦ A.B.F.G.H.K.N.V.g.h.k.m. φορτηγοῦ f.  
 φορτηκοῦ Q. φορτικῷ C.E.d.e.i.

1. ἐς Τυρσηνίαν] We should like to know which of the Etruscan cities offered their aid to Athens in this war. Cære was probably among the number, perhaps Populonia and Cosa; the more inland cities were not likely to feel so much enmity towards the Syracusans, as they would come less in their way. Τυρσηνία is properly Etruria, that is, the country to the north of the Tiber: south of the Tiber, the general name,

as we have seen before, was Ὀπικὴ, of which Latium formed a part. See VI. 4, 5. and Aristotle, as quoted by Dionysius Halicarn. I. 72. τόπον τοῦτον τῆς Ὀπικῆς, ὃς καλεῖται Λάτιον.

14. ψηφισάμενοι—ὥστε] Vid. Matth. Gr. p. 761. not. 2. [§. 531. obs. 2.] VIII. 45, 3. πείσαι ὥστε. 79, 1. δόξαν—ὥστε διανυμαχεῖν. 86, 8. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ὥστε βοηθεῖν. GÖLLER.



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ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας ἐς Κυλλήνην τῆς Ἡλείας πρῶτον, ἔπειτα ὕστερον ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, αὐτῶν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μεταπεμψάντων, ὑπόσπονδος ἐλθών· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ αὐτοὺς διὰ τὴν περὶ τῶν Μαντινικῶν πράξιν. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ<sup>10</sup>  
<sup>5</sup> ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τοὺς τε Κορινθίους καὶ τοὺς Συρακοσίους τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην δεομένους πείθειν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ διανοουμένων τῶν τε ἐφόρων καὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων πρέσβεις πέμπειν ἐς Συρακούσας κωλύοντας μὴ ξυμβαίνειν Ἀθηναίους, βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐ προθύμων<sup>10</sup>  
<sup>10</sup> ὄντων, παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρώξυνέ τε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ ἐξώρμησε λέγων τοιαύδε.

LXXXIX. “ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς διαβολῆς  
 “ πρῶτον ἐς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν, ἵνα μὴ χεῖρον τὰ κοινὰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ  
 SPEECH OF “ μου ἀκροάσῃσθε. τῶν δ’ ἡμῶν προγόνων<sup>2</sup>  
 15 ALCIBIADES. “ τὴν προξενίαν ὑμῶν κατὰ τι ἔγκλημα ἀπει<sup>10</sup>  
 (89—92.)  
 You look on me as “ πόντων, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάλιν ἀναλαμβάνων  
 your enemy, Lace- “ ἐθεράπευον ὑμᾶς ἄλλα τε καὶ περὶ τὴν ἐκ  
 daemonians ; but it

1. τὴν κυλλήνην Q. 4. τὴν περὶ] om. d. περὶ om. g. τὴν μαντινικὴν R.  
 6. ταυτὰ γρ. h. 8. κωλύοντας A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Goell.  
 Bekk. κωλύ[σ]οντας Poppo. ceteri κωλύσοντας. 14. μου] μὲν h. δ’ ἡμῶν]  
 δὴ ἐμῶν Reiskius. 15. κατὰ τε d. 17. καὶ om. G.

3. μεταπεμψάντων] Thomas Magist. h. v. et hunc et alium locum Thucydidis e lib. VII. 8, 1. profert, in quo μεταπέμνω, forma activa, usus est ; sed tamen, potius μεταπέμπομαι dicendum esse, præcipit. Et Scholiastes Aristophanis in hoc, quod legitur Vesp. v. 678. παρ’ Εὐχαρίδου καὶ τὸς τρεῖς ἀγλίδας μετέπεμψα, reprehendit μετέπεμψα, tamquam εἴητες, id est, ut puto, imperite dictum, vel, ut Florens Christianus, ὑποσώλοικον, pro μετεπεμψάμην. Idemque Florens, μεταπέμπομαι non solum usitatius, sed etiam Ἀττικώτερον esse, putat, quam μεταπέμνω. Si, quo sæpius Scriptores Attici vocabulo aliquo utuntur, illud eo Ἀττικώτερον dici debet, recte sentit. Sed non credo, ea, quæ rarius in iis leguntur, ideo desinere esse Attica. Μεταπέμνω etiam IV. 30, 3. VII. 15, 1. et 42, 3. dicit Thucydides. DUKER.

14. τῶν δ’ ἡμῶν προγόνων] Reiske, Poppo, and Gøller propose to read δὴ ἐμῶν or δ’ ἐμῶν, objecting to the use of the plural pronoun instead of the singular. Yet the plural occurs several times in the course of the chapter, ἡ προστασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους,—ἐπειρώμεθα,—προέστημεν. But I think that his fellow-exiles may be understood to have accompanied him to Lacedæmon, (see ch. 88, 9.) and of these, some at least were his personal friends, (τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δ’ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαλον. Isocrat. de Bigis, p. 348, b.) and one was his namesake and cousin. (Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 2, 13.) The plural then may possibly be correct, even when speaking of his family ; as he may have had more than one relation banished with him, and may have properly been supposed to speak of them together with himself.

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was yourselves who forced me to become so, by your preference of my political enemies. You suspect me for my democratical principles; but how 3 was I to set myself against the institutions of my country?

- “ Πύλου ξυμφοράν. καὶ διατελοῦντός μου  
 “ προθύμου, ὑμεῖς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καταλλασ-  
 “ σόμενοι τοῖς μὲν ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς δύναμιν, δι’  
 “ ἐκείνων πράξαντες, ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀτιμίαν περιέθετε.  
 “ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα δικαίως ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ, πρὸς τε τὰ 5  
 “ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἀργείων τραπομένου, καὶ  
 “ ὅσα ἄλλα ἡναντιούμην ὑμῖν, ἐβλάπτεσθε· καὶ νῦν, εἴ τις  
 “ καὶ τότε ἐν τῷ πάσχειν οὐκ εἰκότως ὠργίζετό μοι, μετὰ  
 4 “ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς σκοπῶν ἀναπειθέσθω. ἢ εἴ τις, διότι καὶ τῷ  
 “ δῆμῳ προσεκέκμην μᾶλλον, χεῖρω με ἐνόμιζε, μηδ’ οὕτως 10  
 “ ἡγήσεται ὀρθῶς ἄχθεσθαι. τοῖς γὰρ τυράννοις αἰεί ποτε  
 “ διάφοροί ἐσμεν, πᾶν δὲ τὸ ἐναντιούμενον τῷ δυναστεύοντι  
 “ δῆμος ὠνόμασται· καὶ ἀπ’ ἐκείνου ξυμπαρέμεινεν ἡ προ-  
 “ στασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους· ἅμα δὲ τῆς πόλεως δημοκρατου-  
 5 “ μένης τὰ πολλὰ ἀνάγκη ἦν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἔπεσθαι. τῆς 15  
 “ δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετριώτεροι ἐς τὰ  
 “ πολιτικά εἶναι. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πάλαι καὶ νῦν,  
 “ οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα ἐξῆγον τὸν ὄχλον· ὅπερ καὶ ἐμὲ

1. συμφοράν g. 2. καταλασσόμενοι C.k.m. 3. ἐμοῖς] om. L.O.P.e.k.  
 4. περιέθεσθε Q. 9. ἀναπειθέσθω σκοπῶν P. 10. προσεκέκμην F. πρὸς ἐκείνην B.  
 ἐνόμιζε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐνόμιζεν Bekk. ἐνό-  
 μιζε τε R. vulgo ἐνόμισε. οὗτος N.V.d.g.m. οὕτως G. 11. ἡγήσεται K.b.  
 ἔχθεσθαι h. 14. δὲ τῆς A.B.E.F.H.N.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ καὶ τῆς.  
 15. κατὰ πολλὰ K. 16. μετριώτερον C.K.M.g. ἐς] om. K.g. 17. πολεμικὰ L.  
 18. πονηρώτατα H. καὶ με K.

13. ἀπ’ ἐκείνου—τοῦ πλήθους] “From  
 “ that cause, because one naturally as-  
 “ sociates enmity to tyrants with popu-  
 “ lar rights and power, we continued to  
 “ act as the heads of the popular party  
 “ in opposition to the aristocratical.”  
 Ἡ προστασία τοῦ πλήθους, “Our head-  
 “ ing the party of the multitude.”  
 Compare Herodot. I. 59, 5. τῶν ὑπερα-  
 κρίων προστάς, and III. 82, 8. ἐς ὃ ἂν  
 προστάς τις τοῦ δήμου τοὺς τοιούτους  
 παύσῃ. And, though the sense is a  
 little different, Thucyd. II. 65, 12. περὶ  
 τῆς τοῦ δήμου προστασίας. See also the  
 note on VI. 35, 2.

15. τῆς—ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας] Com-  
 pare I. 76, 3. δικαιοῦτεροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν  
 ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν.

17. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, κ. τ. λ.] Namely,  
 the high aristocratical party; for Thes-  
 salus, the son of Cimon, was the per-  
 son who accused him; (Plutarch, Al-  
 cibiad. 22.) see also what Thucydides  
 himself says as to the motives of his  
 enemies, VI. 15, 4. 28, 2. 29, 3. And  
 with regard to the charge of instigating  
 the people to unjust and unworthy  
 measures, compare the language of  
 Phrynichus, VIII. 48, 5. where he ex-  
 pressly taxes the aristocratical party,  
 τοὺς καλοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους,  
 with pandering to the excesses of the  
 people for their own advantage, πορι-  
 στάς ὄντας καὶ ἐσθγητάς τῶν κακῶν τῷ  
 δήμῳ, ἐξ ὧν τὰ πλεῖα αὐτοὺς ὠφέ-  
 λεισθαι.

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“ ἐξήλασαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν, δικαιοῦν-  
 “ τες, ἐν ᾧ σχήματι μεγίστη ἢ πόλις ἐτύγχανε καὶ ἐλευθε-  
 “ ρωτάτῃ οὖσα, καὶ ὅπερ ἐδέξατό τις, τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν·  
 “ ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε καὶ ἐγινώσκομεν οἱ φρονούντες τι, καὶ  
 5 “ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον, ὅσῳ καὶ †λοιδορήσασμι† ἀλλὰ  
 “ περὶ ὁμολογουμένης ἀνοίας οὐδὲν ἂν καινὸν λέγοιτο· καὶ  
 “ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτὴν οὐκ ἐδόκει ἡμῖν ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι, ὑμῶν  
 “ πολεμίων προσκαθημένων.

XC. “ Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐς τὰς ἐμὰς διαβολὰς τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη·

2. μεγίστη] om. d. 3. ξυνδιασώζει C.G.e.k.m. 4. ἐπειδὴ G.L.O.P.k.m.  
 γινώσκομεν V. 5. ἂν] ὦν h. ὅσῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσον. 6. ὁμολογ.] ὁμολογ. τε h. ἀνοίας  
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri  
 ἀγνοίας. γένοιτο g. 8. προκαθημένων P.g.

1. τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν] Compare VI. 39, 1. ἐγὼ δὲ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν ἄνθρωπον ὡνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ μέρος. Compare also II. 37, 2. ὄνομα μὲν, διὰ τὸ — ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν, δημοκρατία κέκληται.

4. ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε] Ἐπεὶ οἱ γε φρόνιμοι ἴσασιν, ὁποῖόν τι ἐστὶ δημοκρατία (τουτέστιν ὡς πονηρόν) καὶ αὐτὸς ἂν ἐγὼ οὐδενὸς ἦττον λοιδορήσασμι αὐτὴν, ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτὸς — λοιδορήσασμι] “And I too myself could tell this better than “any one, in proportion as I could “more revile it.” So Hermann, Duker, and Goller. Yet the particle ἂν, as Poppo observes, is more wanted with λοιδορήσασμι than with οὐδενὸς χεῖρον, and the interpretation of the Scholiast makes it probable that some words have been lost before λοιδορήσασμι, so that the words οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον properly belong to that verb, and after ὅσῳ καὶ there should be supplied μᾶλλον ὑπ’ αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι. In what follows, the words καὶ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτὴν, κ.τ.λ. are properly a continuation of the sentence, δικαιοῦντες—τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν, all between being a sort of parenthesis.

5. ὅσον καὶ λοιδορήσασμι] Si pro ὅσον, cum plerisque MSS. et Scholiaste, ὅσῳ legas, locus satis sanus, et tantum μᾶλλον supplendum; hic enim sensus hujus periodi esse videtur: Nam, cu-

jusmodi popularis status esset, cum omnes, qui aliquid sapimus, tum ego non minus, quam ullus alius, intelligebam. Verba, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον, non refero cum Scholiaste et Latinis Interpretibus ad λοιδορήσασμι, sed ad praecedentia, et ἀπὸ κοινοῦ repeto γινώσκω. Dativo ὅσῳ autem eodem modo, quo hic, etiam aliis locis utitur Thucydides, III. 45, 6. ἀδοκῆτως γὰρ ἔστιν ὅτε παρισταμένη (ἡ τύχη) καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑποδεεστέρων κινδυνεύειν τινὰ προάγει, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τὰς πόλεις, ὅσῳ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων, ἐλευθερίας, ἢ ἄλλων ἀρχῆς, nempe κινδυνεύουσι, vel, ut Stephanus, κινδυνεύειν αὐτὰς προάγει. V. 90. καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ, σφαλόντες ἂν, τοῖς ἄλλοις παράδειγμα γένοισθε. VI. 92, 4. γνόντας, τοῦτον δὲ τὸν ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προβαλλόμενον λόγον, ὡς, εἰ πολέμιός γε ὦν σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, καὶ ἂν φίλος ὦν ἱκανῶς ὠφελοῖν· ὅσῳ τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ δ’ ὑμέτερα εἴκαζον. Sic V. 108, et VI. 11, 6. Nec abhorret hoc Luciani Phalar. I. pag. 735. ἡμῖν δὲ τοῦτο πολλὰ ἀναγκαῖότερον τοῖς τυράννοις, ὅσῳ πρὸς ἀνάγκην ἐξηγοῦμεθα. Et similia apud eundem, pro laps. inter salut. p. 500. Pseudom. p. 747. et alibi. Anacreon quoque Carm. XI. τοῦτο δ’ οἶδα, ὧς τῷ γέροντι μᾶλλον Πρέπει τὸ τερπνὰ παίζειν, Ὅσῳ πέλας τὰ Μοίρης. Quæ omnia per ellipsin τοῦ μᾶλλον dici, apertum est. DUK.



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- “περὶ δὲ ὧν ὑμῖν τε βουλευτέον, καὶ ἐμοὶ, εἴ τι πλεόν οἶδα,  
 2 “ἔσηγητέον, μάθετε ἥδη. ἐπλεύσαμεν εἰς Σικε-  
 “λίαν πρῶτον μὲν, εἰ δυναίμεθα, Σικελιώτας  
 “καταστρεψόμενοι, μετὰ δ’ ἐκείνους αὖθις καὶ  
 3 “Ἰταλιώτας, ἔπειτα καὶ τῆς Καρχηδονίων 5  
 “ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν ἀποπειράσονται. εἰ δὲ προ-  
 “χωρήσειε ταῦτα ἢ πάντα ἢ καὶ τὰ πλείω, ἥδη  
 “τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἐμέλλομεν ἐπιχειρήσειν, κομίσαντες ξύμ-  
 “πασαν μὲν τὴν ἐκείθεν προσγενομένην δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλή-  
 “νων, πολλοὺς δὲ βαρβάρους μισθωσάμενοι, καὶ Ἰβήρας 10  
 “καὶ ἄλλους τῶν ἐκεῖ, ὁμολογουμένως νῦν βαρβάρων †μαχι-  
 “μωτάτους, †τριήρεις τε πρὸς ταῖς ἡμετέραις πολλὰς ναυ-  
 “πηγησάμενοι, ἐχούσης τῆς Ἰταλίας ξύλα ἄφθονα, οἷς τὴν  
 “Πελοπόννησον πέριξ πολιορκοῦντες, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐκ  
 “γῆς ἐφορμαῖς, τῶν πόλεων τὰς μὲν βίᾳ λαβόντες, τὰς 15  
 “δ’ ἐντειχισάμενοι, ῥαδίως ἡλπίζομεν καταπολεμήσειν, καὶ

1. ἡμῖν F.H.R.c.g.h.m. 4. αὖθις καὶ] om. d. 6. αὐτῆς ἀποπειράσονται g.  
 προσχωρήσειε h. 7. ἢ τὰ πλείω K. ἢ καὶ πλείω B. 11. ὁμολογουμένων Q.  
 βαρβάρων] uncis inclusit Bekk. μαχιμωτάτων Q. Porpo. 12. δὲ O. 13. αἷς  
 Duker. Bekk. 2: codices οἷς. 15. ἐφορμαῖς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.f.g.h.m. Haack.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀφορμαῖς. 16. ἐντειχισόμεναι K. ἐλπίζομεν K.  
 ἡλπίσαμεν E.

6. ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν] “Their domi-  
 “nion,” i. e. their provinces of Sar-  
 dinia and Corsica, and possibly some  
 of their subject states in Africa; “and  
 “themselves,” i. e. Carthage itself,  
 which Agathocles, with far inferior  
 means, was afterwards so near conquer-  
 ing; and which one consular army  
 under M. Regulus, in the first Punic  
 war, brought to the very verge of sub-  
 jugation. Compare V. 110. ξυμμαχίδος  
 τε καὶ γῆς.

10. καὶ Ἰβήρας — †μαχιμωτάτους †]  
 Spaniards or Iberians are mentioned  
 by Herodotus, as forming part of the  
 famous Carthaginian expedition, which  
 invaded Sicily in the time of Gelon.  
 See Herodot. VII. 165, 1. In what fol-  
 lows Porpo reads μαχιμωτάτων, which  
 undoubtedly affords an easier sense.  
 But if we put a comma after ἐκεῖ, the  
 text may perhaps be retained as it is,

referring μαχιμωτάτους both to Ἰβήρας  
 and to ἄλλους; although in that case  
 the omission of the participle ὄντας  
 before ὁμολογουμένως is sufficiently  
 harsh.

13. ξύλα ἄφθονα] Idem de Italia pro-  
 didisse multos veterum, observat Casau-  
 bonus ad Athen. V. 11. Add. Thucyd.  
 VII. 25, 2. Duk.

οἷς—πολιορκοῦντες] The relative re-  
 fers neither to ξύλα singly, nor to τριή-  
 ρεις, but to all that had been mentioned:  
 δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων,—πολλοὺς δὲ βαρ-  
 βάρους,—τριήρεις τε πολλὰς.

15. [ἐφορμαῖς.—“And at the same  
 “time by attacks with our soldiers on  
 “the land side.”]

16. ἐντειχισάμενοι] “Having walled  
 “them in.” Compare Dionysius Hali-  
 carn. Antiqq. Rom. III. 43. ἐντειχίσας  
 τὸν Αὐεντίνον. Compare also the mean-  
 ing of ἐνφοδομημένην, VI. 51, 1.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91, 2.

- “μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τοῦ ξύμπαντος Ἑλληνικοῦ ἄρξιν. χρή- 4  
 “ματα δὲ καὶ σῆτον, ὥστε εὐπορώτερον γίνεσθαι τι αὐτῶν,  
 “αὐτὰ τὰ προσγενόμενα ἐκείθεν χωρία ἐμελλε διαρκῆ ἀνεῦ  
 “τῆς ἐνθένδε προσόδου παρέξιν. XCI. τοιαῦτα μὲν περὶ  
 5 Such were our plans, “τοῦ νῦν οἰχομένου στόλου παρὰ τοῦ τὰ ἀκρι-  
 and without your “βέστατα εἰδότος, ὥς διανοήθημεν, ἀκηκόατε  
 speedy interference “καὶ ὅσοι ὑπόλοιποι στρατηγοὶ, ἣν δύνωνται,  
 they will all be ac- “ὁμοίως αὐτὰ πράξουσιν. ὥς δὲ εἰ μὴ βοηθή-  
 to Syracuse; above “σετε, οὐ περιέσται τᾶκεῖ, μάθετε ἤδη. Σικε- 2  
 all, send a Spartan, “λιῶται γὰρ ἀπειρότεροι μὲν εἰσιν, ὅμως δ’  
 to command their sol- “ἂν ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι καὶ νῦν ἔτι περι-  
 10 diers. Renew the war “γένωντο. Συρακόσιοι δὲ μόνοι, μάχη τε  
 in Greece, and strike “ἤδη πανδημεὶ ἡσσημένοι καὶ ναυσὶν ἅμα  
 a fatal blow to your “κατειργόμενοι, ἀδύνατοι ἔσονται τῇ νῦν Ἀθηναίων ἐκεῖ  
 enemies by occupying “παρσκευῇ ἀντισχεῖν. καὶ εἰ αὕτη ἡ πόλις ληφθήσεται, 3  
 in Attica. “ἔχεται καὶ ἡ πᾶσα Σικελία, καὶ εὐθὺς καὶ Ἰταλία καὶ ὃν  
 “ἄρτι κίνδυνον ἐκείθεν προεῖπον, οὐκ ἂν διὰ μακροῦ ὑμῖν  
 “ἐπιπέσοι. ὥστε μὴ περὶ τῆς Σικελίας τις οἰέσθω μόνον 4  
 “βουλεύειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, εἰ μὴ ποιή-  
 20 “σετε τάδε ἐν τάχει, στρατιάν τε ἐπὶ νεῶν πέμψετε τοιαύτην  
 “ἐκείσε, οἵτινες αὐτερέται κομισθέντες καὶ ὀπλιτεύσουσιν  
 “εὐθὺς, καὶ ὃ τῆς στρατιᾶς ἔτι χρησιμώτερον εἶναι νομίζω,  
 “ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην ἄρχοντα, ὥς ἂν τοὺς τε παρόντας ξυν-  
 “τάξῃ, καὶ τοὺς μὴ θέλοντας προσαναγκάσῃ. οὕτω γὰρ οἱ  
 25 “τε ὑπάρχοντες ὑμῖν φίλοι θαρσήσουσι μᾶλλον, καὶ οἱ

2. τι A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τινά. 4. περὶ b.h. 5. τὰ] om. N. 7. ὅσοι] ὥς οἱ E. 9. ἤδη] om. L.O.P.  
 11. ξυστραφθέντες B. 12. μόνῃ d.e. 13. ἡσσημένοι P. 16. ἔχετε F.  
 ἔχεται ἡ πᾶσα Q. 18. περὶ σικελίας O. 19. βουλεύειν μόνον N.V. 20. τάδε]  
 om. V. 21. αὐθαίρεται g. 22. ὀπλιτεύουσιν L.M.O.P.Q.h.d.i.k. 23. ὅς  
 L.O.V.N. συντάξει Q. 24. θέλοντας A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.d.e.  
 h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐθέλοντας.

23. ὥς ἂν—ξυντάξῃ] The meaning of ὥς ἂν seems to be very nearly the same with that of the other reading, ὅς ἂν. In both cases the particle renders the expression more doubtful: ὥς ἂν ξυν-

τάξῃ is, “that he may, if possible, “organize;” ὅς ἂν ξυντάξῃ, would signify, “if a man can be found to organize.” See Hermann on Viger, note 285.

- 5 “ἐνδοιάζοντες ἀδεέστερον προσίασι. καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἅμα  
 “φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν, ἵνα Συρακόσιοί τε, νομίζοντες  
 “ὕμᾱς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον ἀντέχωσι, καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς  
 6 “ἐαυτῶν ἦσσαν ἄλλην ἐπικουρίαν πέμπωσι. τειχίζειν δὲ  
 “χρὴ Δεκέλειαν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅπερ Ἀθηναῖοι μάλιστα αἰεὶ  
 “φοβοῦνται, καὶ μόνου αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ  
 “οὐ διαπεπειρᾶσθαι βεβαιότατα δ’ ἂν τις οὕτω τοὺς πολε-  
 “μίους βλάπτῃ, εἰ ἂ μάλιστα δεδιότας αὐτοὺς αἰσθάνοιτο,  
 “ταῦτα σαφῶς πυνθανόμενος ἐπιφέρει· εἰκὸς γὰρ αὐτοὺς  
 “ἀκριβέστατα ἐκάστους τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν δεινὰ ἐπίστα- 10  
 7 “μένους φοβεῖσθαι. ἃ δ’ ἐν τῇ ἐπιτειχίσει αὐτοὶ ὠφελού-  
 “μενοι τοὺς ἐναντίους κωλύετε, πολλὰ παρεῖς τὰ μέγιστα  
 “κεφαλαιώσω. οἷς τε γὰρ ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται, τὰ πολλὰ  
 “πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δ’ αὐτόματα, ἥξει· καὶ  
 “τὰς τοῦ Λαυρίου τῶν ἀργυρείων μετὰλλων προσόδους, καὶ 15  
 “ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων νῦν ὠφελούνται, εὐθὺς ἀπο-  
 “στερήσονται, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων προσόδου  
 “ἦσσαν διαφορουμένης, οἷ, τὰ παρ’ ὑμῶν νομίσαντες ἥδη

I. ἐνδοιάζοντες G. 3. ἐπιμελεῖσθαι F. ἀντέχωσι μᾶλλον ε. καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι K.N.V. 4. πέμπουσι C.E.Q.e.k. τε χρὴ C. 6. μόνου L.O. 7. τοὺς  
 πολεμίους οὕτω N.V. 8. βλάπτει G.k.m. 9. πυνθανόμενους A.B.F.  
 10. δεινὰ] om. P. 11. ἐπιχειρήσει Q. αὐτῇ B.h. 12. κωλύετε A.C.G.  
 K.N.V.d.e.i.k.m. 13. τε] om. L.d. 14. ἡμᾶς E. 15. λαυρίου E.F.  
 H.N.Q.V.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo λαυρείου. ἀργυρίων E.F.K.  
 R.e.f. 17. δέ] om. A.

I. προσίασι] “This verb εἶμι, has  
 “the peculiar anomaly, that the pre-  
 “sent tense usually, and in the Attic  
 “writers *always*, has the signification  
 “of the future.” Buttmann. Gr. Gr.  
 §. 108. 10.

13. οἷς—ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται] “The  
 “live and dead stock of the country;  
 “slaves, cattle, sheep, farm-houses,  
 “trees, &c.”

15. καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων  
 νῦν] ἐξήττηται πῶς, Δεκελείας ἐπιτειχι-  
 ζομένης, ἔμελλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς ἀπὸ  
 τῶν δικαστηρίων προσόδου στερήσεσθαι.  
 φαμέν οὖν ὡς ἦν τις πρόσσδος ἀπὸ τῶν  
 δικαστηρίων, οἷα ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν δω-  
 ροδοκίας, ὕβρεως, συκοφαντίας, μοιχείας,  
 ψευδογραφίας, παραπρεσβείας, λειπο-  
 στρατίου. οὐ γὰρ πάσαις ἀτιμία προσε-

τιμᾶτο ἢ θάνατος, ἀλλὰ πολλαῖς καὶ χρη-  
 μάτων εἰσπραξίς· ὁ γὰρ ἐν αὐταῖς νικηθεὶς  
 ἐξήμιοντο. ταύτης οὖν τῆς πάσης προσό-  
 δου στερήσεσθαι ἔμελλον Ἀθηναῖοι, πο-  
 λεμίων αὐτοῖς ἰδρυμένων ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, καὶ  
 σχολὴν οὐ παρεχόντων δικάζεσθαι. καὶ  
 γὰρ τὰ ἐκ τῶν τοιοῦτων ἀφορμῶν χρή-  
 ματα τῇ πόλει ἐδίδото. SCHOL.

16. δικαστηρίων] See the note of the  
 Scholiast, and compare Böckh, Staats-  
 haushalt. der Athenen. I. p. 250, &c.,  
 and p. 368, &c. [Eng. Transl. vol. I.  
 p. 311, &c., and vol. II. p. 63, &c.] See  
 also Thucyd. VIII. 28, and VIII. 69, 1.

18. διαφορουμένης] “An hic valet  
 “διαφέρειν, i. e. *constanter ferre, per-  
 “ferre?*” DOBREE. This seems to  
 be the sense, “less brought over so  
 “as to reach Athens.” Or are several



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“κατὰ κράτος πολεμείσθαι, ὀλιγορήσουσι. γίνεσθαι δέ τι 8  
 “αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τάχει καὶ προθυμότερον, ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστὶν, ὦ  
 “Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπεὶ ὥς γε δυνατὰ, (καὶ οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεσθαι  
 “οἶμαι γνώμης,) πάννυ θαρσῶ. XCII. Καὶ χείρων οὐδενὶ

5 This seems strange  
 counsel to come from  
 an Athenian; but A-  
 thens, as it now is, is  
 no more my country.  
 I am endeavouring to  
 make it such as that  
 I may again return to  
 it. And for you, the  
 mischief which you  
 sustained from me as  
 an enemy is the mea-  
 sure of the benefits  
 you will receive from  
 me as a friend.

“ἀξιῶ δοκεῖν ὑμῶν εἶναι, εἰ τῇ ἐμαντοῦ μετὰ  
 “τῶν πολεμιωτάτων, φιλόπολιν ποτε δοκῶν  
 “εἶναι, νῦν ἐγκρατῶς ἐπέρχομαι, οὐδὲ ὑπο-  
 “πτεύεσθαι μου ἐς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν  
 “τὸν λόγον. φυγὰς τε γάρ εἰμι τῆς τῶν ἐξε- 2  
 “λασάντων πονηρίας, καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας, ἣν  
 “πείθησθέ μοι, ὠφελίας· καὶ πολεμιώτεροι  
 “οὐχ οἱ τοὺς πολεμίους που βλάβαντες ὑμεῖς,  
 “ἢ οἱ τοὺς φίλους ἀναγκάσαντες πολεμίους  
 “γενέσθαι. τό τε φιλόπολιν οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι 3

15 “ἔχω, ἀλλ’ ἐν ᾧ ἀσφαλῶς ἐπολιτεύθην. οὐδ’ ἐπὶ πατρίδα  
 “οὔσαν ἐτι ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τὴν οὐκ οὔσαν  
 “ἀνακτᾶσθαι. καὶ φιλόπολιν οὗτος ὀρθῶς, οὐχ ὅς ἂν τὴν

1. δέ] om. A. 4. χείρων A.B.E.F.H.L.O.g.k. χείρω R. 6. ποτε] τε  
 M.N.V.e.f.g. 12. οὐχὶ τοὺς G.O.P.l.m. βλέψαντες Q. που βλάβαντες—  
 πολεμίους] om. V. 13. οἱ] om. Q. 14. φιλόπολιν E.F.H.R.c.d.f.g.m.  
 φιλόπολιν e. φιλόπονον A.B. 16. ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι] A.B.C.E.F.H.K.  
 L.M.N.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt νῦν.  
 17. ἀναχθήσασθαι B. ἀναχθήσεσθαι h.

states said διαφορεῖν χρήματα, “to pay  
 “their several sums of money,” as a  
 number of men are said διαψηφίσεσθαι,  
 “to give their several votes without  
 “omitting any?” See note on IV. 88, 1.

7. ὑποπτεύεσθαι — ἐς — προθυμίαν]  
 “Suspected with regard to its shewing  
 “the common forwardness of an exile.”  
 Compare VIII. 88. ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων  
 φιλίαν διαβάλλειν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.  
 §. 578. and Jelf, 625, 3. c.

9. φυγὰς — ὠφελίας] The play on  
 the word φυγὰς is not easy to express  
 in another language: “I am not ban-  
 “ished from rendering you service.”

10. καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας] οὐκ εἰμι φυγὰς  
 τῆς ὑμετέρας ὠφελίας, τούτεστιν οὐ  
 φεύγω τὸ ὠφελεῖν ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

14. οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι] “I keep not  
 “my patriotism in a state where I am  
 “wronged; it belonged to a state  
 “where I enjoyed securely the rights

“of a citizen:” ἐν ᾧ is, “in a case in  
 “which,” “under circumstances in  
 “which.” See the note on VI. 55, 3.

17. φιλόπολιν οὗτος ὀρθῶς κ. τ. λ.] This  
 strange argument is repeated again by  
 Isocrates, in the speech written for the  
 son of Alcibiades, where he is made to  
 say of his father, ἡγοῦμαι δ’ αὐτὸν παρ’  
 ὑμῶν δικαίως ἂν πλείστης συγγνώμης  
 τυγχάνειν, “because,” he goes on to  
 say, “you yourselves, when you were  
 “driven from your country by the  
 “Thirty, scrupled at nothing in order  
 “to effect your return; you destroyed  
 “the corn in the country, you laid  
 “waste the land, you burnt the sub-  
 “urbs, and even attacked the very  
 “walls of the city; so that you cannot  
 “in reason think ill of those who, when  
 “in exile, endeavoured to get back  
 “again to their country.” De Bigis,  
 p. 349. b. c.

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“ἐαυτοῦ ἀδίκως ἀπολέσας μὴ ἐπὶ, ἀλλ’ ὅς ἂν ἐκ παντὸς  
 4 “τρόπου διὰ τὸ ἐπιθυμεῖν πειραθῇ αὐτὴν ἀναλαβεῖν. οὕτως  
 “ἔμοιγε ἀξιώ ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐς κίνδυνον καὶ ἐς ταλαιπωρίαν πᾶσαν  
 “ἀδεῶς χρῆσθαι, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντας τοῦτον δὴ τὸν  
 “ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προβαλλόμενον λόγον, ὥς εἰ πολέμιός γε  
 “ὢν σφόδρα ἐβλαπτον, καὶ φίλος ὢν ἱκανῶς ὠφελοῖν, ὅσῳ  
 “τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ δ’ ὑμέτερα ἤκαζον· καὶ αὐτοὺς  
 “νῦν νομίσαντας περὶ μεγίστων δὴ τῶν διαφερόντων βου-  
 “λεύεσθαι, μὴ ἀποκνεῖν τὴν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν  
 “Ἀττικὴν στρατείαν, ἵνα τὰ τε ἐκεῖ βραχεὶ μορίῳ ξυμπα- 10  
 “ραγενόμενοι μεγάλα σώσητε, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τὴν τε οὖσαν  
 “καὶ τὴν μέλλουσιν δύναμιν καθέλῃτε, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα  
 “αὐτοὶ τε ἀσφαλῶς οἰκῇτε, καὶ τῆς ἀπάσης Ἑλλάδος ἐκού-  
 “σης, καὶ οὐ βία, κατ’ εὖνοιαν δὲ ἡγήσθε.”

XCIII. Ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Λακε- 15  
 δαιμόνιοι διανοούμενοι μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ πρότερον στρατεύειν  
 ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, μέλλοντες δ’ ἔτι καὶ περι-  
 2 The Spartans resolve to act on this advice. ορώμενοι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπερρώσθησαν διδά-  
 GYLIPPUS is ap- ορώμενοι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπερρώσθησαν διδά-  
 pointed to command ξαντος ταῦτα ἕκαστα αὐτοῦ, καὶ νομίσαντες  
 the Syracusan and παρα τοῦ σαφέστατα εἰδότος ἀκηκοέναι. ὥστε 20  
 2 confederate forces. τῇ ἐπιτείχισι τῆς Δεκελείας προσείχον ἥδη  
 τὸν νοῦν, καὶ τὸ παραντίκα καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πέμπειν

1. αὐτοῦ B.h. μὴ] om. d. 2. πειρασθῇ i. 3. ἔμοιγε] ἐμοὶ τε,  
 Bekk. 2. ἔμοιγε codices. 5. γε] ἐγὼ Q. 6. καὶ B.h. Goell. Bekk.  
 probante Poppon. vulgo καὶ ἂν. 7. ἤκαζον B.E.F.H.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. ceteri εἵκαζον. 8. νῦν] ὑμᾶς Q. 9. ἀποκνεῖν P. 11. μεγάλα  
 σώσητε] μεγάλωσθε i. 12. τὴν τε μέλλουσιν R. 13. οἰκίετε E. πάσης  
 B.h. ἐκούσης οὐ γ. 14. ἡγήσθε B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἡγήσεσθε A.E.  
 F.H.R.g. vulgo ἡγήσησθε. 15. μὲν οὖν ἀλκιβ. G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. τοιαῦτα h.  
 17. ἔτι] τι A.B.E.F.Q. 18. ἐπερρώθησαν g. 20. τοῦ τὰ σαφέστατα i.  
 21. τῇ om. k. 22. τὸ] om. L.O.P. ἐν σικελίᾳ K.Q.d.e.i.

17. περιωρόμενοι] Id est, περισκο-  
 ποῦντες. Thomas Mag. in περιωρῶ.  
 Scholiastæ καταφρονούντες hic locum  
 habere non potest. Et rectius Valla,  
 quam vel Stephanus, vel Acacius. Vid.  
 cap. 103, 2. Duk.

22. πέμπειν] The infinitive either  
 depends on some verb like διανοηθῆσαν,

which must be supplied from προσείχον  
 τὸν νοῦν, or else the dative τοῖς ἐν τῇ  
 Σικελίᾳ depends on προσείχον τὸν νοῦν,  
 and the words πέμπειν τινὰ τιμωρίαν  
 are added by way of explanation, to  
 shew what their attention to the Sici-  
 lians was to consist in.

τινὰ τιμωρίαν. καὶ Γύλιππον τὸν Κλεανδρίδου προστάξαν-  
τες ἄρχοντα τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἐκέλευον μετ' ἐκείνων καὶ τῶν  
Κορινθίων βουλευόμενον ποιεῖν, ὅπη ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μά-  
λιστα καὶ τάχιστα τις ὠφελία ἦξει τοῖς ἐκεῖ. ὁ δὲ δύο μὲν 3  
5 ναῦς τοὺς Κορινθίους ἤδη ἐκέλευεν οἱ πέμπειν ἐς Ἀσίνην,  
τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς παρασκευάζεσθαι, ὅσας διανοοῦνται πέμπειν,  
καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾗ, ἐτοίμας εἶναι πλεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ ξυνθέμενοι  
ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος.

Ἀφίκετο δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τριήρης τῶν Ἀθηναίων, 4  
10 ἣν ἀπέστειλαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἱππέας. καὶ  
ATHENS. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκούσαντες ἐψηφίσαντο τὴν τε  
The ship sent from the  
armament arrives at  
Athens. (see ch. 74, 2.)  
The Athenians resolve  
to send the supplies  
demanded.  
15 διδῆς ξυνέγραψεν.

XCIV. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἡρὶ εὐθὺς ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐπιγιγνο-  
μένου θέρους, οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς  
SICILY. Κατάνης παρέπλευσαν ἐπὶ Μεγάρων τῶν ἐν  
A. C. 414. τῇ Σικελίᾳ, οὓς ἐπὶ Γέλωνος τοῦ τυράννου,  
Olymp. 91. 2. ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν μοι εἴρηται, ἀναστήσαντες  
20 Petty operations of the  
armament in Sicily. Συρακόσιοι αὐτοῖς ἔχουσι τὴν γῆν. ἀποβάντες 2  
δὲ ἐδήωσαν τοὺς τε ἀγροὺς, καὶ ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ ἔρμα τι τῶν  
Συρακοσίων, καὶ οὐχ ἐλόντες, αὐθις καὶ πεζῇ καὶ ναυσὶ  
παρακομισθέντες ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμὸν τό τε πεδίον ἀνα-

1. γύλιππον B. κλεανδρίδου G. κλεαρίδου C.L.O.P.e.k.m. sed in margine  
γρ. κλεανδρίδου eadem manu. κλεανδρίδου d.i. κλεάρχου Diodorus Siculus 15.  
3. βουλευόμενοι Q. βουλευομένων H. βουλόμενον e.g. μάλιστα] κάλλιστα B.  
5. ναῦς] om. d.i. τοὺς] τὰς L.O. ἥδη] om. F.d.i. 7. ἡ καιρὸς h. καιρὸς  
ἦκε d. εἶναι] om. P. 9. καὶ ἐκ K. 12. πέμπειν καὶ ἱππέας d.i. 14. τῷ  
πολέμῳ] om. d. post ἐτελεύτα ponit B. 16. δέ] om. d. ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐ. θ.]  
ἀρχομένου θέρους d. 17. ἄρξαντες V. 18. μεγαρέων B. 22. τοὺς ἀγροὺς  
B.K.h. 24. τηρέα g. τυρέα c. τηρίαν Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. τηρέαν. vid. c. 50, 3.

22. ἔρμα] See VI. 75, 1.

24. Τηρέαν] Τηρίαν Codices omnes  
p. 378. Terias Plinio [lib. III. 8, 14.]  
Tyras Diodor. in Ecl. pag. 868. et  
Hesychio. Hinc corrige Diodorum,

qui lib. XIV. p. 402. Τυρίαν vocat. De  
Turia flumine, quod Valentiam præter-  
fluit, adi Vibium Seq. pag. 83. v. et  
Scylacem, pag. 4. Wass. De Teria  
Siciliæ Cluver. I. Sicil. 10. Duk.



βάντες ἐδῆουν καὶ τὸν σῆτον ἐνεπίμπρασαν, καὶ τῶν Συρακο-  
 σίων περιτυχόντες τισὶν οὐ πολλοῖς, καὶ ἀποκτείναντές τε  
 τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς.  
 3 καὶ ἀποπλεύσαντες ἐς Κατάνην, ἐκείθεν δὲ ἐπισιτισάμενοι,  
 πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Κεντόριπα Σικελῶν πόλισμα, 5  
 καὶ προσαγαγόμενοι ὁμολογία ἀπήεσαν, πιμπράντες ἅμα τὸν  
 4 σῆτον τῶν τε Ἰηησσαίων καὶ τῶν Ὑβλαίων. καὶ ἀφικό-  
 μενοι ἐς Κατάνην καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἥκοντας  
 ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους, ἄνευ τῶν ἵππων,  
 μετὰ σκευῆς, ὥς αὐτόθεν ἵππων πορισθησομένων, καὶ ἵππο- 10  
 τοξότας τριάκοντα καὶ τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τριακόσια.

XCV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ ἥρος καὶ ἐπ' Ἄργος στρατεύσαντες  
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν Κλεωνῶν ἦλθον, σεισμοῦ δὲ γενο-  
 2 GREECE. μένου ἀπεχώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ ταῦτα  
 Plundering warfare between Argos and Lacedæmon. Unsuccessful attempt to effect a democratical revolution at Thebes.  
 ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Θυρεάτιν ὁμορον οὖσαν, 15  
 λείαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν ἔλαβον, ἣ  
 ἐπράθη τάλαντων οὐκ ἔλασσον πέντε καὶ εἴ-  
 3 κοσι. καὶ ὁ Θεσπιδέων δῆμος ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει,  
 οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον, ἐπιθέμενος τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσιν οὐ κατέ-  
 σχεν, ἀλλὰ βοηθησάντων Θηβαίων, οἱ μὲν ξυνελήφθησαν, οἱ 20  
 δ' ἐξέπεσον Ἀθήναζε.

XCVI. Καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους, ὥς ἐπύθοντο  
 τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἥκοντας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ μέλλοντας ἦδη

1. ἐνεπίπρασαν A.B.H.N.V.g. ἐνεμπίπρασαν K. ἐμπίπρασαν Q. 2. τισιν  
 περιτυχόντες B.h. καὶ] om. B.h. τε] om. C.G.K.O.P.R.V.k.m. 3. τρο-  
 παῖον οὐ στήσαντες P. ἀνεχ.—ἀποπλεύσαντες] om. K. 4. ἐκείθεν] ἐκ h.  
 ἐπισιτισάμενοι g. 5. ἐχώρει e. κεντόριπα B. κεντόροπα L. κεντορριπα i.  
 σικελὸν A.E.F.G.H.K. σικελικὸν B.Q.h. 6. προσαγόμενοι G.L.f.g.i.k.m.  
 ὁμολογία] om. g. ἐπήεσαν g. πιμπράντες A. πιπράσαντες g. πιμπράσαντες Q.  
 ἐμπιπρώντες B.h. 7. τε Ἰηησσαίων] γεινησιών B.h. 9. ἀνευ] ἀνδρας G.k.m.  
 10. ἵππον G. 11. τριακόσια ἀργυρίου B.h. 13. κλεῶν G. 15. ἐμβαλόντες R.  
 θυρεάτιν E. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. θυραίαν V. et correct. N. θυράτιν P.k.  
 θυρεάτην d.i. vulgo θυρεάτιν. 17. ἔλασσον B.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἔλαττον. 20. βοηθάντων h. βοηθησάντων τῶν K.Q. θηβαίων B.N.V.h.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. A.E.F.G. et vulgo ἀθηναίων. Conf. V. 17, 2. VII. 30, 2.  
 21. ἐξέφυγον B.h. 22. καὶ οἱ] οἱ δὲ d. 23. τε] om. B.E.e.h.

19. οὐ κατέσχεν] "Did not get the τικῶ ὥπερ πάντα κατέσχον, and the note  
 "better." Compare VII. 66, 2. τῷ ναυ- on IV. 92, 3.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

A. C. 414.

Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans take measures to prevent the Athenians from occupying Epipolæ.

ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰέναι, νομίσαντες, εἰ μὴ τῶν Ἐπι-  
 πολῶν κρατήσωσιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, χωρίου ἀπο-  
 κρήμνου τε καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς κει-  
 μένου, οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς, οὐδ' εἰ κρατοῦντο  
 μάχῃ, ἀποτευχισθῆναι, διεννοοῦντο τὰς προσβά-  
 σεις αὐτῶν φυλάσσειν, ὅπως μὴ κατὰ ταύτας λάθῳσι σφᾶς  
 ἀναβάντες οἱ πολέμοι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλη γε αὐτοὺς δυνη-  
 θῇ. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο χωρίον, καὶ μέχρι τῆς πόλεως 2  
 ἐπικλινές τε ἐστὶ καὶ ἐπιφανές πᾶν εἶσω· καὶ ὠνόμασται ὑπὸ  
 10 τῶν Συρακοσίων διὰ τὸ ἐπιπολῆς τοῦ ἄλλου εἶναι, Ἐπιπολαί.  
 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐξελθόντες πανδημεὶ ἐς τὸν λειμῶνα παρὰ τὸν 3  
 Ἄναπον ποταμὸν ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ (ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς  
 καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρεληφότες

1. ἐπιπολλῶν F.H.V.e.k. 2. ἀπὸ κρημοῦ g. 4. κρατοῦντο τῇ μάχῃ O.  
 5. προσβάσεις K.g. 6. ταῦτα A.E.F.H.K.Q.e.g. Haack. Porpo. ταύτας Bekk.  
 8. ἐξήρτητο B.h. ἐξήρτηται g. ἄλλον d. 11. ξυνέλθοντες d.i. λιμένα B.R.h.  
 12. ἀναπτον k. 13. ἄρτι] om. Q.

2. χωρίου ἀποκρήμνου] Descripsit ex hoc loco Stephanus in Ἐπιπολαί. Duk.

4. οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτευχισθῆναι] It is owing to the participle νομίσαντες that σφᾶς is here allowable; for it would not be right to say, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἂν σφείς ἀποτευχισθῆναι, but either σφᾶς ἀποτευχισθῆναι, or simply οὐκ ἂν ἀποτευχισθῆναι. The cases in VI. 49, 2. and VII. 21, 3. where Bekker proposes to alter σφᾶς into σφείς, are not similar to the present passage.

5. [τὰς προσβάσεις] The surface of Epipolæ, speaking generally, may be called a triangle on an inclined plane, of which the city was the base. The sides of the triangle are two lines of steep descent, more or less precipitous: and it appears that no road led up to them from the country below, either on the north or south of Syracuse. All approach to Epipolæ, therefore, was by the apex of the triangle, where the high ground breaks off abruptly, being divided by a gap from the Hyblæan hills beyond; and here the roads from the plains of Syracuse and of Thapsus meet, joining the road which

came in along the Hyblæan ridge from Leontini and the interior of the island. The προσβάσεις then, or ways of approaching Epipolæ, were the roads or paths which ascended the ridge in particular places, through openings in the line of the cliffs. There were perhaps some such on the northern side, as for instance, what is now called the Scala Greca, by which the Catania road ascends from the plain of Thapsus. But the principal approaches were by the apex of the triangle, by the gap under Eurylus, from whence they mounted to the summit of the ridge.]

8. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ] Μὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐξηρ-  
 τῆσθαι καὶ μετεωρίσθαι ἀκουέσθω, οὔσης  
 τῆς διανοίας τοιαύδε· τὸ γὰρ ἄλλο χω-  
 ρίον, πλὴν τῶν προσβάσεων, ἅπαν ὑψη-  
 λόν ἐστι καὶ κρημνώδες, καὶ ἐπικέκλιται  
 πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καταφανές ἐσθαι  
 εἶναι. SCHOL.

12. ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.]  
 "As they had now got their new  
 "generals just come into office."  
 Compare for the dative αὐτοῖς the note  
 on III. 98, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

τὴν ἀρχὴν) ἐξέτασιν τε ὅπλων ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ἐξακοσίους  
 λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν πρότερον, ὧν ἦρχε Διόμιλος,  
 φυγὰς ἐξ Ἀνδρου, ὅπως τῶν τε Ἐπιπόλων εἴησαν φύλακες,  
 καὶ ἦν ἐς ἄλλο τι δέη, ταχὺ ξυνεστῶτες παραγίγνωνται.

XCVII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένῃ  
 ἡμέρᾳ ἐξητάζοντο, (καὶ ἔλαθον αὐτοὺς παντὶ ἤδη τῷ στρα-

But the Athenians  
 arrive suddenly from  
 Catana, debark at  
 Thapsus, surprise E-  
 pipolæ, and establish  
 themselves on high  
 ground.

τεύματι ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης σχόντες κατὰ τὸν  
 Λέοντα καλούμενον, ὃς ἀπέχει τῶν Ἐπιπόλων  
 ἐξ ἧ ἐπτὰ σταδίου, καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἀποβιβάζ-  
 σαντες, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Θάψον καθορ- 10  
 μισάμενοι· ἔστι δὲ χερσόνησος μὲν ἐν στενῷ

ισθμῷ προὔχουσα ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, τῆς δὲ Συρακοσίων πόλεως  
 2 οὔτε πλοῦν οὔτε ὁδὸν πολλὴν ἀπέχει.) καὶ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς  
 στρατὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Θάψῳ, διασταυρωσάμενος τὸν  
 ἰσθμὸν, ἡσύχαζεν· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς ἐχώρει εὐθὺς δρόμῳ πρὸς τὰς 15

1. ἐπιπλων G. ἐξακοσίους] Ita Valla, Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Conf.  
 cap. 97, 3. et VII. 43, 4. vulgo ἐπτακοσίους. 3. τε] om. i. ἐπιπλων f.m.  
 4. ξυνεστῶτες] om. C.K. παραγίγνουντο f. 5. νυκτὸς καὶ τῇ L.O. γιγνομένη Q.  
 7. σχόντες καὶ κατὰ K. 8. καλούμενον] om. k. 10. θάψον] θάλασσαν L.O.P.Q.k.  
 καθορμησάμενοι E.f. 14. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. d.

5. ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς—ἡμέρᾳ] “On  
 “this same night’s morrow,” i. e. the  
 night which had been implied by the  
 words ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ : τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένῃ  
 ἡμέρᾳ is to be regarded as one word,  
 like the Latin “postridie.” Compare  
 for the use of the genitive νυκτὸς, the  
 words in II. 79, 1. τῇ τῶν Πλαταιέων  
 ἐπιστρατεία.

6. ἐξητάζοντο, καὶ ἔλαθον, κ. τ. λ.]  
 There is here some difficulty, and  
 Dobree proposes to read ἀνίγνοντο in-  
 stead of ἐξητάζοντο : but that is merely  
 cutting the knot. Thucydides, I be-  
 lieve, means to say, that, whilst the  
 Syracusans were reviewing their men  
 on the bank of the Anapus at day-  
 break, the Athenians were doing the  
 same thing with theirs at the same time  
 on the shore to the west of Thapsus :  
 for they had landed their men un-  
 observed during the night, and had  
 then stationed their ships at Thapsus ;  
 while the soldiers, as soon as it was  
 light, after a brief muster of their force,

hastened to ascend to the Hog’s Back  
 behind Epipolæ ; and having less than  
 a third of the distance to accomplish  
 which the Syracusans had to perform  
 starting from the bank of the Anapus,  
 they gained the vantage ground first,  
 and were enabled to repel the enemy.  
 For the putting to shore under cover of  
 the darkness, see the note on IV. 42, 2 ;  
 for the distances and the nature of the  
 ground, see the map and memoir on  
 Syracuse.

7. κατὰ τὸν Λέοντα] “Opposite to  
 “Leon,” i. e. a straight line drawn  
 from Leon to the shore would fall upon  
 the point where the Athenians landed :  
 but the expression implies nothing as  
 to the distance of Leon from the sea ;  
 it only shews that there was no place  
 with a name between it and the coast,  
 by which the spot where the landing  
 took place could be marked more dis-  
 tinctly.

11. ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ] Compare the  
 note on IV. 113, 2.



SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2, 3.

Ἐπιπολὰς, καὶ φθάνει ἀναβάς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον, πρὶν τοὺς  
 Συρακοσίους αἰσθομένους ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς ἐξετάσεως  
 παραγενέσθαι. ἐβοήθουν δὲ οἱ τε ἄλλοι, ὡς ἕκαστος τάχους 3  
 εἶχε, καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόμιλον ἐξακόσιοι· στάδιοι δὲ, πρὶν  
 5 προσμίζαι ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος, ἐγίνοντο αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ  
 πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι. προσπεσόντες οὖν αὐτοῖς τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ 4  
 ἀτακτότερον, καὶ μάχῃ νικηθέντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ ταῖς  
 Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν· καὶ ὁ τε Διόμιλος  
 ἀποθνήσκει καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς τριακόσιοι. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο 5  
 10 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον τε στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπο-  
 σπόνδους ἀποδόντες τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτὴν  
 τῇ ὕστεραίᾳ ἐπικαταβάντες, ὡς οὐκ ἐπέξῃεσαν αὐτοῖς, ἐπανα-  
 χωρήσαντες φρούριον ἐπὶ τῷ Λαβδάλῳ ὠκοδόμησαν, ἐπ’  
 ἄκροις τοῖς κρημνοῖς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ὁρῶν πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα,  
 15 ὅπως εἴη αὐτοῖς, ὁπότε †προῖοιεν, † ἢ μαχούμενοι ἢ τειχιούν-  
 τες, τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἀποθήκη. XCVIII.

The Athenians, having  
 received some rein-  
 forcements of cavalry,  
 commence their lines  
 of circumvallation,  
 20 and defeat a party of  
 the Syracusan cavalry.  
 Καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον αὐτοῖς ἦλθον ἕκ τε  
 Ἐγέστης ἱππῆς τριακόσιοι, καὶ Σικελῶν καὶ  
 Ναξίων καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν ὡς ἑκατόν· καὶ Ἀθη-  
 ναίων ὑπῆρχον πεντήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι, οἷς  
 ἵππους τοὺς μὲν παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Κατα-

1. τὸν A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τό. πρὶν] πλὴν L.O. 2. ἐκ] ἔχων O. λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς A.B.C.E.F. G.H.K.L.O.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καί. 3. δέ] τε L.O.k. 4. διόμιλον Q.R. διόμιον b. ἐξακόσιοι A.B.C.E.F.N.Q.V. b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo in edd. recentioribus ἐπτακόσιοι. Conf. VII. 43, 4. δέ] om. G. 6. προσπεσόντες g. αὐτοὶ L. 7. ἀτακτότεροι B. ἀπρακτότερον K. οἱ συρ.] om. P. 10. τε] om. B.E.F.g.h. 12. ἐπιβάτες Q. ἐξήεσαν G. 13. λαβδάλῳ L.O.P.Q.e. λαυδάλῳ F.c.g. δαβδάλῳ d.i. 14. ὄρων E.F.g. 15. προῖοιεν F. Portus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri προσῖοιεν. 18. ἱππῆς B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγέστης τριακόσιοι. 19. καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν] om. N.V. ἑκατόν] ἕκαστα e. ἕκαστον C. 20. διακόσια g. οἷς C.F.H.K.N.V.c.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἷ.

15. †προῖοιεν†] I have not restored the old reading *προσῖοιεν*, because in the compounds of the two prepositions *πρὸ* and *πρὸς* the authority of the MSS. is of little value, and all the recent editors have

adopted the correction *προῖοιεν*: yet I believe that *προσῖοιεν* is as likely to be the true reading, signifying, “whenever” they approached the town.” See the notes on IV. 36, 2. and IV. 108, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2, 3.

ναίων ἔλαβον, τοὺς δ' ἐπρίαντο, καὶ ξύμπαντες πεντήκοντα  
 2 καὶ ἑξακόσιοι ἱππῆς ξυνελέγησαν. καὶ καταστήσαντες ἐν τῷ  
 Λαβδάλῳ φυλακὴν ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 ἵνα περ καθεζόμενοι ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον διὰ τάχους. καὶ  
 ἔκπληξιν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις παρέσχον τῷ τάχει τῆς οἰκοδο-  
 5 μίας· καὶ ἐπεξελθόντες μάχην διενοοῦντο ποιεῖσθαι καὶ μὴ

2. ἐπὶ B.h.  
 ἐκύκλωσαν h.

3. τυχὴν correct. F. συκὴν K. σικὴν L.O.d.i.  
 5. οἰκονομίας d.

4. ἐτείχισαν]

6. ἐξελθόντες h.

3. πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν] Whether this be the same word as Τύχην, the well known name of one of the quarters of Syracuse at a later period, derived from an ancient temple of Fortune, (Cicero, Verres IV. 53.) it seems impossible to decide. The situation of Τύχα would certainly agree with that of the place here mentioned; and there are instances certainly in which the Dorians substituted Σ for Τ, as in the instance of σά, the Megarian form of τά, and of σά μάν for τί μὴν. (Gregor. de Dialect. ed. Schäfer. p. 236.) It is possible also that Thucydides may have adopted the Doric form of the word, and have written πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν, i.e. "to the temple and statue of Fortune," as he has elsewhere spoken simply of ὁ Τεμενίτης, meaning the statue of Apollo so called. But is there any reason to believe that the Syracusans ever did write or pronounce Συκὴ for Τύχη; and had they done so, would not a record of it have been preserved by some of the many writers who have mentioned the quarters of Syracuse, just as Livy has preserved the Doric form in speaking of Ortygia, and calls it Nasos, not Nesus? Again, Stephanus Byzantinus speaks of Συκὴ as a place near Syracuse, connecting it with many other places of the same name in various countries, all so named from the *fig-trees* that abounded in their neighbourhood, and have nothing at all to do with the goddess Fortune. And if it be said that Τύχην in the text of Thucydides has been corrupted into συκὴν, I think that this is a most improbable supposition, because the former name was well known as one of the quarters of Syracuse, while the latter was altogether obscure. And how are we to

explain the change of accent also?

[4. ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον. If ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, with which they proposed to surround Syracuse, the aorist here appears out of place, inasmuch as the circumvallation was never completed at all, and much less in this early part of the siege. Yet that the aorist is genuine, and that what is here called ὁ κύκλος was not only begun but finished, appears from ch. 99, 1, and c. 101, 1, where Thucydides first says ἐτείχιζον τὸ πρὸς βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τεῖχος, and then in c. 101, 1, he adds ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους. Here ὁ κύκλος is assumed to be finished, and the Athenians *begin* to raise their walls, ἐτείχιζον, to the north and south of it. Yet again, in VII. 2, 4, ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, and is spoken of as *not finished*: τῷ ἅλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου \*\*\* ἔστιν ἂ καὶ ἡμέτερα τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξειργασμένα κατελείπετο. The solution seems to be that ὁ κύκλος which is spoken of as finished, was on the one hand a part of the circumvallation, but was also a complete work in itself,—something that is of an entrenched camp, which was to be the point of junction and key of the two lines which were to run respectively to the sea by Trogilus, and to the great harbour. It was the central point of the whole line, from which the works to the right and left were to commence; and therefore it was neither a single wall nor a double wall, but something of a fortified enclosure, whether circular or square or oblong, from which the double wall of the lines was to be carried out on each side, just as the Athenian long walls contract into a mere line from the wide fortified enclosure of Piræus.]

SYRACUSE. A.C. 414. Olymp. 91.2.3.

περιορᾶν. καὶ ἤδη ἀντιπαρατασσομένων ἀλλήλοις οἱ τῶν<sup>3</sup>  
 Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ, ὥς ἐώρων σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα  
 διεσπασμένον τε καὶ οὐ ραδίως ξυντασσόμενον, ἀνῆγαγον  
 πάλιν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, πλὴν μέρους τινὸς τῶν ἱππέων· οὗτοι  
<sup>5</sup> δὲ ὑπομένοντες ἐκώλουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λιθοφορεῖν τε καὶ  
 ἀποσκιδνασθαι μακροτέραν. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία<sup>4</sup>  
 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν πάντες, ἐτρέφαντο  
 τοὺς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέας προσβαλόντες, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν  
 τε τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον τῆς ἵππομαχίας ἔστησαν.

<sup>10</sup> XCIX. Καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν ἐτείχιζον τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 τὸ πρὸς Βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τεῖχος, οἱ δὲ λίθους καὶ ξύλα  
 ξυμφοροῦντες παρέβαλλον, ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον  
 καλούμενον, ἀεὶ ἥπερ βραχύτατον ἐγίγνετο  
 αὐτοῖς ἐκ τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπὶ τὴν ἐτέραν  
<sup>15</sup> θάλασσαν τὸ ἀποτείχισμα. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι,<sup>2</sup>  
 οὐχ ἥκιστα Ἑρμοκράτους τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐση-  
 γησαμένον, μάχαις μὲν πανδημεὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους οὐκέτι

5. τε] om. d.g.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo μακροτέρον.

7. πάντων d.i.

9. τε] om. L.

πρὸς βορέαν τῶν ἀθηναίων e.

II. τεῖχος τοῦ κύκλου d.i.

12. φοροῦντες γρ. h.

παρέβαλλον C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V. c.d.e.k.m.

τρωγίλον E.F.H.L.O.g.

τρώγιλον Porpo.

17. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B.h.

6. φυλὴ μία] Adnotat hic Acacius e Sigonio IV. de Republ. Athen. 5. Athenienses in sua quemque tribu instructos in acie adversus hostes pugnasse. Hoc bene ostendit Sigonius ex Herodoti VI. III, 2. de pugna Marathonica, et ex Plutarchi Aristide. Et ex hoc loco, quem itidem ibi laudat Sigonius, intelligitur, Athenienses non solitos fuisse inter se miscere diversarum tribuum milites. Eadem rationem etiam alios in bellis sequutos fuisse, credibile est. Sic de Messeniis Thucyd. III. 90, 3. Ἐτυχον δὲ δύο φυλαὶ ἐν ταῖς Μυλαῖς τῶν Μεσσηνίων φρουροῦσαι. Et paullo post hic cap. 100, 1. de Syracusanis: φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος. Hinc φύλοπις pro μάχη, ἐκ τῆς ὁπλῆς, ἥτοι βοῆς τῶν φύλων, Eustathius in Homer. Iliad. d. p. 140. et β. p. 247. Suidas: Φυλὴ καθ' αὐτὴν ἐστὶ μύριοι

στρατιῶται. Non scio, cui e vetustis Rebuspublicis hoc conveniat. Si χίλιοι dixisset, posset referri ad prima initia Reipubl. Romanæ. DUK.

12. ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον καλούμενον] Traces of this name apparently still exist in the little places "Targia" and "Targetta," which may be seen on the map. I have placed a comma after παρέβαλλον, because the words ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον apply no less to ἐτείχιζον, "some were actually building the wall," "others laying along the line of its" intended course stones and timber, "towards Trogilus." Ἐτείχισαν ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον could not have been said with truth, but ἐτείχιζον ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον, "they began to fortify their wall to Trogilus," is equivalent to saying, "they fortified their wall towards Trogilus."



SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

ἐβούλοντο διακινδυνεύειν, ὑποτειχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι, ἣ ἐκείνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος, καὶ εἰ φθάσειαν, ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι, καὶ ἅμα καὶ ἐν τούτῳ εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, μέρος ἀντιπέμπειν ταῦτοῖς τῆς στρατιᾶς, καὶ φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους, ἐκείνους δὲ ἂν παυομένους τοῦ ἔργου πάντας ἂν πρὸς σφᾶς τρέπεσθαι. 3 ἐτείχιζον οὖν ἐξελθόντες, ἀπὸ τῆς σφετέρας πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, κάτωθεν τοῦ κύκλου τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἄγοντες, τὰς τε ἐλάας ἐκκόπτοντες τοῦ Τεμένους καὶ πύργους 4 ξυλίνους καθιστάντες. αἱ δὲ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὕτω 10 ἐκ τῆς Θάψου περιεπεπλεύκεσαν ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα, ἀλλ’

2. αὔξειν F.H.g. ἀποκλήσεις C. pr. manu, E.F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσεις. 3. καὶ ἅμα καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ [ἅμα]. ἐπιβοηθεῖν G.N.V. 4. ταῦτοῖς αὐτοῖς Bekk. Poppo. Goell. Libri omnes αὐτοῦς. ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλ. A.E.F.G. αὐτοὶ προκαταλ. τοῖς σταυροῖς B. Bekk. 2. 5. δὲ ἀναπαυομένους B. 6. ἂν om. B. 9. ἐλάας A.E.F.H.K. et marg. N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλαίας. 11. περιεπλεύκεσαν K. περιέπλευσαν H. Goell. μέγα H.K.

1. ὑποτειχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι] Οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (φησὶν) ἐβούλοντο, ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν τεῖχος οἰκοδομησάμενοι, Συρακοσίους εἰρᾷ τῆς ἕξω γῆς, κατακλείσαντες εἰς τὴν χερρόνησον· οἱ δὲ Συρακοῦσιοι ὄρθιον τεῖχος διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἰσθμώδους ὑπετείχιζον, κώλυμα ἐσόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ δύνασθαι διατειχίσαι. καὶ ἐνόμιζον, εἰ φθάσαιεν περιτειχίσαντες αὐτοὶ, ἀποκλείσαι ἂν ἐκείνους τοῦ ἐτι διατειχίσαι δύνασθαι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ καὶ κωλύειν αὐτοὺς ἀποτειχίζοντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθέλοιεν, μέρει μὲν ἂν τινι τῆς αὐτῶν στρατιᾶς ἀντιτάξασθαι τοῖς ἐπιούσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων· οἱ λοιποὶ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ προαποστηράσειν τὰ βάσιμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἐφόδους γὰρ τὰ βάσιμα λέγει. SCHOL.

ὑποτειχίζειν, κ.τ.λ.] For the probable direction of this wall, see the memoir on Syracuse. Ὑποτειχίζειν is, “to build a “wall to intercept that of the enemy.”

2. ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι] The construction here is sufficiently confused. But αὐτοὺς is clearly wrong, and ἀποκλήσεις is, I think, the nominative, supplying either ἐδόκουν or ἔμελλον, for if it were the accusative, ἂν could hardly be omitted. For αὐτοὺς Bekker proposes to read αὐτοῖς: I am inclined to prefer αὐτοὶ, as opposed to ἐκείνοι just above, and to supply διανοοῦντο, or some simi-

lar word, from ἄμεινον ἐδόκει. The nominative also seems to me to agree better with φθάνειν ἂν προκαταλαμβάνοντες. [If αὐτοῖς be genuine it must refer to the Athenians, and be governed by ἀντιπέμπειν. But Poppo objects that the Athenians are called ἐκείνοι, and that to apply the pronoun αὐτοῖς to them in the same sentence would create confusion. He therefore now prefers αὐτοί, but I doubt whether his objection to αὐτοῖς is valid, and it seems doubtful whether the nominative or the dative is to be preferred.] Immediately below, the sense seems to be, “they should secure beforehand “with their palisades” (i. e. the palisades which would naturally form a part of their fortification, but which were on this occasion to be raised before the wall could be completed altogether) “those points by which the enemy “could most readily assail them.”

8. ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος] “A cross wall,” i. e. that should cross the intended line of the Athenians. It would not follow that it should cross it at right angles, but merely meet and intercept it, as opposed to the wall of the city, which ran parallel to it.

9. τοῦ Τεμένους] Probably belonging to Apollo Temenites. See ch. 75, 1.

ἔτι οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐκράτουν τῶν περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, κατὰ γῆν δὲ ἐκ τῆς Θάψου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπήγοντο. C. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις ἀρκούντως ἐδόκει ἔχειν ὅσα τε ἐσταυρώθη καὶ ὤκοδομήθη τοῦ ὑποτείχισματος, καὶ οἱ  
 5 The Athenians attack Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἦλθον κωλύσοντας, φο-  
 the counterwork, and βούμενοι μὴ σφίσι δίχα γιγνομένοις ῥᾶον μά-  
 destroy it. χωνται, καὶ ἅμα τὴν καθ' αὐτοὺς περιτείχισιν ἐπειγόμενοι, οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δὲ  
 10 Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς τε ὄχετοὺς αὐτῶν, οἱ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ὑπονομηδὸν ποτοῦ ὕδατος ἡγμένοι ἦσαν, διέφθειραν, καὶ τηρήσαντες τοὺς τε ἄλλους Συρακοσίους κατὰ σκηναὺς ὄντας ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ, καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἀποκεχωρηκότας, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι ἀμελῶς φυλάσσοντας, τριακοσίους μὲν σφῶν  
 15 αὐτῶν λογάδας καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκλεκτοὺς ὥπλισμένους προὔταξαν θεῖν δρόμῳ ἐξαπιναιῶς πρὸς τὸ ὑποτείχισμα, ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ δίχα, ἡ μὲν μετὰ τοῦ ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχώρουν, ἡ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ

2. δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.f.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἐκ. ἐπιτήδεια  
 σιτία ἐπήγοντο B.b. ἐπείγοντο E.H. 4. ἐπιτειχίσματος Q.g. τειχίσματος L.O.k.  
 περιτειχίσματος E. καὶ] om. L. 5. οὐκ ἦλθον αὐτοὺς L. αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἦλθον d.i.  
 om. pronomen B.P.h. φοβούμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι μὴ B.h. 6. δίχα σφίσι N.Q.V.g.  
 γενομένοις g. 7. καθ' αὐτοὺς B. κατ' αὐτοὺς F.H.Q. 8. φυλὴν] φυλακὴν  
 C.G.K.e. 10. αὐτῶν] om. K. cum Suida v. ὑπονομηδὸν, qui mox non ποτοῦ sed  
 τοῦ, nec διέφθειραν sed κατέστρεψαν. 12. κατὰ] καὶ τὰς H. 13. ἀνακεχωρη-  
 κότας L. 14. στρατεύματι i. 15. αὐτῶν] om. d. ἐπικλεκτοὺς B.h. 17. ἡ μὲν]  
 οἱ μὲν g. 18. εἰ] ὅπως μὴ L.O.P.Q. et γρ. F. ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V. οἱ δὲ L.g.

8. φυλὴν μίαν] I believe there is no information as to the number of tribes existing at Syracuse. At Corinth there were eight: (Suidas in πάντα ὀκτώ:) but this would afford no rule for its colony, placed as it was under such different circumstances, and receiving from time to time such numbers of new citizens. May we not imagine, from what is said VI. 72, 3. of the ordinary number of στρατηγοί, that the tribes were fifteen, as the number of tribes generally in the democratical constitutions regulated that of the generals of the commonwealth?

13. ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι] Apparently a

stockade in advance of the cross wall, ὑποτείχισμα, and covering the approach to it, according to the plan of the Syracusans mentioned in the last chapter: φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους. "The rest of the "Syracusans who were in tents," are the main body of the tribe which had been left to guard the cross wall and stockade, as distinguished from the party who were stationed in the stockade, and who, as being most exposed to the enemy's attacks, were obliged to be more on the alert.

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2 ἐτέρου πρὸς τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα. καὶ προσ-  
 βαλόντες οἱ τριακόσιοι αἰροῦσι τὸ σταύρωμα· καὶ οἱ φύλακες  
 αὐτὸ ἐκλιπόντες κατέφυγον ἐς τὸ προτείχισμα τὸ περὶ τὸν  
 Τεμενίτην. καὶ αὐτοῖς ξυνεσέπεσον οἱ διώκοντες, καὶ ἐντὸς  
 γεγόμενοι βία ἐξεκρούσθησαν πάλιν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, 5  
 καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τινὲς αὐτόθι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλοὶ  
 3 διεφθάρησαν. καὶ ἐπαναχωρήσασα ἡ πᾶσα στρατιὰ τὴν τε  
 ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον καὶ τὸ σταύρωμα ἀνέσπασαν, καὶ διεφό-  
 ρησαν τοὺς σταυροὺς παρ' ἑαυτοῦς, καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.

CI. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου εἰείχίζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 10

1. στράτευμα K. τὸ ante παρὰ om. B.h. <sup>πυλίδα</sup> πυραμίδα B.h. 3. αὐτὸ] om.  
 L.O.P.k. ἐς E.H.V.c.d.g.h. Poppo. Bekk. vulgò εἰς. περιπροτείχισμα B.h.  
 4. ξυνεσέπεσον B.E.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgò ξυνέπεσον. 6. οὐ πολλοὶ δὲ N.  
 7. πᾶσα ἡ g. 9. παρ'] ἐφ' G.L.O.P.k.m. ἑαυτοῖς Q.

1. τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα]  
 This must not be confounded with the  
 stockade just mentioned, for *that* was  
 attacked by the detached party of 300  
 men, *this* was observed by half of the  
 main army. This latter seems to have  
 been the stockade or palisade which I  
 imagine to have existed generally as an  
 exterior defence to cover the postern  
 gates of the Greek towns. For instance,  
 we read of "the gates leading to the  
 "palisade" at Amphipolis, where it ap-  
 pears by the context that the gates in  
 question were at the back of the town,  
 in a situation, in fact, exactly analogous  
 to the postern, here spoken of at Syra-  
 cuse. When then the garrison of the  
 stockade belonging to the cross wall  
 were dislodged by the Athenian assault-  
 ing party, they naturally fled to the  
 postern which opened into the newly  
 inclosed quarter of Apollo Temenites.  
 But the division of the main Athenian  
 army, which had advanced upon the  
 stockade covering this postern for the  
 very purpose of forcing their way in  
 along with the fugitives from the outer  
 stockade of the cross wall, were accord-  
 ingly now at hand to avail themselves  
 of the opportunity, and did effect an  
 entrance through the postern into the  
 quarter of Temenites. This appears from  
 the circumstance of some Argives being  
 mentioned among the slain, who could  
 not have belonged to the detached party

employed against the cross wall; for  
 that party consisted wholly either of  
 Athenians, or of *light-armed* auxiliaries  
 furnished with heavy armour for this  
 particular occasion; and the Dorian  
 Argives were, as was natural, only  
*heavy-armed* soldiers. See VI. 43.

10. ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου] Göller translates  
 these words, "*inde ab ambitu opus con-  
 tinuantes.*" I do not think it would  
 follow that the line was continuous;  
 indeed the words of Thucydides rather  
 seem to imply the contrary. I under-  
 stand ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου to be equivalent  
 to ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ὁρμώμενοι, that is,  
 that they set out from the part of the  
 line already completed on Epipolæ, and  
 began to work on the cliff, which  
 formed the southern extremity of the  
 high ground, above the valley of the  
 Anapus. The work here begun was  
 undoubtedly in the same line as that  
 part already completed, and was in-  
 tended to be joined to it hereafter:  
 perhaps also the foundations of the  
 walls were dug along the whole dis-  
 tance, and some slight beginning of  
 the work made between the finished  
 wall and the cliff. But the Athenians  
 hastened to complete their lines below  
 Epipolæ, from the cliff to the sea, be-  
 cause it was here that the Syracusans  
 were naturally attempting to carry their  
 countervall. To carry a countervall  
 from the city through the Athenian



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τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους, ὃς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ταύτη

Further progress of the siege. The Syracusans again defeated in their attempts to interrupt the Athenian works. Lamachus is killed.

πρὸς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα ὄρα, καὶ ἡπερ αὐτοῖς βραχύτατον ἐγίνετο κατὰβάσι διὰ τοῦ ὀμαλου καὶ τοῦ ἔλους ἐς τὸν λιμένα τὸ περιτείχισμα. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ ἐξελθόν- 2

τες καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀπεσταύρουν αὐθις, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἔλους· καὶ τάφρον ἅμα παρώρυσσον, ὅπως μὴ οἶόν τε ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης ἀποτείχισαι. οἱ δ', ἐπειδὴ τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν 3  
10 αὐτοῖς ἐξείργαστο, ἐπιχειροῦσιν αὐθις τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων σταυρώματι καὶ τάφρῳ, τὰς μὲν ναῦς κελεύσαντες περιπλεῦσαι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τὸν τῶν Συρακοσίων· αὐτοὶ δὲ περὶ ὄρθρον καταβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἐς τὸ ὀμαλὸν, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἔλους, ἣ πηλῶδες ἦν καὶ 7  
15 στεριφώτατον, θύρας καὶ ξύλα πλατέα ἐπιθέντες καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῶν διαβαδίσαντες, αἰροῦσιν ἅμα ἕφ τό τε σταύρωμα πλὴν ὀλίγου καὶ τὴν τάφρον, καὶ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ ὑπολειφθὲν εἶλον·

1. τὸν ante ὑπὲρ om. R. 2. μέγα E.i. 9. ἀποτείχισεν V. τὸ] τὸν E. 10. τὸ τῶν V. 11. στρατεύματι H. καὶ τάφρῳ] om. f. παραπλεῦσαι h. περιπλεῦσαι κελεύσαντες N.V. 12. μέγα Q.i. 13. περὶ ὄρθρον] om. i. 15. στεριφώτατον A.B.E.F.H.L.O.Q.f.g.k.m. θύρας καὶ ξύλα] vulgo καὶ θύρας καὶ ξύλα: sed καὶ ante θύρας om. A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπ'] δι' B.h. 16. διαβαδίσαντες A. βαδίσαντες c. 17. τάφρον καὶ ὕστερον καὶ B.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt καὶ ὕστερον. ὑποληφθὲν G.d.m.

lines on Epipolæ, was attended with the disadvantage of working up hill; and it was not therefore till the arrival of Gylippus had so greatly encouraged them, that the Syracusans thought of attempting to cut the enemy's lines in this direction. And the Athenians, for the same reason, neglected to complete their walls on Epipolæ: for not apprehending an attack on their rear from the side of Euryelus, they considered that their advantage of ground sufficiently secured them in front, and that they might therefore keep the Syracusans in on this side, even without blockading them by a wall, till they had finished their work in other quarters. Nor would this calculation have failed, had they been sufficiently on their guard against what was going on in their rear, and had hindered

Gylippus from turning their whole position, by establishing himself unopposed on the summit of Epipolæ.

9. τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν] "The work which had been carried as far as the cliff, and built at the cliff." Τὸ πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ would have signified simply, "the fortification about or upon the cliff:" τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν seems to allude to the words a little above, ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνόν; and at the same time to contain so much of the sense of πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ, as to imply that the principal part of the work was at the cliff itself. I do not think that the words can bear, or that the sense will allow of, the interpretation proposed by Dobree, "up the crag."

15. ξύλα πλατέα] "Planks," or as Herodotus calls them, ξύλα τετράγωνα. (I. 186, 6.)

καὶ μάχη ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνίκων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· καὶ τῶν  
 Συρακοσίων οἱ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἔχοντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν  
 4 ἔφυγον, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐτοὺς  
 βυλόμενοι ἀποκλήσασθαι τῆς διαβάσεως οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 τριακόσιοι λογάδες δρόμῳ ἠπείγοντο πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν. 5  
 δέισαντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι (ἦσαν γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἱππέων αὐτοῖς  
 οἱ πολλοὶ ἐνταῦθα) ὁμόσε χωροῦσι τοῖς τριακοσίοις τούτοις,  
 καὶ τρέπουσί τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν ἐς τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσπεσόντων αὐτῶν ξυνεφοβήθη καὶ  
 5 ἡ πρώτη †φυλὴ† τοῦ κέρως. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Λάμαχος παρεβοήθει 10  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τοῦ ἑαυτῶν, μετὰ τοξοτῶν τε οὐ πολλῶν  
 καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους παραλαβὼν· καὶ ἐπιδιαβὰς τάφρον τινὰ  
 καὶ μονωθείς μετ' ὀλίγων τῶν ξυνδιαβάντων ἀποθνήσκει  
 6 αὐτός τε καὶ πέντε ἢ ἑξ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ τούτους μὲν οἱ  
 Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς κατὰ τάχος φθάνουσιν ἀρπάσαντες πέραν 15  
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐπίοντος ἤδη καὶ τοῦ  
 ἄλλου στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεχώρουν. CII. ἐν  
 τούτῳ δὲ οἱ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον  
 καταφυγόντες, ὡς ἑώρων ταῦτα γιγνόμενα,  
 αὐτοὶ τε πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀναθαρσῆσαν- 20

The Syracusans try to  
 take the Athenian  
 works on Epipolæ, but

1. ἐν αὐτῇ ante καὶ ponit B. om. e. καὶ om. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων Q. 3. ἔφυγον  
 A.E.F.G. ἔφευγον B.h. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἀποκλήσασθαι C. prima manu, F.c.g.  
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκλήσεσθαι H.K.N. ceteri ἀποκλείσασθαι. 5. ἠπείγοντο K.  
 6. δέ] γὰρ d.i. 9. ξυνεσοβήθη Q. ξυνεβοήθη d. ξυνεβοήθει i. 10. φυλακὴ καὶ τοῦ  
 d.i. φυλακὴ τοῦδε τοῦ margo i. 11. εὐωνύμου ἑαυτῶν h. 13. τῶν διαβάντων d.  
 14. αὐτὸς καὶ K. αὐτῶν A.F. 15. ἀναρπάσαντες καὶ διαβιβάσαντες B.h. παρὰ K.  
 16. τοῦ om. K. ἤδη] om. P. καὶ] om. Q. 20. πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως] om. K.  
 ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως om. e. θαρσῆσαντες K.

3. ἔφυγον] The Aorist here is to be preferred to the imperfect, because the flight to the city was not only attempted, but effected without interruption; and accordingly at the beginning of the next chapter we have, οἱ καταφυγόντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

10. Ἡ πρώτη φυλακὴ τοῦ κέρως] Velim doceri, quænam in pugna sit πρώτη φυλακὴ cornuum. Interim suspicari licebit, fortassis legendum esse φυλὴ. Vide ad cap. 98, 4. Φυλακὴν pro φυλὴν habet etiam Cod. Gr. (K.) cap. 100, 1. Valla et Portus hic vertunt cohortem, ut supra φυλὴν. Duk. I have followed

Duker's suggestion in reading φυλὴ here instead of φυλακὴ. The latter cannot apply to a portion of an army not defending a fortification, but drawn out in the field for battle. For φυλὴ compare the well known description of the Athenian line of battle at Marathon; ἡγεομένου δὲ τοῦ πολεμάρχου, ἐξεδέκοντο ὡς ἀριθμέοντο αἱ φυλαὶ ἔχουμαι ἀλλήλων. Herodot. VI. 111, 2.

16. ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές] For the Syracusan garrison at Olympieum gave them the command of the whole country on the right or southern bank of the Anapus. Compare ch. 75, 1.

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without effect. The Athenian fleet enters the great harbour.

205 τες ἀντετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς κατὰ σφᾶς Ἀθη-  
ναίους, καὶ μέρος τι αὐτῶν πέμπουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν  
κύκλον τὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἡγούμενοι ἔρημον αἰρήσειν.  
καὶ τὸ μὲν δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα αὐτῶν αἰρούσι καὶ διεπόρ- 2  
θησαν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν· ἔτυχε γὰρ  
ἐν αὐτῷ δι' ἀσθένειαν ὑπολελειμμένος· τὰς γὰρ μηχανὰς, καὶ  
ξύλα ὅσα πρὸ τοῦ τείχους ἦν καταβεβλημένα, ἐμπρήσαι  
τοὺς ὑπηρέτας ἐκέλευσεν, ὥς ἔγνω ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους  
ἐρημία ἀνδρῶν ἄλλω τρόπῳ περιγενέσθαι. καὶ ξυνέβη οὕτως· 3  
οὐ γὰρ ἔτι προσῆλθον οἱ Συρακόσιοι διὰ τὸ πῦρ, ἀλλὰ  
ἀπεχώρουν πάλιν. καὶ γὰρ πρὸς τε τὸν κύκλον βοήθεια ἦδη  
κάτωθεν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀποδιωξάντων τοὺς ἐκεῖ, ἐπανήει, καὶ  
αἱ νῆες ἅμα αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς Θάψου, ὥσπερ εἴρητο, κατέπλεον  
ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα. ἃ ὀρώντες οἱ ἄνωθεν κατὰ τάχος ἀπῆ- 4  
σαν, καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν πόλιν,  
νομίσαντες μὴ ἂν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης σφίσι δυνάμεως  
ικανοὶ γενέσθαι κωλύσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν τειχισμόν.

CIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον ἔστησαν, καὶ  
τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδοσαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, καὶ  
20 τοὺς μετὰ Λαμάχου καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκομίσαντο. καὶ  
παρόντος ἦδη σφίσι παντὸς τοῦ στρατεύματος,  
καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπι-  
πολῶν καὶ τοῦ κρημνώδους ἀρξάμενοι ἀπετεί-  
χιζον μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης τείχει διπλῷ τοὺς

2. αὐτῶν] αὐτῶν Bekk. om. i. 4. δέκα πλέθρων i. τείχισμα f. 6. ἀπολε-  
λειμμένος N.V. 7. πρὸς τοῦ τείχους Q. ἢ πρὸ τοῦ τείχους e. 8. ἐκέλευεν g.  
ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ἀδυνάτους αὐτοὺς ἐσομένους. 12. ἀποδιωξάντων A.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.e.k.m.  
Haack. Porpo. 13. ἅμ' αὐτῶν Bekk. εἴρηται Q.f. 14. μεγαλιμένα Q.i. ἀπῆσαν  
κατὰ τάχος B.h. κατὰ τάχος ἐπῆσαν A.E.F.H.Q.f.g. 16. σφίσι] om. i.  
20. λάχτος P. μαλάχου κ. αὐτοὶ L.O.P. αὐτῶν g. 21. σφίσι] om. i.  
24. τῆς] om. e. τείχει διπλῷ μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης R.f.

4. τὸ δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα] A sort of redoubt, or covering outwork of one thousand feet in length, raised before that part of the line on which the Athenians were at work, to protect the workmen, and to cover the stones, timber, cranes, scaffoldings, and other

things used for the building.

5. διεκώλυσεν] i. e. τὸ μὴ αἰρεῖν καὶ διαπορβῆσαι διεκώλυσεν. Compare the note on VI. 89, 5.

16. ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης δυνάμεως] Compare II. 77, 1. νομίσαντες ἄπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν εἰλεῖν τὴν πόλιν.



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2 Συρακοσίους. τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐσηγέτο ἐκ τῆς  
 Ἰταλίας πανταχόθεν. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν πολλοὶ  
 ξύμμαχοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ πρότερον περιεωρῶντο, καὶ ἐκ  
 3 τῆς Τυρσηνίας νῆες πεντηκόντοροι τρεῖς. καὶ τᾶλλα πρού-  
 χῶρει αὐτοῖς ἐς ἐλπίδας. καὶ γὰρ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πολέμῳ μὲν 5  
 οὐκέτι ἐνόμιζον ἂν περιγενέσθαι, ὥς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ἀπὸ τῆς  
 Πελοποννήσου ὠφελία οὐδεμία ἦκε, τοὺς δὲ λόγους ἐν τε  
 σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποιοῦντο ξυμβατικούς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Νικίαν  
 οὗτος γὰρ δὴ μόνος εἶχε Λαμάχου τεθνεῶτος τὴν ἀρχήν.  
 4 καὶ κύρωσις μὲν οὐδεμία ἐγίγνετο, οἷα δὲ εἰκὸς ἀνθρώπων 10  
 ἀπορούντων καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρὶν πολιορκουμένων, πολλὰ  
 ἐλέγετο πρὸς τε ἐκείνους καὶ πλείῳ ἔτι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. καὶ  
 γὰρ τινα καὶ ὑποψίαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἐς ἀλλήλους  
 εἶχον, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς τε, ἐφ' ὧν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα ξυνέβη,  
 ἔπαυσαν, ὥς ἢ δυστυχία ἢ προδοσία τῇ ἐκείνων βλαπτόμενοι, 15  
 καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλοντο, Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Εὐκλέα καὶ Τελλίαν.

CIV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Γύλιππος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ  
 τῆς Κορίνθου νῆες περὶ Λευκάδα ἤδη ἦσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς  
 ITALY. τὴν Σικελίαν διὰ τάχους βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὥς  
 Gylippus, hearing that αὐτοῖς αἱ ἀγγελίαι ἐφοίτων δειναὶ καὶ πᾶσαι 20  
 Syracuse was com-  
 pletely blockaded,  
 thought only of saving  
 the cities of Italy. He  
 arrives at Tarentum. ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐψευσμέναι, ὥς ἤδη παντελῶς  
 ἀποτετεχισμέναι αἱ Συράκουσαι εἰσι, τῆς μὲν  
 Σικελίας οὐκέτι ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν εἶχεν ὁ Γύλιπ-  
 πος, τὴν δὲ Ἰταλίαν βουλόμενος περιποιῆσαι, αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ  
 Πυθὴν ὁ Κορίνθιος ναυσὶ δυοῖν μὲν Λακωνικαῖν δυοῖν δὲ Κο- 25  
 ρινθίαιν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπεραιώθησαν τὸν Ἴόνιον ἐς Τάραντα,

2. πολλὰχόθεν Q. δέ] om. f. σικελιωτῶν B. h. 3. ξύμμαχοι om. L. O. καὶ τοῖς K.  
 περιωρῶντο g. 4. πεντηκόντεροι A. E. F. k. m. τᾶλλα] πάντα B. h. 5. ἐλπίδα  
 B. f. h. 6. ἐνόμιζον αὐ G. οὐδὲ] om. Q. f. οὐδὲν F. 8. ξυμβατικούς] om. d.  
 9. ἤδη B. E. h. 11. πρὶν] om. C. K. R. b. e. 12. ἐκείνους τὸν νικίαν καὶ E. τὴν]  
 om. Q. 13. ἀπὸ H. N. R. V. c. g. corr. F. κακῶς C. K. k. 14. τε] om. L.  
 γε Haack. ἀφ' ὧν V. 16. εὐρυκλέα B. h. πελίαν L. O. 17. γύλιππος  
 B. ut solet. αἱ] om. G. m. 18. περὶ τὴν λευκάδα Q. ἤδη] om. R.  
 βουλόμενος f. 25. λακωνικῶν Q. 26. ἰόνιον E. G. d. i. m.

5. ἐς ἐλπίδας] "So as to give them  
 "hopes."

14. τοὺς στρατηγούς τε] The conjunc-

tion is again out of its place, the true  
 construction being ἔπαυσάν τε τοὺς  
 στρατηγούς καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλοντο.

οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, πρὸς ταῖς σφετέραις δέκα Λευκαδίας δυο καὶ Ἀμπρακιώτιδας τρεῖς προσπληρώσαντες, ὕστερον ἔμελλον πλεύσεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος ἐς τὴν 2 Θουρίαν πρῶτον πρεσβευσάμενος κατὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρός ποτε 5 πολιτείαν, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος αὐτοὺς προσαγαγέσθαι, ἄρας παρέπλει τὴν Ἰταλίαν, καὶ ἀρπασθεὶς ὑπ' ἀνέμου κατὰ τὸν Τεριναιῶν κόλπον, ὃς ἐκπνεῖ ταύτῃ μέγας, κατὰ Βορέαν ἐστηκώς, ἀποφέρεται ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, καὶ πάλιν χειμασθεὶς ἐς τὰ 10 μάλιστα τῷ Τάραντι προσμίσγει· καὶ τὰς ναῦς, ὅσαι ἐπὶ ὤν-  
σαν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἀνεκλύσας ἐπεσκεύαζεν. ὁ δὲ Νικίας 3 πυθόμενος αὐτὸν προσπλέοντα ὑπερεῖδε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν, ὅπερ καὶ οἱ Θούριοι ἔπαθον, καὶ ληστικώτερον ἔδοξε παρεσκευασμένους πλεῖν, καὶ οὐδεμίαν φυλακὴν πω ἐποιεῖτο.

1. λευκαδίαις E.F.c.g. 2. πληρώσαντες A.f. ὕστερον] om. i. 3. πλεύσαι Q: 4. κατὰ A.E.F.G. καὶ B.h. Bekk. 2. ποτε A.E.F.G. ἀνανεωσάμενος B.h. Bekk. 2. om. K. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.k. οὐδὲ g. 6. παρέπλευσε B. ἀρπασθεὶς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναρπασθεὶς. 7. τυρριναῖον O. τερριναῖον c. τερναιῶν V. ἐκπλεῖ e. et prima manu C. 9. προσμίγει E.F.G.H.K.L.Q.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ὅσαι μάλιστα ἐπὶ ὤνσαν B.h. 10. ἀπὸ Q.g. ἀπεσκεύαζεν H. 11. προσπλέοντα B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo πλέοντα. 12. παρσκευασμένους A.E.F.R. 13. φυλακὴν που f. πως φυλακὴν h. πω] om. B. ἐποιοῦντο B.h.

4. κατὰ τὴν—πολιτείαν] Nam Gylippi pater Cleandridas in expeditione contra Athenienses Plistoanacti adolescenti adjunctus, [see Thucyd. I. 114, 4. Plutarch. in Pericle 22.] et pecuniæ a Pericle ob reditum acceptæ postea insimulatus damnatusque, Thuriis exul non solum vitam egerat, sed etiam, ut hoc loco patet, civitatem adeptus erat. HAACK. Compare Diodor. Sicul. XIII. p. 389.

6. κατὰ τὸν Τεριναιῶν κόλπον] "When opposite the Terinean gulf." Poppo's proposed correction, Ταραντίνων, cannot be admitted; for what copyist would have gone out of his way, and substituted an obscure name in the place of one so well known as that of Tarentum? But the mention of the Terinean gulf, situated as it is on the northern side of the extreme point of Italy, while Gylippus was coasting along the southern side, is exceedingly perplexing. Possibly some local peculiarities may account for it, which can only be ascertained by an exact acquaintance with the Calabrian coast, and with the phenomena of the

winds in that quarter. The words do not at all imply that Gylippus was in the Terinean gulf; the difficulty is, why the longitude at which he was arrived should be expressed by a place on the northern or western coast, rather than that of the southern or eastern; as if a vessel sailing along the back of the Isle of Wight, and being in Freshwater Bay, were to be described as being opposite to Yarmouth; which, although true, would yet be rather an extraordinary way of describing her situation. Can it be that when the land of Italy becomes so mere a promontory, the north wind is felt as an off-shore wind on the southern coast, much more than when it is broken by all the high land of the Apennines; so that to say that Gylippus was opposite the Terinean gulf, is no more than saying that he had reached the narrow point of Italy, where the north wind was felt more severely, as there was no sufficient mass of intervening land to break its violence.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

CV. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου τοῦ θέρους καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ἐσέβαλον αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλὴν ἐδήωσαν. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν· αἵπερ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα τὰς 5 πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ληστέiais ἐκ Πύλου, καὶ περὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἀποβαίνοντες, μετὰ τε Ἀργείων καὶ Μαντινέων ξυνεπολέμουν· καὶ πολλάκις 10 Ἀργείων κελευόντων ὅσον σχόντας μόνον ξὺν ὅπλοις ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ τὸ ἐλάχιστον μετὰ σφῶν δηώσαντας ἀπελθεῖν, οὐκ ἤθελον· τότε δὲ, Πυθοδώρου καὶ Λαισποδίου καὶ Δημοράτου ἀρχόντων, ἀποβάντες ἐς Ἐπίδauρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν καὶ Πρασιάς καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα, ἐδήωσαν τῆς γῆς, καὶ τοῖς Λακε- 15 δαιμονίοις ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν. ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τινας, καὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου. 20

1. δὲ] om. O. χρόνους καὶ τούτου τοῦ θέρους λακεδαιμόνιοι E. 4. ἐβοήθησαν g. 5. τὰς πρὸς τοὺς B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo omitt. articulos. 7. ληστέiais E. καὶ] om. g. 10. ξυνεπολέμουν B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπολέμουν. 11. ἔχοντας B.h. ἐν τῇ λακωνικῇ g. 12. μετ' αὐτῶν Q. δηώσαντες A.E.F.H.h. 13. δὴ] L.O.k. 14. ἐς] om. E. λιμῆραν A.C.E.F.G.H.N.V. g. 15. πρασίαν A.E. (F. teste Bekk.) G.K.L.O.V. g.m. πρασιάς B. Bekk. 2. πρασιάν F.H.c. vulgo πρασιάν. ὅσα ἄλλα] ἄλλα ἅττα B. 17. ἀμύνεσθαι Q. 18. ἐξ ἄργους B. 19. τε] γε g. 20. ἀπέκτεινάν τέ τινας B.h.

15. ὅσα ἄλλα] "Wherever else they landed," according to Poppo; or, "at all the other maritime places of Laco-  
nia," as ὅσα ἔτη signifies, "every year," and ὁσημέραι, or ὅσαι ἡμέραι, "every day." See Viger, c. 3. §. 9.



## SKETCH OF THE CORINTHIAN COAST SOUTH OF CENCHREÆ.

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(Thucyd. IV. 42—44.)

THE mere inspection of this map will render the narrative of Thucydides instantly intelligible. The two points of the peninsula, and the stream or beck, [Chersonesus and Rheitus,] the flat beach between them, *αἰγιάδος*, where the Athenians landed, and the low ridge or shoulder of mount Oneion, which intercepted the view of the battle from the Corinthians stationed at Cenchreæ, exactly correspond with the description in the text. The distance of Corinth from the landing-place agrees very exactly with the sixty stadia mentioned by Thucydides; and the nearness of Cenchreæ to the scene of action, together with the character of the intervening ground, explains how the dust could have been visible, although the battle itself was not so. The only difficulty, or apparent difficulty, relates to the distance of the landing-place from the isthmus, which the MSS. of Thucydides all agree in giving at twenty stadia. This is objected to as too little; but if we take the northern point of the landing-place under Oneion, we shall find that twenty stadia, that is, two miles and 313 yards, extend considerably to the north of Cenchreæ. The "isthmus" is necessarily rather a vague term, and we do not know exactly how far it was applied in the time of Thucydides. Possibly it belonged to the whole country between the two ridges of Oneion, the southern one represented in the accompanying map, and the northern one which comes down to the sea at Schoenus. Cenchreæ itself would then be on the isthmus, and the distance from it to the very centre of the landing-place would not exceed twenty stadia.

# MEMOIR

TO

## ILLUSTRATE THE MAPS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SPHACTERIA.

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FOR the two maps which the following pages are designed to illustrate I am indebted to the kindness of captain Smyth, by whom the whole western coast of Greece was regularly surveyed a few years since, under the orders of the British admiralty. It may seem strange that the names which appear in these maps are all modern, and that I have neither pointed out the site of Pylus, nor marked out, by its most famous name, the island of Sphacteria itself. The truth is, that I was for a long while fully persuaded that the common maps and descriptions of the whole scene were erroneous; that Sphacteria itself had been mistaken; and that the island which holds so prominent a place in the narrative of Thucydides was to be recognised, not, as is commonly supposed, in the island of Sphagia, but in the small and almost insulated spot immediately to the north of it, now called Paleokastro, on account of the ruins which exist in it. But, after the fullest examination of the whole question, I cannot arrive at any certain conclusion; and shall therefore content myself with offering an exact view of the whole scene in its present state, and with mentioning the difficulties which compel me, after all, to leave the subject in uncertainty.

To the common notion of Sphagia being Sphacteria, and the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus, there are some very strong, and, to my mind, almost insurmountable objections.

1st. Thucydides says that the island of Sphacteria lay so close across the mouth of the harbour of Pylus, that it left on one side a passage through which only two ships could pass between it and the main land; and on the other, one which would admit no more than eight or nine. These passages, he farther says, the Lacedæmonians had intended to stop

or wedge up completely, *βύζην κλήσειν*, with ships placed broadside to broadside, with their heads looking out to sea; a position of the vessels which of itself indicates the extreme narrowness of the passage, as otherwise so great a number of ships would be required as to make the operation impracticable. Accordingly, when the Syracusans closed up the mouth of their great port, to prevent the escape of the Athenians, it is expressly said that the ships were placed with their broadsides to the sea, *πρὶν ῥέσει πλαγίαις*; and as even then there were not disposable ships of war sufficient for the purpose, it is added that other vessels of different sizes, *πλοῖα καὶ ἄκατα*, such as a great commercial city could furnish in abundance, were employed to complete the barrier. Now the width of the mouth of the harbour of Syracuse is stated by Thucydides at about eight stadia, or 1533 yards; and the narrowest point of the passage between the southern end of Sphagia and the main land by Navarino is at least between 1300 and 1400 yards. And the whole of this width is a navigable channel; for there are five fathoms water immediately off Sphagia; as many as seven close under the walls of Navarino; and not less than twenty-eight, and in some places thirty-three, in the middle of the passage. It is quite clear therefore that to wedge up such a channel as this with a continuous line of ships placed broadside to broadside was a notion too absurd to have been entertained by any man in his senses for an instant; and it is no less clear that a hundred Greek ships of war might have found room to sail through it abreast quite as easily as eight or nine.

To explain this difficulty, Colonel Leake supposes<sup>a</sup> that Thucydides was misinformed respecting the breadth of the harbour's mouth, as it does not appear that he was himself personally acquainted with the scene. And it is a curious fact, that, in the account of the battle of Navarino, given in James's Naval History, the breadth of this very passage is diminished far below the reality; for it is stated, probably on a mere computation made by the eye, to be only 600 yards across, whereas it is really more than twice that distance. But no common false estimate of distances could have mistaken a passage of nearly 1400 yards in width for one so narrow as to admit of only eight or nine ships abreast; and still less could the idea of closing up such a passage by a continuous line of ships lying broadside to broadside—a circumstance which has escaped Colonel Leake's notice—have ever occurred or been ascribed to the Lacedæmonian commanders. Again, Thucydides says that the northern entrance into the harbour would admit only two ships abreast; and yet Colonel Leake states its width to be about 150 yards, and by Captain Smyth's map it appears rather to exceed that distance. Besides, this passage is at present

<sup>a</sup> In his very valuable description of the neighbourhood of Sphacteria, which I have referred to throughout this memoir. It

occurs in his *Travels in the Morea*, vol. I. p. 401—416.



only practicable for boats, as there is a shoal or bar of sand lying across it, on which there are not more than eighteen inches water. And light as the Greek triremes probably were, it seems impossible to suppose that any vessel holding 200 men, and not absolutely a raft, could have passed a channel so shallow.

2nd. If Thucydides meant to speak of the bay of Navarino, when he describes the harbour of Pylus, one would have expected that he should have said more of its size than merely once calling it "a harbour of considerable magnitude," *λιμένι ὄντι οὐ σμικρῷ*, as it is far larger, not only than all the harbours then existing in Greece, but even than the great port of Syracuse itself. In fact it is in its present state perfectly unlike the ordinary harbours of the Greeks, which were always closed artificially at the mouth by projecting moles, when they were not sufficiently land-locked by nature. One great recommendation of the situation of Pylus was its close neighbourhood to a harbour. Is the bay of Navarino, with its southern entrance more than three quarters of a mile across, and often dangerous when the wind blows from the scuth or south-west, and its northern entrance, which was of most consequence to the Athenians at Pylus, "exposed to a continual surf, and capable of admitting only boats,—" is this what the Greeks would have considered "a harbour?" or would it have tempted the Athenians to establish themselves at Pylus?

These considerations appeared to me so forcible, that I was for a long time fully persuaded by them; and was satisfied that Sphagia was not Sphacteria, nor the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus. But, on the other hand, if we assume the Paleokastro of Navarino to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour, there are still some formidable difficulties to encounter.

1st. The size of the island, as stated by Thucydides, seems at variance with this hypothesis. He calls it *μέγεθος περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίων μάλιστα*. "By *μέγεθος*," says Dr. Bloomfield, "the ancients always mean *length*." This is not absolutely correct; for when Herodotus says that there are in the river Araxes many islands nearly of the size of Lesbos, *Λέσβῳ μεγάθεα παραπλησίαι*, (I. 202, 1.) he does not mean length, but superficial contents: and again, when Thucydides says that the Athenians were mostly ignorant of the size of Sicily, *τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου*, (VI. 1, 1.) he himself immediately explains his meaning by giving, not the *length*, but the *circumference* of the island. But *μέγεθος*, followed simply by a measure of length, such as *σταδίων*, with no express mention that circumference is intended, would certainly, I suppose, be most naturally understood to mean either length or height. Now fifteen stadia are equal to 2875 yards, reckoning the stadium at 575 feet; or 3000 yards, if we take it at 600 feet. But, taking the lower computation, which approaches nearest to the truth, the length of Sphacteria would be nearly  $1\frac{2}{3}$  miles, whereas the Paleokastro of Navarino

does not exceed four-fifths of a geographical mile, or between 1500 and 1600 yards. On the other hand, it should be said that the real length of the island of Sphagia is more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  geographical miles, and consequently is much more than fifteen stadia.

2. Colonel Leake informs us, that an inspection of the island Sphagia illustrates the description of Thucydides in the most satisfactory manner :— that the level and source of water in the middle, where the Lacedæmonians encamped—the summit at the northern end, to which they retired—the landing-places on the western side, to which the Helots brought provisions—are all perfectly recognizable.

3rd. Strabo expressly says, that the same island was called either Sphagia or Sphacteria, which seems to shew that, in his opinion, the island now called Sphagia was that of which Thucydides speaks. Stephanus Byzantinus also quotes Phavorinus as saying the same thing. The author of the dialogue “Menexenus” speaks also of the capture of the Spartans taking place at Sphagia. Pausanias describes the city of Pylus as standing on the promontory of Coryphasium, and containing a cavern, which was said to have been the stable of the oxen of Neleus and Nestor. And a large cavern, called in modern Greek *βοῖδο-κοιλία*, or the “Ox’s Belly,” (qu. “Ox’s Hole?”) is said by Col. Leake, to exist at this day, under the cliffs on the northern side of the Paleokastro of Navarino.

These are all strong arguments in favour of the common hypothesis, that Sphagia is the Sphacteria of Thucydides, and the Paleokastro the promontory of Coryphasium. But they do not appear to me altogether conclusive.

1st. The measure of fifteen stadia, although, if it be taken as signifying length, it agrees better with Sphagia than with the Paleokastro, yet does not in that case agree with the real dimensions of either of them. But if taken as expressing circumference, it is not very far from the real dimensions of the latter, nor is the sense of length so necessarily attached to the word *μέγεθος*, as to render the other interpretation altogether inadmissible.

2nd. The natural features of the Paleokastro and Sphagia so remarkably resemble each other, that each will suit the principal points of the description of Thucydides. Thus in the Paleokastro the ground rises towards the north, and the coast is precipitous on that side and on the east, while it slopes gradually towards the westward. There appears to be, in the centre of the Paleokastro, something of a comparatively level space; and, whether any source of water ever existed there, is a question which we can hardly answer in the negative, without farther examination of the ground with a view to this particular point. The lake of Osmyn Aga exactly corresponds with the Greek notions of a harbour; and openings into it, through the sandy ridges which now unite the Paleokastro with the main land, would be precisely such passages as might be effectually closed by

triremes placed broadside to broadside. The map will shew that, in the southern ridge, there does exist a narrow opening, even at this day; and none can wonder that the sand should have almost filled it up in the course of so many centuries, so that it should have been anciently much wider, and also that a passage should have existed in the northern ridge, wide enough to admit two ships, although at present it is entirely closed.

Again, the ground to the north of the Paleokastro, and which does not seem hitherto to have been minutely examined, suits perfectly well with the description of Pylus. There, too, there is a steep descent, and in one part cliffy, towards the land side, while it slopes down more gradually towards the sea. And here also is a cavern, near the seashore, which, if this be Pylus, will equally agree with the description of Pausanias.

The lake of Osmyn Aga, if it be not the harbour of Pylus, is so unaccountably omitted in the narrative of Thucydides, that Colonel Leake thinks it is altogether of recent formation; such shallow lakes being not unfrequently formed on the sandy coasts of the Mediterranean. I consulted Captain Smyth on this point, and he was decidedly of opinion that the lake was gradually filling up, instead of being of recent formation, and that its history was like that of the Athenian port of Cantharus, which, "through neglect<sup>a</sup>, its low situation, and the alluvial depositions of a "small stream running into it," is now become "a mere lagoon, unfit "even to receive the small vessels in use among the modern Greeks." If this be the case, the lake was probably, in ancient times, not only deeper, but more extensive than at present; so as to come up to the very eastern foot of the ridge of hills which runs parallel to the coast; and as even at present it is larger than the port of Piræus, Thucydides might well have called it a "harbour of considerable size." Nor should it be omitted that the Venetian historian, Garzoni, in his account of the capture of Old Navarino, (the Paleokastro,) by the Venetians in the year 1686, describes it as standing on a high peninsular rock, and being joined to the main land by a narrow strip, or tongue, on its eastern side. This seems to imply that the bank, which now unites it to the land on the north side also, was not completely formed even so late as the close of the seventeenth century.

With respect to the authority of those ancient writers who identify Sphagia and Sphacteria, it may be answered that Pliny distinctly asserts<sup>b</sup>, that there were *three* islands of the name of Sphagia lying in front of Pylus. It is therefore impossible to prove that the largest of them, now called Sphagia in our maps, was the one identical with Sphacteria, and the scene of the Lacedæmonian defeat.

On the whole, if we believe the Paleokastro to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour of Pylus, we shall have one great dif-

<sup>a</sup> Col. Leake, *Topography of Athens*, p. 313.

<sup>b</sup> *Histor. Natur.* IV. 12.



ficulty in the statement of Thucydides as to its size, but in other points we shall find no objection that may not be fairly answered, and we shall find a harbour, and narrow passages into it, much more nearly resembling what the story of Thucydides describes, than any thing that can be met with on the other hypothesis. But if we prefer the common opinion, and suppose, with Col. Leake, that the lake is a mere recent formation, and that the bay of Navarino was the ancient harbour of Pylus, here too we shall find some points more agreeable to the account of Thucydides, than the corresponding ones of the other supposition: other points are doubtful, but yet admit of a plausible explanation; while one alone remains not to be got over, the nature and width of the two channels by which the bay of Navarino communicates with the open sea. The account of Thucydides is too particular, too consistent with itself, and too much in accordance with what we know of the naval affairs and mode of warfare among the Greeks, to be suspected of error; yet it is absolutely irreconcilable with the actual state of the channels in question. If there be any reason to think that they may have become wider in the course of years,—that the main land to the south of Navarino formerly advanced much farther out towards the southern point of Sphagia, and has since been washed away; and that the shoal which now closes up the northern passage has been formed, partly by the *detritus* of the shores, as the channel has been widened by the force of the current; and partly by the stones which the Turks are said to have thrown in purposely to obstruct it<sup>c</sup>;—if this be not improbable, or inconsistent with the great depth of water between Navarino and the coast of the island, then the whole topography becomes at once clear and intelligible, the bay of Navarino would really have been a harbour, and the approaches to it, the island, and the fort of Pylus, would perfectly accord with the historian's account of them.

<sup>c</sup> Garzoni, *Istoria di Venezia*, vol. I. p. 156.

## THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF AMPHIPOLIS.

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(Thucyd. IV. 102—108. V. 6—11.)

NO actual survey of the country on the banks of the Strymon has, I believe, ever yet been taken. Mr. Hawkins has kindly furnished me with the map which accompanies this edition, and which is copied from drawings taken by himself on the spot. But as he has attempted no more than to give the general outline of the ground, and did not probably, when he was taking his sketches, direct his attention particularly to identifying the points mentioned by Thucydides, there is still considerable difficulty in making out the historian's description.

The difficulty consists, I think, in the following points :

1st. What is the meaning of the words, IV. 102, 4. *περιφανῇ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἡπειρον ᾤκισεν*? For from this we should be inclined to suppose that Amphipolis stood on the top of the hill; and yet from some circumstances and expressions in V. 7—10. it would seem that it was built rather on the slope, so that, from the highest point of the hill, there was a view not only into the town, but over the lake and the country towards Thrace.

2nd. The first founder of Amphipolis is said to have carried a long wall across the hill from one reach of the river to the other; (IV. 102, 4.) yet when Brasidas arrives on the right bank of the Strymon he finds only a small piquet guard defending it; "for there were no walls at that time "carried down to the river." IV. 103, 4.

3rd. What is meant by *τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου*, V. 10, 6. or by *τὸ σταύρωμα*, or by *τὰς πρώτας πύλας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος*?

1st. To judge by the present traces of the walls, the city covered something less than half of the summit of the hill. But these traces of walls are inconsiderable, according to Mr. Hawkins, nor have we any information which might determine the date of their construction. Amphipolis may have grown under the Macedonian kings, or declined, in common with so many of the Greek towns, under the Roman empire. There seems

no proof that the existing remains indicate the extent of the town during the Peloponnesian war: yet as there is no proof to the contrary, and we do not know that the size of the city was at any time altered, we may try whether the narrative of Thucydides is reconcilable with the supposition that the direction and extent of the walls in his time were identical with those of the actual remains.

Assuming that they were, "the hill in front of Amphipolis," V. 7, 4. on which Cleon halted his army, may have been the unoccupied part of the very hill on which the town was built. But if the town reached to the very summit of the hill, it can scarcely be conceived how, as the hill is of a conical shape, it was possible for Cleon to have looked down into it, or to have seen Brasidas descend from Cerdylum. And again the whole description of the battle seems to express that the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and that the enemy advanced to attack them *up hill*.

To obviate these difficulties, we may suppose Cleon's station to have been, not on the hill of Amphipolis itself, but on the high ground to the eastward, from which the hill of Amphipolis is a detached outlier, separated from it by a deep ravine. But, on this supposition, the Athenian army must have been more than a mile from the town, a distance inconsistent with the circumstances of the action, and especially with the remarkable fact of their men's coming so near the walls, as to see under the gates. For even though there were no men to be seen on the walls, yet, had the main army been a mile distant, it would have been dangerous for any Athenians to have advanced so near, as they might have been cut off by a sudden sally, before they could have been supported. And, again, the distance of the Athenian army and the nature of the ground, must have rendered it impossible for Brasidas to have surprised them by a sudden attack, made with only 150 men. The enemy must have had a full view of the amount of his force, and ample time to prepare for its reception, while he was accomplishing his descent from the hill of Amphipolis, and was afterwards engaged in the ascent of the opposite ridge.

But if the hill of Amphipolis be supposed not to be exactly conical, but to present inequalities of surface, and a lower and higher summit, separated from each other by an intervening hollow of the ground, then the detail of Thucydides is easily intelligible. The city wall ran along the edge of the lower summit, while Cleon took post on the higher one. He thus looked over the town, and even into the lower part of it; (V. 10, 3.) and was so close to the walls, perhaps within a quarter of a mile, that he calculated on being able to retreat without fighting, only because there was no enemy to be seen on the walls or about the gates, and he supposed, probably, that their whole force was with Brasidas on Cerdylum. And thus also the term *κατῆλθεν*, V. 7, 5. which has caused so much perplexity,



may be satisfactorily explained, by understanding it of Cleon's approach to the very walls of the town from the higher ground on which his army was posted.

The difficulty however still returns when we consider the expression, IV. 102, 4. that "Amphipolis was built conspicuous both towards the land "and towards the sea." I can only suppose that this may refer to the north and south sides of the hill, and not to its highest summit. Part of the town sloped down towards the modern Turkish village of Yenikeui, and part looked towards the sea and the mouth of the Strymon; the long wall running across the hill from north to south nearly.

2nd. If this were the case, the long wall might be said to have been carried "from river to river," and yet not have come near the point at which Brasidas crossed the Strymon. For, keeping the coast road under the hills, he would come upon the river some way to the eastward of the supposed termination of the long wall; and it appears to me, from the words of Thucydides, that, even before he wrote his history, the town had been extended further to the eastward; so that the new long wall may have actually gone over the middle and highest summit of the hill, and so have come down to the river at a point not far above the last bend which it makes to the south, after it has completed its circuit of the hill of Amphipolis.

3rd. I should then understand τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου of the ascent to the highest summit of the hill, on which the Athenians were posted. It may have been broken into little cliffs, so as to have presented great difficulties to an assailant, and the trophy would naturally be placed on the top of one of these abrupt falls in the ground, to make it more conspicuous. "The first gates of the long wall which then existed," mean the first gates in the long wall to the southward of the city; and seem to shew that the town itself, properly speaking, was built on the northern side of the hill; towards Yenikeui, and that it was only the continuation of the long wall to the southern side which could be said to entitle the city to its name of *Amphipolis*, or "a city looking two ways." The "Thracian gates" led probably out of the town on the north eastern side of the hill, by the shore of the lake; and thus Clearidas, sallying from this gate, would naturally be opposed to the right of the Athenian army. The left, which was nearest Eion, extended so far towards the southern slope of the hill as to have no enemy opposed to it, and therefore was able to retreat in safety; for Brasidas, sallying from the long wall, to the southward of the town, and attacking by the road which ran straight up to the top of the hill, did not come in contact with the *left* of the Athenian army, but was engaged only with their centre. As for the exact position of the σταύρωμα, or "palisade," spoken of by Thucydides, it is impossible to ascertain it. Possibly it may have been an outwork to cover the south-

east angle of the town-wall ; but this of course must remain undetermined.

In supposing Amphipolis to have grown upwards in the course of time, from the neighbourhood of Yenikeui, till it reached the highest summit of the hill, I suppose what was actually the case at Syracuse. There the city spread, from its original seat in the island of Ortygia, till it gradually rose to the top of Epipolæ : but in the time of the Athenian siege the walls ran across the lower part of the hill, at the first beginning of the slope of Epipolæ, and the Athenians *descended* from Labdalum towards Syracuse, just as I suppose Cleon to have *descended* from his position on the summit of the hill towards the walls of Amphipolis, which then only crossed a lower part of the slope, although in later times they were carried over the crown of it.

## DATE OF THE PYTHIAN GAMES.

THUCYD. V. 1. Αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων.

THIS passage has given rise to much controversy. The older interpreters, including Haack, understood it to mean that "the truce" having lasted on till the celebration of the Pythian games, then ended." That is, they supposed the Pythian games to have been celebrated in the spring, and in the second year of the Olympiad. But Heilmann, Böckh, Müller, and Göller, following the calculations of Corsini, and believing that the Pythian games were celebrated in the spring of the third year of the Olympiad, interpret the words of Thucydides differently: "The truce was" ended, and the war again renewed, up to the time of the Pythian "games." And, finally, Mr. Fynes Clinton, thinking it proved that the Pythian games fell not in the spring, but in the autumn, and in the third year of the Olympiad, translates the passage in Thucydides as follows: "In the summer which followed the expiration of the armistice, hostilities" recommenced, and were carried on till the season of the Pythian games." *Fasti Hellenici*, part I. Appendix I.

Mr. Fynes Clinton calls this "the more natural interpretation" of the words of Thucydides. But setting aside the other authorities, which may be thought to determine the date of the Pythian games, no one, I think, would hesitate to translate the words of Thucydides as Portus, Bauer, and Haack have translated them; that is, "the truce was now over, which had" lasted up to the time of the Pythian games." The passages to which Göller refers, such as I. 71, 5. *μέχρι τοῦδε ὀρίσθω ὑμῶν ἡ βραδυτής*, III. 108, 4. *ἡ μάχη ἐτελεύτα ἕως ὁψέ*, are, I think, decisive on this point. And the pluperfect tense is to be taken in connexion with the first sentence of the following chapter, *αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ διελέλυντο*,—*Κλέων δὲ—ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκχειρίαν*. Compare the use of the pluperfect in IV. 47, 1. *ἐλέλυντο αἱ σπονδαὶ—παραλαβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι—καθεῖρξαν*: and see the note on this passage. It seems to me that the use of the tense is absolutely indefensible, if the Pythian games did not precede, but follow, the operations of Cleon mentioned in the next chapter:



But it is urged that the words of Thucydides *must* be understood differently, because the Pythian games did not fall in the second Olympic year, but in the third; and, according to Mr. Fynes Clinton's opinion, not in the spring, but in the autumn. In this latter particular, however, Mr. Clinton differs from the generally received opinion, and it becomes necessary to examine the grounds on which his conclusion is formed.

1st. The great battle of Coronea, fought between Agesilaus and the Theban confederacy, B. C. 394, undoubtedly happened late in the summer, in the month of August. And immediately after the battle, as we learn from Xenophon, who was himself present at it, Agesilaus went to Delphi, to offer the tithe of the spoils to Apollo. But Plutarch states that he arrived at Delphi at the season of the Pythian games. (Agesilaus, 19.) It must follow therefore of necessity, according to this statement, that the Pythian games fell late in the summer or in the beginning of autumn.

It is manifest that the force of this conclusion rests wholly on the testimony of Plutarch. The season of Agesilaus' arrival at Delphi we learn indeed from Xenophon, but *he* says not a word of the Pythian games. The argument from omission is a very unsafe one to build upon; I shall not attempt therefore to argue that the silence of Xenophon discredits Plutarch's assertion: but I should say, with Böckh, that Plutarch's habitual inaccuracy makes him a very insufficient evidence in a matter of this kind. Mr. Clinton says that "he could not have been ignorant of so notorious a fact as the season of the Pythian games." Perhaps not, if he had thought deliberately about it, or about the month in which the battle of Coronea was fought. But his narrative is so little chronological, that he may have had no distinct notions as to the season of the year at the time; but if he found it recorded in any writer from whom he was copying, that Agesilaus, even in his wounded state, attended the solemn procession to the god on his arrival at Delphi, he may have concluded, without thinking of the dates of the two events, that this procession belonged to the great festival of the Pythian games<sup>a</sup>.

2nd. Phœbidas seized the Cadmea, or the citadel of Thebes, in the

<sup>a</sup> It happened, curiously enough, that in the course of my inquiry respecting the Pythian games, I found another striking instance of Plutarch's carelessness in matters of chronology. He tells us that Demetrius Poliorcetes on one occasion celebrated the Pythia at Athens, instead of at Delphi, because the approaches to Delphi were occupied by his enemies the Ætolians. (Demetrius, ch. 40.) In endeavouring to discover, if possible, from the context, in what year, and at what season of the year, this celebration took place, I found that it was in the year in which Thebes was taken by Demetrius. But this, according to Plu-

tarch, was within ten years of its restoration: *ταῖς μὲν οὖν Θήβαις οὕτω δέκατον οἰκουμέναις ἔτος ἀλῶναι δις ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ συνέπεσε*. But the restoration of Thebes was the work of Cassander, and took place just twenty years after its destruction by Alexander, that is, in the year B. C. 315. Olymp. 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ . Its capture then must have happened before the year 305: but Cassander died in 296, and the operations in which Thebes was taken took place, according to Plutarch's own narrative, at least two or three years after his death; *more than twenty* years after its restoration, instead of *less than ten*.

summer season of the year B. C. 382. This we learn from Xenophon. (Hell. V. 2, 29.) But Aristides, the rhetorician, who lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, says that the seizure of the Cadmea took place during the celebration of the Pythian games. *Πυθίων ὄντων ἡ Καδμεία κατελήφθη.* (Orat. Eleusiniac. p. 258. Jebb.) Admitting this statement to be correct, yet still it would make the games to fall much earlier than August or September; for the occupation of the Cadmea took place in the beginning of the season for military operations; for it was not till some time afterwards that Teleutias was sent out to Thrace: he did not press his march, and yet had time enough before him for a regular campaign, when he arrived in the neighbourhood of Olynthus.

3rd. The Phocians submitted themselves to Philip on the 23d day of the Attic month Scirophorion, in the year B. C. 346. Soon after, the Amphictyonic congress met, to settle the fate of Phocis; and it was agreed, amongst other things, that the superintendence of the Pythian games should be conferred on Philip, jointly with the Thessalians and Bœotians. (Diodorus Siculus, XVI. p. 542. [p. 455, ed. Rhodom.]) Demosthenes says that the Athenians were so indignant at the fate of the Phocians, that they refused to send their usual deputation to the Pythian games. (De Falsa Legatione, p. 380.) From this Mr. Clinton concludes that the games followed immediately after the termination of the war. But surely this is not necessarily implied by the passage in Demosthenes. The Athenians, disgusted at Philip's having obtained the management of the Pythian games, which was, as we have seen, a particular article in the Amphictyonic decree, and exasperated at the sufferings of the Phocians, might very well have refused to attend the games at their first celebration under Philip's superintendence, whether that celebration took place immediately after the war, or nine months afterwards. For the sufferings of the Phocians were in no way lessened during that interval; on the contrary, Demosthenes in this same speech, De Falsa Legatione, which was not delivered till three years afterwards, describes himself as having witnessed the wretched state of Phocis, when he had lately visited Delphi: *ὅτε γὰρ νῦν ἐπορευόμεθα εἰς Δελφούς, ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἦν ἡμῖν ὁρᾶν πάντα ταῦτα, οἰκίας κατασκαμμένας, τείχη περιηρημένα, χώραν ἔρημον τῶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ.* p. 361. Reiske.

4th. The cause of the crown was pleaded a few days before the Pythian games; but this cause, Mr. Clinton thinks, must have come on in the beginning of the Attic year, in August or September, B. C. 330. His argument is this: Æschines in his speech mentions Darius as yet alive; but he was killed in the first month of the Attic year; so that, had the Pythian games not taken place till the spring following, intelligence of an event of such importance must, ere that time, have reached Athens.

This, I think, is the strongest part of Mr. Clinton's case. Admitting that the cause of the crown was pleaded in the archonship of Aristophon,

and that Darius was killed in the first month of that same archonship, it certainly does seem impossible to assign, either to the speech or to the games, so late a date as the ninth or tenth month of the Attic year: that is, the spring of the year B. C. 329. For the death of Darius, even allowing Herodotus' reckoning of a three months' journey from the interior of Persia to Greece, must have been known at Athens in the autumn after it took place, at the very latest. And if Æschines had already heard of this event, it seems incredible that he should have weakened his contrast by merely comparing the present *danger* of the Persian king, ἡδὴ περὶ τῆς τοῦ σώματος σωτηρίας διαγωνίζεται, (p. 72. 522. Reiske,) with the greatness of his ancestors, when it would have been so much more to the purpose to allude to his deplorable death,

“ Deserted, at his utmost need,  
 “ By those his former bounty fed,  
 “ On the bare earth exposed he lies,  
 “ Without a friend to close his eyes.”

It seems to me therefore clear from this, that the Pythian games in the year B. C. 330. must have been celebrated either in the summer or autumn.

5th. Jason, the Tagus of Thessaly, παρήγγειλε καὶ ὡς στρατευομένοις ἐς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον Θετταλοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4. 30.) That is, says Mr. Clinton, “the Thessalians would be required “to be in readiness for a campaign which was to terminate in the “autumn.” It is manifest that Mr. Clinton has completely mistaken the sense of this passage; and that it furnishes, in fact, decisive evidence that the Pythian games could not have been celebrated in autumn. The words of Xenophon signify, “He gave notice to the Thessalians to prepare for “military service against the time of the Pythian festival;” that is, the campaign was to begin about the time of the Pythian games, and not to last up to that period. It is strange that Mr. Clinton should still persist in his mistake, (see vol. II. p. 296.) even after Böckh has pointed it out to him. The expression occurs frequently enough in the Greek historians: —ἐπαγγείλας [ὁ Κροῖσος] δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους παρῆναι ἐς χρόνον ῥητόν. Herodot. I. 77, 2. And again, in the same chapter, §. 3. ἔπεμπε κήρυκας προερόντας ἐς πέμπτον μῆνα συλλέγεσθαι ἐς Σάρδεις. See again, ch. 81, 2. And so Thucydides, πρὶν ἂν—τά τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον παρασκευάσωνται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχειρήσοντες ταῖς Συρακούσαις. VI. 71, 2. We have it also in Æschines, παρηγγέλθαι, πάντας ἦκειν συνεδρεύοντας Ἀθήναζε εἰς τὴν σελήνην. Contra Ctesiphont. p. 67. (Reiske, 489.)

As to the question whether the games took place in the second or third Olympic year, it seems clearly proved that it was in the latter. Not only have we the express testimony of Pausanias, X. 7, 3. to this effect, but every celebration of them noticed in history is found to fall on the third



Olympic year, and not on the second. On this point Scaliger, Meursius, and Corsini, all agree with Mr. Clinton.

My own opinion is, that the Pythian games were celebrated about Midsummer, in the month Hecatombæon, that is, in the first month of every third Olympic year; and, according to our calendar, about the beginning of July. And the words in Thucydides, αἱ ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διετέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων, mean, as I understand them, that “the truce for a year had lasted “on till the Pythian games, and then ended:” that is, instead of expiring on the 14th of Elaphebolion, it had been tacitly continued nearly four months longer, till after Midsummer; and it was not till the middle of Hecatombæon that Cleon was sent out to recover Amphipolis.

This hypothesis will, I think, suit with all our information on the subject. We can understand how there would be time enough after the Pythian games for the expedition and campaign of Teleutias; and how Jason of Pheræ should have summoned the Thessalians to prepare for military service against that period. We see that the games followed in the very next month after the surrender of the Phocian towns to Philip; and that the speech of Æschines against Ctesiphon being delivered in the first month of the archonship of Aristophon, just before the games were celebrated, he could not have been aware of the death of Darius, which happened only in the very same month. We can understand the passage in Pindar, referred to by Scaliger, (Olymp. XIII. v. 50—55.) where it is said that Thessalus was thrice crowned at Athens in the same month in which he had won a prize at Delphi; for the greater Panathenæa were celebrated towards the end of Hecatombæon. And we can see how ripe fruit could have been offered to Apollo at this festival, without supposing, what seems to me a solecism in mythology, that the festival of such a god as Apollo, connected as he was, on every hypothesis, with all images of perfect beauty and youthful prime, could have been solemnized when the year was in its decline.

It may be worth noticing, that the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, which were borrowed entirely from Greece, and first instituted in consequence of an oracle from Delphi, were celebrated also in the beginning of July. See Livy, XXXVII. 4. “Ludis Apollinaribus, ante diem quintum Idus “Quinctiles.”

Again, supposing the Pythian games to have taken place early in July, and that Cleon set out on his expedition immediately afterwards, we can understand how the season following after the battle of Amphipolis should have been the close of the summer, τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος, ch. 12, 1; that is, about the latter end of September. We can conceive that the operations of Cleon may have occupied a little more than two months; but it is quite impossible that they should have lasted for six; which must have been the case if the truce expired virtually in Elaphebolion, and Cleon sailed for

Torone and Amphipolis soon after its expiration. It were indeed to extend pretty largely the meaning of Thucydides' words, *ὁ δὲ Κλέων τέως μὲν ἡσύχαζεν*, (ch. 7, 1.) if by *τέως μὲν* we understand a period reaching from Elaphebolion to Boedromion, from the early spring to the beginning, or more than the beginning, of autumn.

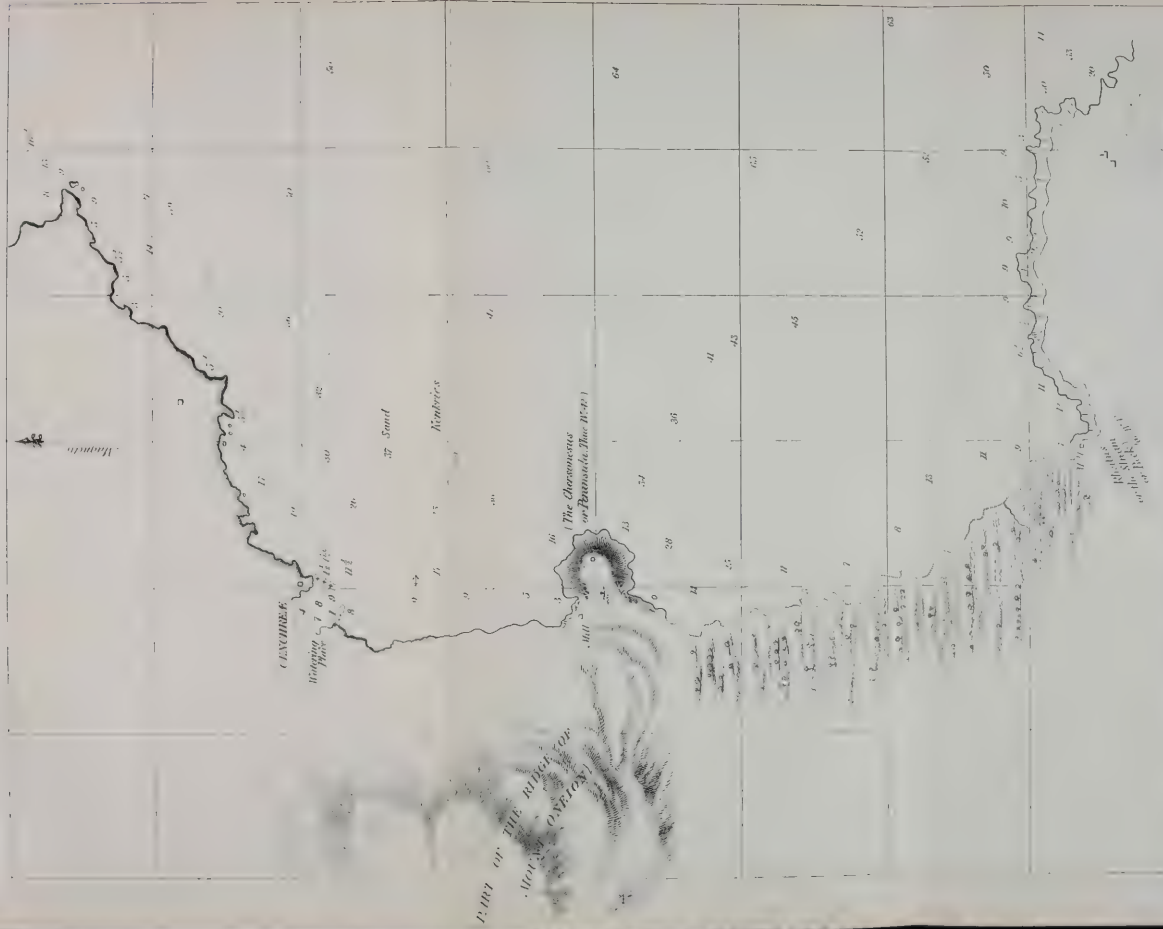
Moreover, the words *μέχρι Πυθίων* are nothing to the purpose, if we adopt either Mr. Clinton's interpretation of them, or Böckh's. "Hostilities were resumed till the Pythia." "The Pythian games, at the distance of three or four months, interposed another cessation of hostilities." But Thucydides does not usually introduce the games, whether Olympian or Pythian, as a date in his chronology. And here it would be worse than needless, for the campaign lasted of itself till the end of the summer, and was terminated, not by the Pythian games, but by the deaths of the two generals, and the ascendancy obtained immediately, both at Athens and Sparta, by the parties who were disposed to peace; not to mention the return of the Athenian armament to Athens after its defeat, and the inability felt by the successors of Brasidas to carry his plans into effect, now that he was no more. It does not appear then that the Pythian games, had they fallen in the autumn, could have had any effect whatever on the military operations of this year; and the mention of them by Thucydides on this one occasion, when he never notices them elsewhere, would be, on this interpretation, utterly impertinent. Still more impertinent would it be, according to the interpretation of Böckh and Gölle. "Inde a mense Martio, Olymp. 89. 2, induciæ finitæ erant, rursus bellum geri poterat usque ad Pythia, Olymp. 89. 3. Hinc rursus per breve Pythiorum spatium induciæ." It is not true that hostilities were suspended by the Pythian games in the following spring: they stopped in the autumn, after the deaths of Cleon and Brasidas; then the whole of the winter was passed in negociations, and the peace was signed in the spring following, without any renewal of military operations at all, and as a natural result of the previous negociations. It is impossible to see what the Pythian games could have had to do with the matter, or why they should have been mentioned at all, if they are merely synonymous with "the following spring," as we have seen that Thucydides is not accustomed to mark his chronology by the festivals, but simply by the natural divisions of the year.

But on the supposition that the Pythian games fell in Hecatombæon, the mention of them is natural, and the use of the pluperfect tense, *διελέλυτο*, is quite correct. The truce properly was to end in Elaphebolion; but hostilities were not actually resumed till Hecatombæon. Had Thucydides merely said *αἱ ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυτο*, and then proceeded to state that Cleon, after the truce, sailed for Thrace, his readers would naturally have supposed that he sailed either in Elaphebolion, or in the

beginning of Munychion ; but by adding *μέχρι Πυθίων*, he informs us that the renewal of hostilities was much later, and did not take place till Hecatombæon. If it be asked, why the truce was thus prolonged, it may be well supposed that the peace party at Athens would use their best efforts to protract its term, in the hope of converting it into a more lasting peace : and the very words of Thucydides, *Κλέων δὲ, Ἀθηναίους πείσας, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσεν*, seem to intimate that the expedition was not resolved upon without much opposition, and was thus delayed till after Midsummer. And if it be further asked, why the expression should be *μέχρι Πυθίων*, instead of *μέχρι μέσου θέρους*, or *μέχρι θέρους μεσδύντος*, the story immediately following may perhaps offer some explanation of it. It was evidently a matter of policy with the Athenians at this period to propitiate the god Apollo, the national deity of their enemies, who had actually promised by his oracle to aid them against Athens, and who was believed to have fulfilled his word by bringing upon the Athenians the fearful visitation of the pestilence. Hence in this very spring, and apparently between the months of Elaphebolion and Hecatombæon, the Athenians resolved to complete the purification of his favoured birthplace Delos, possibly as some atonement for their occupation of his temple at Delium, when they invaded Bœotia. But his most solemn festival, the Pythian games, which only returned once in four years, was on the point of being celebrated in this very summer. To these games a solemn deputation, *θεωρία*, was always sent from Athens with sacrifices, and during their continuance hostilities were suspended. What wonder then, if the peace party availed themselves of this pretext to delay Cleon's proposed expedition : if they urged the duty and the wisdom of not trying again the chances of war till the god at Delphi had been fully appeased : his birthplace had been now completely purified ; it only remained to approach his temple with their suppliant offerings at his great Pythian festival ; to profane it by no din of warlike preparation, but to wait till they should be assured of his favour, in consideration of their devout reverence to his solemnity, and their prayers and sacrifices there offered : and then, when this assurance was obtained, they might proceed with full confidence to assert the rights of their country against its enemies.







Sketch of the  
COAST SOUTH OF CEYLON  
AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER

Part of the Coast of Ceylon



*From the Survey taken by Capt. Copland, R.M.S. Meteor.*





From the Survey taken by Capt. Visschers, U.S. Navy.

J. Fisher









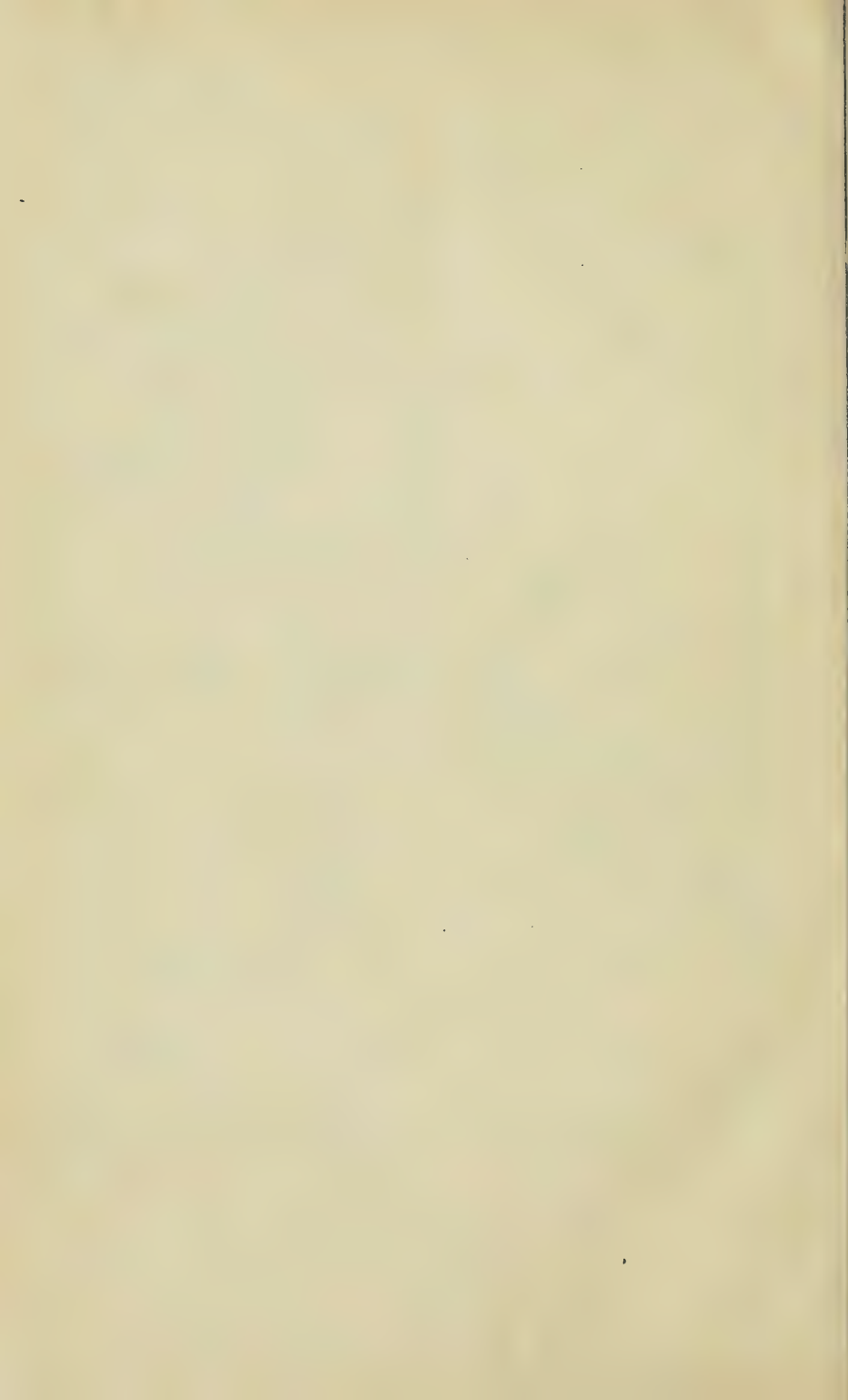


*Sketch of the  
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OF  
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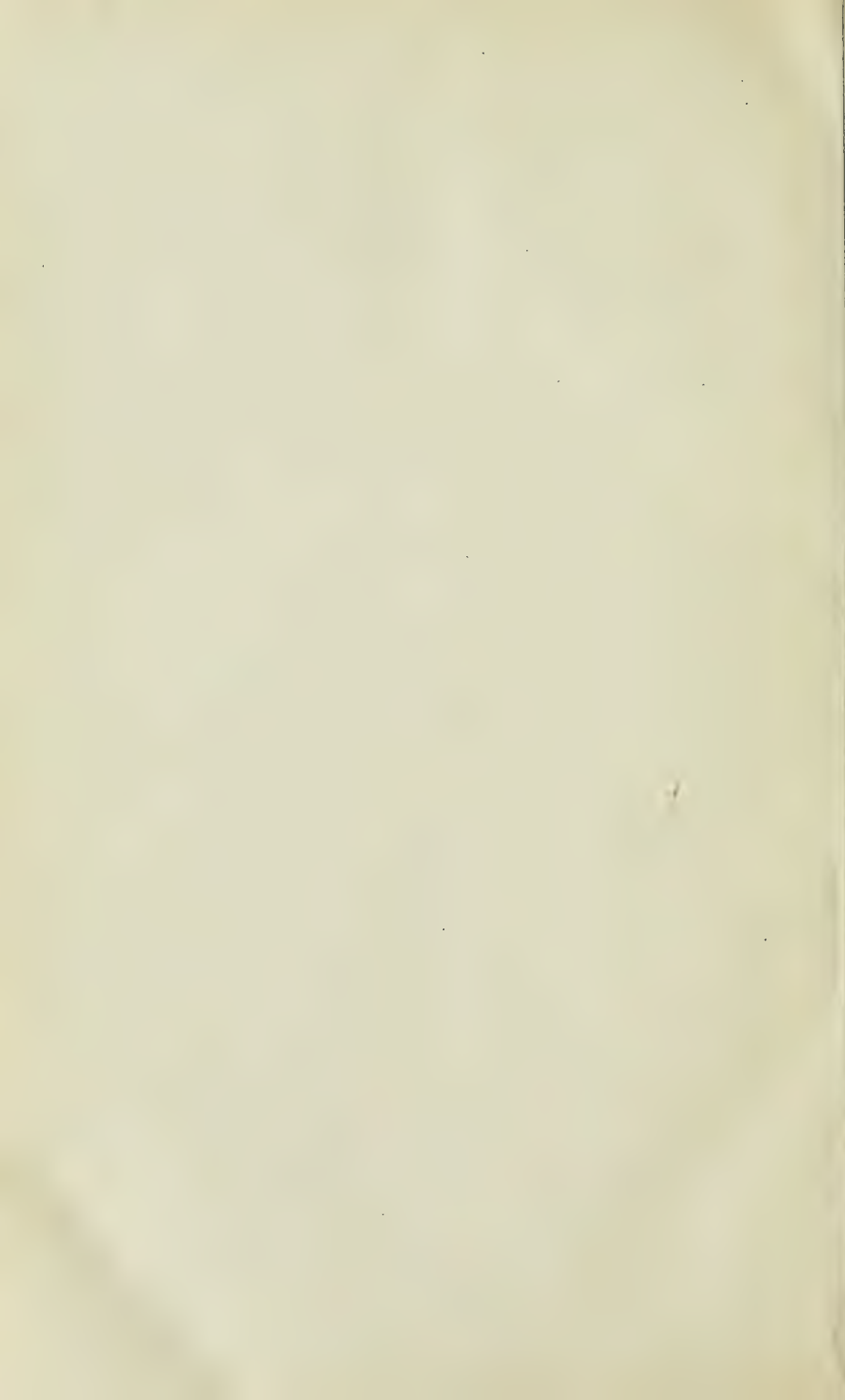
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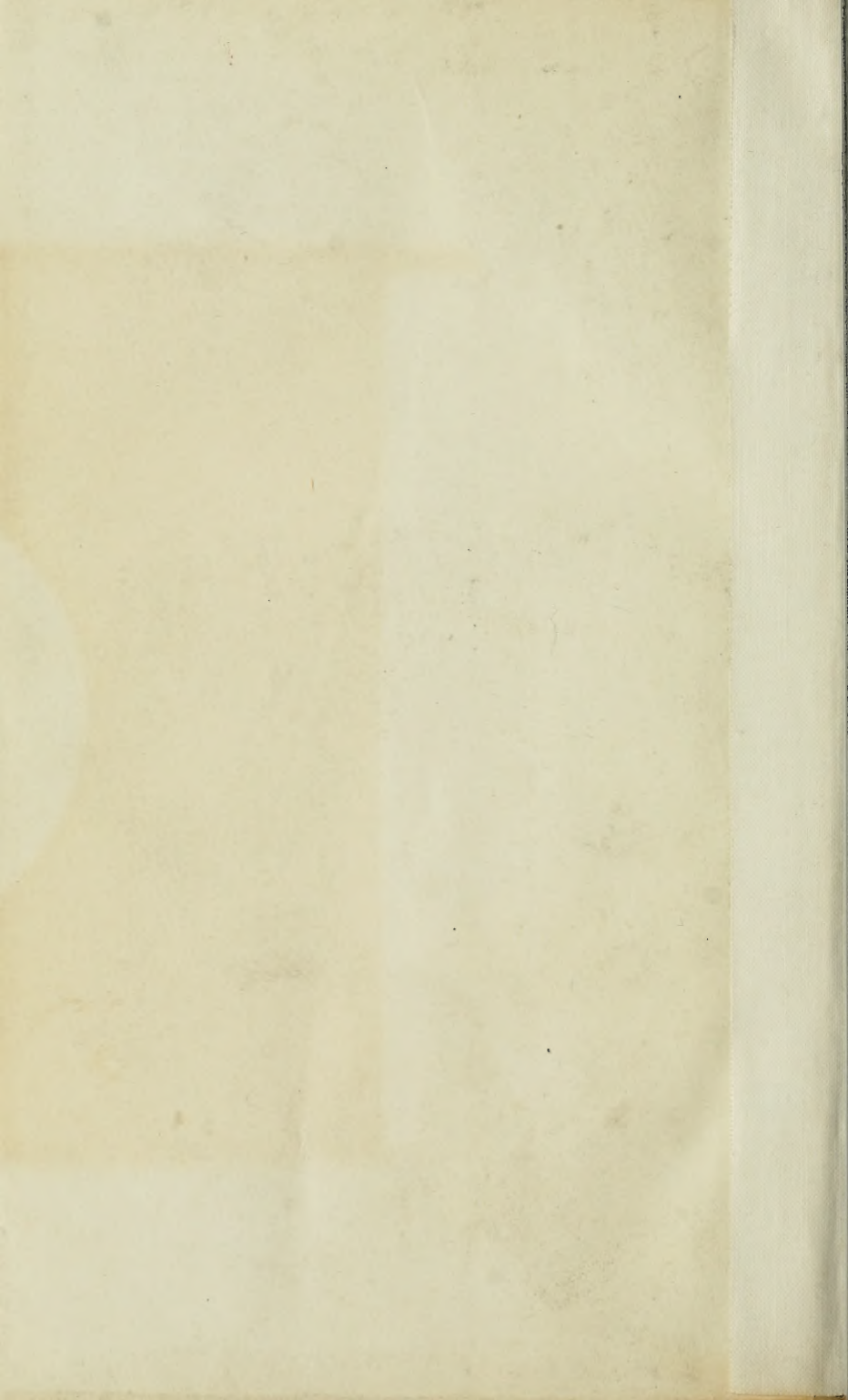












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